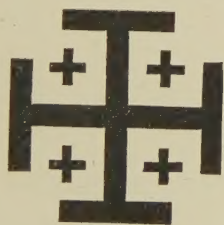


PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Patron—THE KING.

Quarterly Statement

FOR 1926.



LONDON:

PUBLISHED AT THE FUND'S OFFICE,
2, HINDE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W.

HARRISON AND SONS, LTD.,
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY,
ST. MARTIN'S LANE, W.C. 2.

INDEX TO NAMES OF AUTHORS AND TITLES OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

	PAGE
Baldensperger, Philip J.—	
The Immovable East (<i>continued</i>) 	93
Byington, Steven T.—	
Copper Mines in the Territory of Judah 	56
Cook, Stanley A., Litt.D.—	
The American Excavations at Beisān 	29
Reviews 	41, 99, 215
Notes on Excavations 	91, 206
Daiches, Samuel, Ph.D.—	
A Jewish Tomb-stone 	31
Day, Prof. Alfred Ely—	
The Rock Shelter of Ksār 'Ākil near the Cave of Antilyās 	158
Duncan, Rev. J. Garrow, M.A., B.D., F.S.A. (Scot.)—	
New Rock Chambers and Galleries on Ophel 	7
The Sea of Tiberias and its Environs.... 	15, 65
" Maccabaean " Ware 	33
FitzGerald, Gerald M., M.A.—	
" Maccabaean Pottery " : A Rejoinder 	84
Grant, Prof. Elihu—	
Rāmallāh : Signs of the Early Occupation of this and other Sites	186
Hunkin, Rev. J. W., M.A., B.D.—	
Review of <i>A Century of Excavation in Palestine</i>	54
Luke, H. C., C.M.G., B.Litt., M.A.—	
Narrative of a Journey from Rome to Jerusalem (trans- lation) 	23, 74, 136, 196
Macalister, Prof. R. A., Litt.D.—	
Measurements of Palestinian Fellahin 	82

Masterman, E. W. G., M.D., F.R.C.S.—		PAGE
Review of <i>Annual Report of the Department of Health for 1924</i>		98
Address on the Archaeological Sites visited by the recent International Archaeological Congress in Syria and Palestine		117
Beit Jibrîn and Tell Sandahannah		176
Middleton, Rev. R. D.—		
The Synagogue at Tell <u>H</u> um		104
Tiberias		162
Rustum, Asad J., M.A., Ph.D.—		
Akka (Acre) and its Defences		143
Vincent, Father H.—		
The P.E.F. Map of Ophel		160
Weill, Commandant R.—		
The P.E.F. Map of Ophel		171

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
New Rock Chambers and Galleries on Ophel—	
Plan of Caves on Ophel	8
The Sea of Tiberias and its Environs—	
Tell <u>H</u> um Synagogue Remains	<i>facing</i> 16
Circular Shafts	,, 66
Carved Lintel	,, 66
Panelled Door	,, 66
Stone-cut Section of Drain	,, 66
Annual General Meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund—	
Plate I	,, 122
Fig. 1. View of Homs.	
,, 2. Kala't el-Akrad.	
,, 3. Palmyra Triple Gate.	
,, 4. Tell <u>H</u> um Synagogue.	
Plate II	,, 123
Fig. 5. Palmyra: Arch and Columns.	
,, 6. Baalbec: Temple of Bacchus.	
Plate III	,, 122
Fig. 7. Byblos: Sarcophagus of Aḥiram.	
Plate IV	,, 123
Fig. 8. Byblos: Tomb and Sarcophagus.	
Ophel: Plan of Jebusite Tower, etc.	161
Plan of Ophel	173

Rāmallāh—

Plate I. View of Mukhmās. Mukhmās : Old Stone as Door-jamb	
	<i>facing</i> 188
Plate II. Et Tayibeh : Old Stone Work. Et Tayibeh : Remains of	
Tower 	<i>facing</i> 189
Sketch Map of Rāmallāh and the District 	186
Sketch of the Catch-pool of this System 	192
Plan of Church at Et-Tayibeh.... 	195

GENERAL INDEX.

- Aceldama, 81.
 Acre, Defences of, 143.
 Ajlun, New Monograph on, 48 *sq.*, 221.
 Akka. *See* Acre.
 Annual General Meeting, 107, 113.
 Antilyas, 158.
 'Auja, River, 218.
 Archaeological Congress, 1, 59, 117, 178.
 Askalon visited, 198.
 Asphalt, in folk-lore, 76.
 'Ayn Nusbeh, 192.

 Baalbec, 125.
 Bahurim, 43.
 Balāta, Tell. *See* Shechem.
 Balsam Plants, 203.
 Bedouin Life, 93.
 Beirut in the XVIth Century, 141.
 Beisān, Excavations at, 2, 29, 92, 128, 210.
 Beit Jibrīn and Tell Sandahannah, 165, 176 *sqq.*
 Bethlehem, Church of the Nativity, 25.
 Bethsaida, 65.
 Beth-shan. *See* Beisān.
 Beth-zur, 43.
 el-Bireh, 192.
 Bittir, 43.
 Books received, 4, 62, 110, 168.
 ,, wanted, 7, 64, 111, 170.
 ,, *See* Reviews.
 Byblus, Inscriptions, etc., 45, 123.

 Cairo, 204.
 Chinnereth, 66.
 Chorazin, 15.
 Chozeba, 43.

 Copper Mines in Judaea, 56.
 Crusader, English, in Church of the Holy Sepulchre, 60.

 Dalmanutha, 22.
 Date-palm, 101.
 Disease in Modern Palestine, 98.

 Egypt, Traces of, in Palestine, 133;
 Contact with Palestine, 216.

 Folk-lore, Palestinian, 101, 218.

 Gebai. *See* Byblus.
 Gennesaret, 66.

 Hammath, 71.
 Harosheth of the Gentiles, 49.
 Hebrew Epigraphy, 219.
 Hebron in the XVIth Century, 74;
 Visited by the Archaeological Congress, 178.
 Hyksos age, 213.

 Ibrahim Pasha and Acre, 143.

 Jerash, Discoveries at, 91, 130.
 Jericho, Excavation of, 207.
 Jerusalem, Visited by a XVIth Century Pilgrim, 23, 79, 136, 197; Excavations at, 91, 130. *See* Ophel.
 el-Jib, 193.
 John the Baptist, 77.
 Judah, in the time of Josiah, 50;
 Copper Mines in, 56.

 Kalat el-Husn, visited, 122.
 Katna, 212.
 Khan el-Minieh, 21.
 Kirjath-sepher, Excavation of, 209.
 Ksar 'Akil, Rock-shelter of, 158.

- "Maccabaeen" Ware, 33, 84.
 Magdala, 67.
 Mareshah, History of, 180.
 Marissa, Painted Tombs of, 178.
 Measurements of Palestinian Fellahin, 82.
 Medeba, Mosaic Map of, 131.
 Megiddo, Excavations at, 2, 127, 210.
 Mizpah, Excavation of, 129, 209.
 Mukhmās, 194.
 Museum of Antiquities (Palestine), 1, 59.
 Mutasellim, Tell el-. See Megiddo.
 Nahr el-Kelb visited, 125.
 "Narrative of a Journey from Rome to Jerusalem," 23, 74, 136, 165, 196.
 Notes and News—
 Archaeological Congress, 1, 59;
 Palestine Museum of Antiquities, 1, 59, 108; Excavations at Beisān, Megiddo, 2; Dr. Cook's Schweich Lectures, 2; Special Contributions to the Ophel Fund, 4, 61; Lectures on Ophel, 60; English Crusader in Church of the Holy Sepulchre, 60; Annual General Meeting, 107; British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, 108; Meteorology, 108; Proposed Publication of "Narrative of a Journey from Rome to Jerusalem," 165; Tell Sandahannah and Beit Jibrin, 165.
 Ophel, New Rock Chambers and Galleries, 7; Map of, 114, 116, 160, 171.
 Ostrakon, Hebrew, from Jerusalem, 219.
 Palestine, Disease in, 8; Folk-lore of, 101, 218; Bibliography of, 221; Scientific Investigation of, 222.
 Palmyra visited, 120 *sq.*
 Petra visited, 132.
 Phoenician Inscriptions, New, 45.
 Pilgrimage from Rome to Jerusalem, 23, 74, 136, 165, 196.
 Pottery nomenclature, 33, 84.
 Quarantana, Mt., 198.
 Rafat, 193.
 Rāmallāh, 186 *sqq.*
 Reviews—
 Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research, 42.
 Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research, 43.
 Palästinajahrbuch, 49.
 Sacrifice in the Old Testament: its Theory and Practice, 52.
 A Century of Excavation in Palestine, 54.
 Annual Report of the Department of Health for 1924, 98.
 Samaria (Sebasteyeh), Remains at, 129.
 Safed ("Caphet") in the XVIth Century, 139.
 Schweich Lectures on Archaeology, Dr. Cook's, 2.
 Shechem, Excavations at, 129, 206; Shechem in the XVIth Century, 137.
 Sidon, Museum at, 126.
 Siloam, Pool of, in the XVIth Century, 80.
 Sinai, Mt., 201.
 Synagogue at Tell Hūm, 16, 104.
 Tab(i)ghah, 16, 20, 65.
 Taricheae, 72.
 et-Tayibeh, 195.
 Tell Hūm, 16, 74, 104, 128.
 Tell el-Mirsim, 209.
 Tell en-Nasbeh, 209.
 Tell Nebi Mend, 212.
 Tell Sandahannah and Beit Jibrin, 165, 176 *sqq.*
 Tiberias, Sea of, and Environs, 15, 65, 68, 162.
 et-Tireh, 190.
 Tombs around Rāmallāh, 188 *sqq.*
 Tomb-stone, Jewish, 31.
 Transliteration, Table of, 105, 164.
 Via Maris, 68.
 Wright, William Aldis, 215.

THE
PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WITH the opening of the New Year the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund are looking forward to fresh opportunities for excavation that may present themselves. The last three years have been years of activity, how solid and useful the Annual itself will show. Though there has been nothing really sensational to report, the many miscellaneous finds have filled in not a few of the gaps in our knowledge, and have served to build up a background of the archaeological history of Jerusalem more secure than it was before. For 1926 the Committee are on the look-out for a new campaign, either in the way of completing the extraordinarily interesting work on Ophel or, should supporters of the Fund desire, an entirely new venture. The Committee would be prepared to consider schemes for excavating any site, provided only a reasonable amount of financial support could be guaranteed.

There is no doubt that a considerable stimulus to archaeology in Palestine and Syria will be given by the forthcoming International Archaeological Congress to be held next April, commencing in Beirut. The meeting will include visits to Jebail (Byblus), Beisân, and many other points of interest, and the concluding sessions will be held in Jerusalem. The P.E.F. have been invited to send delegates to represent it, and it is hoped that three or four will be able to go. We hope and, indeed, anticipate that the outcome will be a wider appreciation of the importance of Palestine as a field of archaeology.

We have received complimentary copies of the Guide Book to the Palestinian Museum of Antiquities, prepared by the first Keeper of the Museum, Mr. W. J. Phythian-Adams, M.A., D.S.O., M.C. The contents of the Museum have been admirably arranged on scientific principles, and in a way eminently calculated to give the

visitor a clear knowledge of the archaeological history of Palestine. Visitors to Jerusalem will, of course, find it indispensable. Among objects of special interest may be mentioned the fine sarcophagus from Tell Barak, the basalt stelae from Beisān, and Greco-Roman remains from Askalon.

The Philadelphian expedition at Beisān under Mr. Rowe (accompanied by Mr. Gerald FitzGerald) is to be congratulated upon the very interesting discoveries which it continues to make. Some account of these, with illustrations, have been given by Mr. Rowe in *The Times*, and their value for our knowledge of the old religion of Palestine is unmistakable. Remains have been found of four Canaanite temples, of models of votive-offerings of a type unique as regards Palestine, and Egyptian representations of local Semitic deities. A brief résumé will be found on another page.

It is announced from Cairo that Prof. Breasted is proposing to excavate the site of Megiddo. It was first opened up by Dr. Schumacher in 1903-5, and the results were finally published in 1908. Only a small portion of the Tell was examined, and it is good news that more of this famous and important city is now to be laid bare. Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, junr., it is said, has contributed a sum of \$215,000 for a five years' period of excavation. We congratulate Prof. Breasted, and look forward to the results.

In the April *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, Dr. Clarence S. Fisher suggests a plan for the systematic co-ordination of American archaeological research in Palestine and Syria. It is proposed that the American School in Jerusalem should be the common centre of activities, so that American Universities or other institutions, without sacrificing their independence, either financially or as regards personnel, should be able to work along parallel and interdependent lines, thus avoiding the necessity of having to make fresh starts and to spend considerable sums on stores, instruments, etc., which might be shared in common or owned by the School. The scheme is an important one, and worthy of attention.

The three British Academy "Schweich Lectures" were delivered in November and December by Dr. Stanley A. Cook, who took as

his subject the "Religion of Ancient Palestine in the Light of Archaeology." They were illustrated by numerous slides, a number of which were taken from the large and unique collection possessed by the Fund. (It is perhaps not so well known as it might be that the Fund's collection is a singularly rich one, and always being increased.) In the course of his remarks he showed how archaeology threw light upon certain familiar fundamental religious ideas, while at the same time it brought new and extremely interesting problems of ancient religious and other beliefs. Cults and practices could be illustrated by seals, bas-reliefs, and coins, and Dr. Cook emphasized both the continuity in the history of Palestine in spite of the great historical changes and the close relationship between Palestine and its neighbours in spite of profound differences, *e.g.* as regards the Phœnician and the Israelite attitude to human sacrifice. The concluding lecture dealt with the Greco-Roman period and the background of Rabbinical Judaism and Christianity.

Readers will have noticed the vexatious, though obvious, slip on p. 180 of the October *Q.S.*, fifth line from the foot, where Josephus is quoted as saying that "the whole compass of the city was thirty-three *cubits*" for *stadia*.

The Library of the Palestine Exploration Fund contains many duplicate volumes. They may be had separately, and a list, with the price of each volume, has been prepared, and can be obtained on application.

The list of books received will be found below, p. 4 *sq.*

The Committee will be glad to communicate with ladies and gentlemen willing to help the Fund as Honorary Local Secretaries.

It may be well to mention that plans and photographs alluded to in the reports from Jerusalem and elsewhere cannot all be published, but they are preserved in the office of the Fund, where they may be seen by subscribers.

The Committee gratefully acknowledge the following special contributions :—

	£	s.	d.
The Schweich Bequest Fund, to complete donation of £1,000 towards the Ophel Excavations	333	6	8
Sir Charles Marston, to complete donation of £2,000 towards the Ophel Excavation	250	0	0
W. G. Gardiner, Esq.	10	0	0
James Melrose, Esq.... ..	10	0	0
Capel Morris, Esq.	10	0	0

A complete set of the *Quarterly Statements*, 1869-1910, containing some of the early letters (now scarce), with an Index, 1869-1910, bound in the Palestine Exploration Fund cases, can be had. Price on application to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

The price of a complete set of the translations published by the Palestine Pilgrims' Text Society, in 13 volumes, with general index, bound in cloth, is £12 12s. A catalogue describing the contents of each volume can be had on application to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

The Museum at the office of the Fund, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1, is open to visitors every week-day from 10 o'clock till 5, except Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 p.m.

Subscribers in U.S.A. to the work of the Fund will please note that they can procure copies of any of the publications from Prof. Elihu Grant, Honorary General Secretary to the Fund, Haverford College, Pa.

The Committee have also to acknowledge with thanks the following :—
Sacrifice in the Old Testament, by the late George Buchanan Gray.
Clarendon Press.

Egyptian Religion and Ethics, by F. W. Read. Watts & Co.

The Near East and India, October 22, November 19: Oriental types, by F. W. Chardin.

Scottish Geographical Journal, September, 1925: Climatic influences in some ancient Mediterranean religions (*cont.*), by Miss Ellen Churchill Semple.

Expository Times.

The New Judaism, December 4. The Institute of Jewish Studies at the Hebrew University.

Zionist Review.

Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research, v (for 1923-24).

Journal of the Society of Oriental Research.

Art and Archaeology.

Jewish Quarterly Review.

Geographical Review (N.Y.).

American Journal of Philology, xlv, 3: Studies in superstition and folk-lore: Homer, by Ernst Riess.

Journal of the American Oriental Society, xlv, 3: The Aḥiram inscription of Byblus, by Prof. C. C. Torrey.

The Homiletic Review, October: A new challenge in the Old East, by Pres. Bayard Dodge.

Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Journal Asiatique.

Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, July-December, 1924.

Revue Biblique, October: Épigraphie palestinienne, by R. P. F.-M. Abel; l'homme quaternaire en Galilée; Jérusalem glanures archéologiques; autour du rempart d'Agrippa, by R. P. L.-H. Vincent.

Biblica, September: Prehistoric man in Palestine, by A. Mallon.

Conscientia.

Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins, xlviii, 3-4: The 'Ajlūn, by Prof. Steuernagel; a forgotten sanctuary of the prophet Elijah, by Prof. Alt; an unknown conqueror of Jerusalem, by Prof. Krauss; meteorological reports, etc.

Der 'Adschlun, by Dr. Carl Steuernagel, parts i and ii (two parts to follow). Hinrichs, Leipzig. (Reprinted from the above.)

Zeitschrift für die Alttest. Wissenschaft und die Kunde des nachbiblischen Judentums.

Palästina-Jahrbuch, 1925: The northern roads of Jerusalem, by Prof. Dalman; the lily of the Bible, by the same; the Judah of Josiah's age, by Prof. Alt, etc.

Die Landnahme der Israeliten in Palästina: Territorialgeschichtlichen Studien, by Prof. Albrecht Alt. Leipzig, 1925.

Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte (Gruyter & Co., Berlin): Reprints of articles on Palestinian archaeology in vols. iii sqq., by Dr. Peter Thomsen.

Orientalistische Literaturzeitung, November-December, cols. 785-1628.

Jüdisches Wochenblatt.

Guide Book to the Palestinian Museum of Antiquities, 1925.

Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society, v. 2 3: History of Jaffa, by S. Tolkowsky; Hyksos and Hebrews, by Father Alexis Mallon; animals in Palestinian folk-lore, by S. H. Stephan, etc.

Bible Lands, October: The Galilean skull.

ידיעות ונו: The Hebrew University at Jerusalem, reports, articles, etc.

NEA ΣΙΩΝ, August: Continuation of Greek account of Mr. Garrow Duncan's report on the Fund's excavations. September: Antiquities of Jerusalem. October: The walls of Jerusalem.

Al-Mashrik, October: History and monuments of Beirut, by P. L. Cheikho. November: Same continued. December: Ditto.

The Committee will be grateful to any subscribers who may be disposed to present to the Fund any of the following books:—

The Memoirs of the Survey of Western Palestine.

The Quarterly Statement, from 1869 up to date.

Duc de Luynes, *Voyage à la Mer Morte* (1864); published about 1874.

K. von Raumer, *Der Zug der Israeliten*. (Leipzig, 1837.)

Lagarde, *Onomastica Sacra* (1887).

New Edition of the Babylonian Talmud, English Translation. Original text edited, formulated, and punctuated by Michael L. Rodkinson. Revised and corrected by the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise. Published by the New Amsterdam Book Company, New York. Vol. i, *Sabbath*, already in the Library, subsequent volumes wanted.

Sir George Arthur, *The Life of Lord Kitchener*.

Whilst desiring to give publicity to proposed identifications and other theories advanced by officers of the Fund and contributors to the pages of the *Quarterly Statement*, the Committee wish it to be distinctly understood that by publishing them in the *Quarterly Statement* they do not necessarily sanction or adopt them.

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

I give to the Palestine Exploration Fund, London, the sum of _____ to be applied towards the General Work of the Fund; and I direct that the said sum be paid, free of Legacy Duty, and that the Receipt of the Treasurer of the Palestine Exploration Fund shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.

NOTE.—Three Witnesses are necessary to a Will by the Law of the United States of America, and Two by the Law of the United Kingdom.

NEW ROCK CHAMBERS AND GALLERIES ON OPHEL.

By The REV. J. GARROW DUNCAN, M.A., B.D., F.S.A. (Scot.).

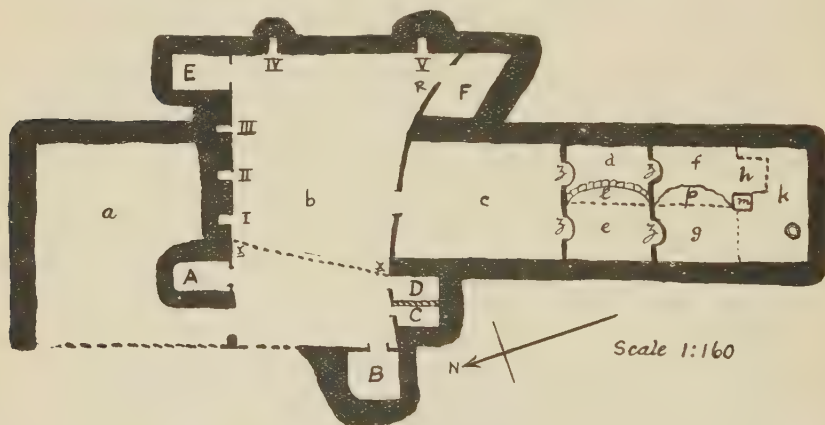
SHORTLY before I left Jerusalem two of the fellahin living upon Ophel, one a complete stranger, came and secretly confided to me their knowledge of some hitherto unexplored caves and offered me every facility in exploring and examining them; they demanded only my word that I should not allow their confiding in me to bring them into any trouble, or ultimately "cause them the loss of their house or fields." The first to come was a greedy fellow, who saw an opportunity of paying off the balance of the debt on his property. He confided the information that under his possession there was a great cave with a curious door leading into many rock-cut rooms and galleries, as well as a built arch.

As I saw from his description that the opening into this cave was in the rock-scarp, on which the Inner or Jebusite eastern wall rests, and further that the wall here was the continuation of the Davidic repair on the Jebusite wall which I uncovered in Field 9, I was naturally much interested. The arch, I supposed, must be Byzantine, and must have been built to support the roof of the cave, as a house was built above it. The rock-cutting was probably done in adapting much older chambers for later purposes.

My foreman avers that his own brother entered stealthily and saw a great quantity of "afsh," which might be pottery, or bones, but very improbably anything of any value. In addition, the owner declared that he found a heavy gold coin outside the mouth of the cave, which he sold to a dealer for £T10! When we opened negotiations, however, the owner stoutly demanded £150 before we started work and quoted the £250 which we gave for Field 5 as his justification. In spite of every argument and persuasion he remained obdurate, and ultimately we cleared him out and declined to have any further dealings with him.

Next morning he offered me every facility for exploring if I would pay him £20, this sum to cover all costs, as far as he is concerned, and he renounced any claim to a share of the loot! And there the matter rests.

During these negotiations another neighbour came forward and informed me of the existence of another series of rock-cut chambers in his possession on the Western Scarp of Ophel on the opposite side of the hill to the first-mentioned caves. These he offered to allow me to explore at once, free of any preliminary expense.



PLAN OF CAVES ON OPHEL.

Chamber *b* is the only one drawn to scale; the rest of the plan is merely a sketch-plan and cannot pretend to be accurate where no measurements could be taken. It is intended to give an idea of the series of chambers cut in the rock.

In Chamber *b* the olive-presses are marked I-V. The store-chambers off the press-chamber *b* are marked A-F. Chamber A is under the floor of the outer room *a*.

The dotted line *x.....x* is the line of the broken roof as it stands now; the area west of it is a platform 8-10 feet above the floor of the rest of the room. *z-z* are the four arched doorways between the narrow galleries and adjoining rooms.

l is the Byzantine arch inserted after the rock partition was demolished by those who converted the series into a cistern. *p* is the jagged arch of rock left between *f* and *g* by the same. *m* is the pillar of rock left presumably to support the roof—covered with Arab plaster.

k is the portion probably excavated by the makers of the cistern. It is covered in part with Arab plaster which is of comparatively recent date.

The circle in *k* is the shaft of the cistern. Gallery *g* originally ended in a line drawn from pillar *m* parallel to the partitions of the other galleries—dotted on plan.

At *R* in press-chamber *b* was found plaster keyed on to a heavy under layer with slabs of wide ribbed Roman pottery used to retain the upper coat.

This series consists of seven or eight rock-cut chambers of various sizes running north and south (*see* the plan). The front half of the entrance chamber has been completely quarried away and a wall has been built up to enclose it. The second chamber (*b*) is of irregular shape. Its north and south walls measure about 33 and 27 feet, its east wall about 24 feet, and its west wall 18 feet. The western portion of the room *b* has its floor on a lower level than that of room *a*. Steps lead down to it from *a*, and store-chamber A is cut into the floor of room *a*.

The front portion of the roof of this room has also been quarried away by Arab settlers, and later closed up by a built wall and roof.

In the west end of the room there are four small chambers, A, B, C and D on the plan, whose floors are on the same level as this portion of the chamber itself, and consequently 8 feet above the floor of the inner portion. These rooms measure, A, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; B, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; C and D, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with an 8-inch rock partition left between them. The door from *a* into the large room *b* is 3 feet 8 inches wide, but half the height is cut away. The door of store-room A is 16 inches from the edge of the entrance and 3 feet wide. The peculiarity about store-rooms C and D is that there is a ridge about 12 inches high left on the floor, so that one has to step over it to enter, and the wall here has a slope on it. There is no appearance of these openings ever having been closed by slabs or hinged doors or otherwise. Had we excavated the floor of the inner portion of this chamber (*b*) we should doubtless have found a stair cut in the rock leading down to the press-room proper from the western half of the room.

In this inner portion of *b* there are three "cross- and barrel"-shaped presses on the north wall and two similar, but smaller, presses on the east wall. The upper portion of these is a cross incised to a depth of 17-18 inches in the solid rock. This cross rests on a barrel 3 feet in diameter cut in the rock. In the upper half of the barrel the front is cut away, below that it is complete. In the bottom of the barrel is a circular opening 21 inches in diameter. This leads to a cistern below, into which the oil flowed. The upper arms of the crosses I-V measure, taken in order, 36, 40, 39, 40 and 31 inches in height *above the cross-arm*; each is 12 inches wide and about 18 inches deep. In the cross-arms a beam 12 inches square and about 4 feet long rested. Through this beam passed an iron screw attached to a

large stone plunger. The handle by which the plunger was lowered or heightened has thus 12 inches space to work in and could be almost 11 inches long, or, if only a half-handle, about 5 inches long. The plunger must have been of the shape of the upper section of the barrel, a decapitated cone, and probably measured 31 inches deep, 2 feet wide at the top and 3 feet wide at the base. We were not so fortunate as to find a plunger, but doubtless they lie buried in the debris.

Under the plunger a perforated vessel containing olive-berries was placed, and the stone plunger was then allowed to weigh upon it, thus squeezing the oil through the holes. The oil flowed down into the cistern beneath. The upper arm of the cross shows that a screw of 31 inches length was used in No. 5, and of 36 and 39 and 40 inches in the other four presses. We cleared three presses and found a similar opening in the bottom of each leading to a cistern beneath. This cistern is plastered. Whether the cistern was a large one with an opening in the floor of the room for extracting the oil from it, or a series of small cisterns one under each press, could not be determined without clearing the whole room. Probably it was one large cistern with an opening in its roof covered by a well-fitting stone slab. This opening would be in the centre of the floor of the room.

In the north-east corner of the chamber there is another small store-room (E) cut in the solid rock, measuring $6\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. The floor of this room is on the level of the floor of the press-room proper, *i.e.*, 8 feet lower than the upper section store-chambers A, B, C and D. The floor of room E is covered over with slime and sewage.

In the south-east corner of the chamber, cut on the same level is another store-room, F, measuring $7 \times 3 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Both E and F are on the floor-level of the press-room proper.

When this part of the room was deepened to make it an olive-press these two small chambers, E and F, may also have been made. It is possible, however, that the chamber was used by them as they found it, and that all they did was to carve the five presses in its walls. The six chambers were there, ready to be used as store-rooms, but what purposes these six curious small chambers served originally it is difficult to say, unless they were used for burials and left unsealed. It is to be noted that each of them measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in

height, while their length and breadth measurements vary. Each press averages 10-11 feet in height. The lower section of the room is 17-18 feet high, and the upper section about 8-10 feet high.

When I entered this room first, of the five presses only the cross or upper portion was visible, and it seemed as if I had struck something bearing on Crusading times. The clearance of three, however, with the oil cistern below each, leaves no doubt that they are olive-presses of the Byzantine or Roman period, and of the simple screw and plunger type resembling large cheese-presses still in use in some parts of Scotland.

As a 40-inch screw was too short to allow the plunger to reach the bottom by 11 inches, slots 5 inches wide were cut in the side of the lower complete section of the barrel to admit bars of wood which would allow the plunger to use its whole weight when only a small quantity of olive-berries were in the press. A slot of 5 inches depth ran in horizontally from the front of the barrel, meeting a similar slot, on each side, which ran vertically to the very bottom of the press. This was obviously a contrivance for obtaining the full pressure of the plunger on any small quantity of berries. It saved their using a longer screw and cutting the central arm of the cross to a greater height.

Pottery.—In clearing part of the floor and presses Arab and Byzantine potsherds were found; but there was also pottery of a much earlier period.

Maccabaeian ware was abundant, one Rhodian jar-handle, inscribed, was found, and one slab of a Byzantine marble stele with the cross in the centre. The following is an analysis of five basketsful taken from this room: Arab, 309 fragments; Byzantine, 3; Roman, 31; Maccabaeian, 16; late Hebrew (Exilic Period), 9; Early Pre-exilic Hebrew, 1 lamp complete. From this analysis it is quite clear that these chambers were last occupied by the Arabs, who have removed nearly every trace of previous occupations; and it is possible that the pottery of these earlier periods was thrown in from outside when the floor was filled up to the present level. Otherwise we should be compelled to date these presses in Maccabaeian times or earlier, since the Maccabaeian and earlier pottery was found in the three which we cleared.

From this large press-chamber an opening in the south side leads into a series of chambers running south to south-west. The first

(c) is a room about 16×14 feet. It is filled up to within 3 feet of the roof with debris which seems to have been thrown in from the press-chamber at some recent period, as its disposition and arrangement show. It is possible, but not likely, that the debris may represent the wash-in from the opening which the Arabs cut in the rock to admit the surface drainage to fill up the rooms which they now used as cisterns. That a great quantity of earth was washed in is quite apparent. They did not make a filter-catch at the opening, and so we find an accumulation of 7 to 8 feet of mud on the floor of the innermost room of all (*k*). In the first room (*c*), therefore, there is probably 7 to 8 feet of mud washed in, but the other 3 or 4 feet on the surface is loose debris and has been thrown in.

The owner of this "cattle-pen" (for that is the use to which the press-room is now put) says that this room (*c*) has small chambers cut in the rock on its west and east sides. It was impossible for us to see these. I imagine, therefore, that the man himself deposited the surface debris in the room. The threshold of the entrance from the press-room is practically on the level of the press-room floor. We cleared, however, only sufficient space to allow us to crawl in, so that this entrance from *b* to *c* cannot be discussed.

At the south end of this chamber (*c*) are two doors (*z* and *z*), one at each corner. These led into two chambers or galleries (*d* and *e*) about 12 feet long $\times$ 7 feet wide, with a partition of rock left between them, $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. These two narrow chambers are also so filled up that we could see no trace of side chambers in the rock. In their turn these lead by doors of the same shape and size into what were originally two other narrow chambers or galleries (*f* and *g*) not quite so long. The eastern chamber of these two had a small "upstairs" room (*h*) off it at the south end, of about the same dimensions as the store-chambers round the press-room.

Thus we have a series of five rooms leading off the press-room. First, a large room about 16×14 feet. This is followed by two smaller rooms or galleries about 7×12 feet, these, again, by two similar galleries about 7×10 feet, and the eastern one ends in a higher cutting about $5 \times 5 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ feet, which may be an upper cupboard or shelf for burials. This seems to complete the original series of rooms.

The doors between these galleries, however, constitute a problem. The cutting in the rock is 6 feet high $\times$ 3 feet wide and rounded at

the top. The real door, however, was an oblong 6×3 feet. At the sides, just under the rounded top, there are in every case hinge-pin holes, as if the door had been hinged at the top and had to be lifted from the bottom to allow admission. Prof. Dalman suggests that these hinge-pin holes may have been for a block of wood, and that the door had been hinged at top and bottom as usual—the upper pin revolving in a hole in this block of wood. This is possible, though the wooden block is quite unnecessary. They could more easily have made the hinge-pin hole in the rock itself.

The problem, however, remains that these doors are only 6 feet high and their original thresholds are 7 or 8 feet higher than the floor-level of rooms *b* and *c*.

The explanation of this is simple. When the series was converted into a vast cistern, the makers began at the south end. They extended the two southernmost galleries for seven or eight feet in length and made the drawing shaft in the roof of this extension (*k*). They then deepened the floors of all the four galleries to the same level as those of rooms *b* and *c*. Next they knocked out all the partitions between the galleries, leaving rough arches (*l* and *p*), and as the roof of the first two galleries was rather shallow and might give way under a house built above it, when they removed the partition between them they built-in a stone arch to support the roof. This arch (*l*) is Byzantine, but it has never had to support any weight. There is a clear space of a few inches between the surface of the arch and the roof-rock.

If the Byzantines therefore used these chambers as water cisterns, the press must be Roman or earlier. It is quite possible, however, that the Arabs simply stole a Byzantine arch and reused it, as we found them doing in our excavations in Field 5. Between the two southernmost galleries (*f* and *g*) they left also a rock pillar about 2 feet square (*m*), to support the roof and the arch. The pillar is covered over with plaster. This plaster consists of white lime mixed with lumps of badly broken red potsherds, apparently of Maccabaeon and earlier pottery. Prof. Albright set this plaster down as Roman, but the Romans did not use potsherds in this manner in their houses on Ophel. I think this plaster is Arab. The walls of this innermost chamber (*k*) are covered with Arab plaster of a very late date, showing that the cistern was used until a comparatively recent date.

On the wall of the press-room, beside the door of the small store-chamber F, I found a large piece of surface-plaster, which was keyed on to Roman-ribbed potsherds. It seems likely, therefore, that I am right in assigning the press-room to a late Roman or Early Byzantine Period and in attributing the conversion of the series of cuttings into a vast cistern to the Arabs. The remaining problem is the original date of these cuttings, and this, I think, can only be arrived at by a clearance of the rooms, which could be done at no great expense.

It is quite clear that the galleries are not store-chambers cut by the makers and users of the olive-press. They existed before, but these may have deepened one of them. They probably deepened and used only room *c* as a store-chamber. The doors show that the original floor-level of the galleries was at least 7 or 8 feet above their present level.

In either supposition we have here a series of rock-cut chambers dating further back than the period when the olive-press was in operation, and I see no strong reason against the supposition that the whole suite was originally a series of tomb-chambers cut at some period in the Iron Age, not earlier than 1000 B.C. and probably not later than 600 B.C.

I have added a sketch plan of the inner chamber and galleries, but this does not pretend to be accurate, as no measurements could be taken. It is merely intended to help the reader to realize the sequence of cuttings. In the press-room careful measurements were taken of the walls and the parts where we cleared away the debris, but even here accuracy would only be possible after complete clearance.

July, 1925.

THE SEA OF TIBERIAS AND ITS ENVIRONS.

By The REV. J. GARROW DUNCAN, M.A., B.D., F.S.A. (Scot.).

THE whole district around the Sea of Tiberias is of great value and interest from the historical and literary point of view.

Though in Christ's work and ministry many places figure conspicuously, few of these sites have been definitely identified. The work that has been done is purely on the surface. No real work of excavation has been carried out, except at Tell Hum, at the ruins of the town of Tiberias of the Herodian Period and, recently, at the Great Cave in the Wady el Amûd. Yet the amount of material visible to the eye of an intelligent visitor is amazing, and promises great results of far-reaching interest to the excavator whose good fortune it may be to explore the sites of the Sea of Galilee. The main interest will centre on things belonging to the Roman and Herodian Period (47 B.C. to A.D. 30) and New Testament times; but there are not lacking evidences also of an Early Hebrew and Canaanite occupation. I propose to give a brief résumé of the things visible as well as the invisible possibilities of excavation of this region.

Chorazin.

Beginning at the north end of the Lake the most northern site of importance is that of Chorazin, now known as Kherbet Kerazeh, which seems to preserve the old name (Matt. xi, 21).

Accounts of these ruins written some twenty years ago imply that far more was visible then than can be seen now above ground. This is happening all over Palestine. Every available building-stone above ground, and a great many under ground, are being taken away for modern buildings.

Except for a very hurried exploration of the old *synagogue* no excavation has been done on this site; yet the ruins, which are as extensive as Tell Hum (Capernaum), and contain also the

richly ornamented synagogue, point to its having been a place of some importance.

Tell Hum.

Coming south down the Wady Kerazeh to the Lake the next site of importance is Tell Hum, which has been identified with Capernaum. The derivation of the modern name Tell Hum from Kaphar Tankhum or Kaphar Nahum is a debated point.

Tell Hum has been excavated by the Franciscans since about 1912. The work still continues.

This site is situated on the west side of the Jordan at the north end of the Lake. It is near the modern Tabighah, which is really the Greek words (επ)τα and επηραι, or Seven Springs—the old name of the place, doubtless.

The chief discovery on Tell Hum so far is the ruins of what seems to have been a synagogue built in Roman times and under Roman influence. This synagogue is by many regarded as that built by the Roman centurion and mentioned in Luke vii, 5. (*See Fig. 1.*)

The ornamentation of the building,¹ the designs carved on the stones, sufficiently attest the presence of both Hebrew and Roman influence. A Hebrew manna-pot, a Passover lamb, palm-tree heads, wreaths carved on the door lintels, a wreath and shell carved on the key-stone of the arch above the central of the three doors, are characteristic features of Hebrew ornamentation exhibited on the masonry of the original and older part of the synagogue.

In other respects the massiveness of the masonry and the ornamentation are characteristically Roman.

The two Roman eagles carved facing each other on the key-stone above referred to, as well as other details, belong to the original structure.

This is one of the main arguments in favour of the identification of these ruins with the synagogue spoken of in Luke vii, 5, as having been built by a Roman centurion.

There is no mistaking the fact that here we have a mixture of Hebrew and Roman taste, skill, decoration and architecture. It is argued, and with reason, that only in such circumstances as

¹ For a full account of the archaeological remains at Tell Hum see *Capharnaum et ses ruines*, by P. G. Orfali, O.P.M. (Paris).



TELL HUM SYNAGOGUE REMAINS.

those suggested in that passage (Luke vii, 5) would such evidences of Roman domination have been tolerated.

In confirmation of this, Fig. 2 is interesting. It shows that Jews of a later period did not exhibit the same toleration of a dominating Roman influence. They resented every evidence of such, and showed it by roughly hammering away the two eagles from the key-stone of this arch of the central door, till they are now barely recognizable. The shell and the wreath are left unharmed. They are Hebrew emblems.

My friend Dr. Christie, of Tiberias, suggests as a suitable time when this may have happened the period when the Sanhedrin of Judaism was removed from Jamnia to Tiberias in the middle of the 2nd century A.D. (*c.* A.D. 135). Rabbinism would then have developed a strongly intolerant attitude to Roman influence in Galilee.

The main room of the original building faced south. The Ark for the scrolls must have stood at the north end. There were three doors—a large central door with a round arch over it, and two side doors. These side doors opened into porticoed aisles cut off by sixteen pillars running round the whole room—seven pillars on each side and four at the north end.

I believe this portico was the only portion roofed over in the original building, the centre being open to the sky.

It is quite clear that alterations were made on this synagogue at a later date. The different types of masonry and ornamentation bear this out. The evidences point both to an addition and an alteration.

1. The addition consisted of a women's gallery. This gallery in all probability ran round the west, north and east sides of the main room, and was supported in front by the sixteen pillars mentioned above. Here the women could sit and view from above the proceedings that went on below.

It is somewhat noticeable that only a few fragments of roof-tiles of the Roman period have been found in the ruins; but in a building which is consigned to decay the roof-tiles would be the first things to be stolen by builders in the vicinity.

2. The alteration consisted in the building of a piece of wall inside the central door of the portico, across the room and in line with the first two pillars. The purpose of this small piece of wall, which probably did not extend more than the width of the

central door itself, and stood thus isolated on the floor of the room, was to alter the *qibleh*, or the direction of prayer.

In the original building the Ark for the scrolls must have stood against the north wall. Worshippers, therefore, in the attitude of prayer, stood facing north, that is, looking away from Jerusalem.

Before A.D. 70 this was tolerated; but after that date and the dispersion of the Jews it became a recognized law, holding good to the present day, that prayer must be directed towards Jerusalem.

Accordingly this small piece of wall had been built across the doorway and the Ark had been placed against the inside face of it. Worshippers would now enter the main room as before, but after entering had to turn their faces toward the south to face the Ark, which now stood at the south end of the room, and thus prayed towards Jerusalem. The actual remains of this wall were found by the Franciscans.

The ornamentation on the stones of this *qibleh* wall is the same as that of the stones of the women's gallery. Both seem to belong to the 2nd century A.D. In this ornamentation (Fig. 3), pomegranate seeds (the symbol of life), arrow-heads (symbol of death), the Shield of David, the Seal of Solomon (pentacle), the Shield of Jacob (six points made by two complete triangles), grape bunches, palm leaves, debased Corinthian capitals are characteristically Hebrew, and point to a later date than the ornamentation of the original part of the building. On this later masonry, too, there is no evidence whatever of Roman influence in the carrying out of the work. The obliteration of the eagles above the doorway may have been a rough expression of public opinion about the same period. Masons armed with chisels could have removed them without leaving any trace whatever (*see* Fig. 2). As it is, they are very roughly defaced.

There is a strong presumption that this building is the actual synagogue built for the Jews by the Roman centurion of Luke vii, 5, and that Tell Hum is the site of Capernaum. The following are the main arguments in favour of this identification :

1. The mixture of Roman and Hebrew masonry and ornamentation on the original part of the building points to such circumstances as those of Luke vii, 5.

2. The fact that originally the worshippers must have prayed towards the north proves conclusively that the synagogue was built before the destruction of Jerusalem in A.D. 70 (*see above*).
3. Epiphanius says that in the time of Constantine a church was built on the place where Peter's house stood, just a few paces from the front door of the synagogue (Mark i, 29). A Byzantine basilica with a mosaic floor has been uncovered by the Franciscans in a position exactly corresponding with this indication of Epiphanius.

Further excavation will, it is hoped, result in evidence that leaves no doubt as to the identification of this site with Capernaum.

Fig. 4 is an interesting carving on a large block of limestone. It is supposed by some to be a representation of the Ark of the Covenant on wheels. The objection to this is the suggestion of a door on the end of it. The Ark had no such door; but these seem to be purely decorative panels. There is nothing to indicate where this stone was placed originally.

Fig. 5 is regarded by the Franciscans as a Laver of Purification belonging to the Synagogue, chiefly for hand washing. Such stones are referred to in John ii, 6, at the marriage feast in Cana as having been ordinarily used for purposes of purification, and on the occasion of the marriage used to contain the wine made by Jesus. The Franciscans consider that they ought to have found seven of these. They have found only three so far.

The Bay of the Preaching (from a boat) (Mark iv, 1).

Coming west from Tell Hum, before reaching the environs of modern Tabighah, is a small bay.

A boat floated in this bay would make an admirable platform in the centre of an amphitheatre of low hills. From every point one speaking on a boat there can be heard. The acoustics have been tested by Dr. Christie and proved perfect. The surroundings are so suitable that there is no doubt in my mind that it was from a boat in this little inlet that Christ addressed the people (Mark iv, 1).

The Call of Peter (Matt. iv, 18).

Just round the southern corner of this inlet is a larger bay, into which flows the water of several hot springs. These springs

were called by the Greeks (ἑπτὰ πηγῶν, "Seven Springs," and the modern name Tabighah is derived from the last seven letters of these two words. This larger bay is probably the place where Peter was fishing when he was called by Jesus. It is well known that the fishes come up to it in shoals on account of the water from the springs, and there is no other place on the shore of the Lake where the ἀμφίβληττον or "throw-net" could be used to greater advantage, since here the fishes are known to come close in in large shoals. In the passage (Matt. iv, 18) where the Call of Peter is recorded, it is expressly mentioned that he was fishing with the amphiblestion (Matt. iv, 18; Mark i, 16), a net which was only used for fishing from the shore.

It is an interesting instance of how the careful selection of the correct word in describing an incident has led to the identification of the spot where the incident occurred.

Mount of the Beatitudes.

The hill which separates these two bays is, by tradition, the Mount of the Beatitudes (Matt. v, 1). It is a likely identification. It is conveniently near Capernaum, and it was surrounded by small villages in those days—Capernaum, Magdala, Dalmanutha, etc.

It would not involve a long journey of eight miles for the people to go to hear Christ, as Kurn Hattin would demand.¹

Further, it is expressly stated that after the sermon, when He descended, His first act was to heal a leper on the plain at the foot of the hill (Matt. viii, 3). That leper may (as Dr. Christie suggests) have gone to these hot springs in the hope that the water would cure his skin disease; and Christ met him there by these hot springs and cured him. The hill slope and the small plain beneath it, also with the various villages that in those days existed in this vicinity, supply to my mind all the details necessary and suitable for the enacting of the scene depicted in Matt. v-vii.

The hill can now be identified by the house on the top of it and by its position immediately north of the great Tabighah spring.

Rock-cut Aqueduct South-west of Tabighah.

Coming south of Tabighah we strike the remains of the well-known Roman rock-cut aqueduct. It measures about four feet

¹ For explanation of the change of tradition from this site to Kurn Hattin see *Studies in Galilee*, p. 87.

broad and four feet deep, but whether it was originally covered in we cannot now tell. It seems to have been an open aqueduct.

Nor are we quite sure of the purpose which it served. This aqueduct was partly built and partly rock-hewn. It was made to bring water from the hot springs to the Roman baths,¹ the remains of which can still be seen a little south-west of Tabighah Hospice. The aqueduct began with a portion built on piers, and these piers were still visible within the last thirty years. When it reached the rock, the channel was cut in the rock. Where the rock was deficient portions were built in, and now these built portions have vanished.

Just opposite to and above the baths there is an artificial break in the side of the rock-hewn portion to allow the water to be drawn down to the baths,² which are about thirty feet under the rock cliff and on a level with the lake.

This aqueduct, however, continued beyond the baths, but where it led to is not known—probably to a mill, to another set of baths, or to irrigate the land (*see Josephus*).

Thirty years ago, when I rode from Safed to Tiberias, this aqueduct was used in parts as a bridle path.

Khan el-Minieh.

The ruins of the "Inn of the harbour" and Ain et-Tineh Spring.

Inland to the west of these Roman baths is the ruins known as Khan el-Minieh. This is the only other rival to Tell Hum as the site of Capernaum at this point. It is felt by some that this rock-hewn aqueduct must have led to a town of great importance in Roman times, and the aqueduct, after serving the baths, seems to have passed on to this town.

As no excavation has been done on the site there is no evidence whatever for this assertion. It would be interesting to excavate Khan el-Minieh. All the visible remains are Arab work, and belong to a mediaeval Khan.

The name el-Minieh is probably a corruption of Limen-iyeh, "the harbour town," from the Greek word λιμήν, a harbour; the ending "-iyeh" being added to λιμήν to denote "place of." Later on the Arabs mistook the initial letter L for the Arabic article "el," and called the place el-Minieh.

¹ These remains are considered to be those of a mill by some authorities.

Dr. Christie suggests that the name "Dalmanutha," mentioned only in Mark viii, 10, probably conceals the same name. According to his view it is the Aramaic "da-limen-utha," for Kephars or Migdol "d'limenutha," meaning "village or town of the harbour place," with the Aramaic termination "utha" added to the Greek word λιμὴν.

For this Aramaic termination in noun-formation compare "Ellauth," "Ellahutha," coined to express the idea of "Divinity."

Khan el-Minieh and Dalmanutha may be therefore the same name, and Dalmanutha of Mark viii, 10, the town which stood on the site now known as Khan el-Minieh.

It is said that when the water is low the walls of the harbour can be seen at this point.

Between the baths and the sea, right on the sea-level, the powerful spring Ain et-Tineh can be seen.

Continuing down the west side of the lake we pass over the plain of Gennesaret to Mejdol, or Migdol, "the tower," where there is to-day a thriving young Jewish colony. At this point the Via Maris or Great Highway to the Western Sea enters the valley between the hills.

The study of the shores of the Sea of Galilee impresses one not only with the amount of material waiting to be worked up and information to be gleaned, but even more so with the small amount of research that has already been done. This latter fact is surprising when we consider what a great part the sea and its environs plays in the Gospel narrative.

12th June, 1925.

(To be continued.)

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY FROM ROME TO JERUSALEM.¹

(*Continued from Q.S., 1925, p. 206.*)

Having emerged from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, we passed through the Holy City of Jerusalem, which is half in ruins and hilly and sparsely inhabited, seeming to lament the sin committed within her. She has often been destroyed and sacked. In a certain spot we saw the prison where Peter was confined by Herod and liberated by the angel: it is now a public gaol. Then [we saw] the Gate of Golgotha, through which Christ passed on His way to Calvary; it is enclosed in the ancient wall behind the city. There, too, is the house of Dives. We visited the house of Veronica, who gave her veil to Jesus Christ on His way to Calvary; the spot where they compelled him of Cyrene to carry the Cross; and the place of the Spasm, where the Virgin saw her Son passing with the Cross. We saw the house of Pilate, having still an arch with a window, from which Pilate shewed Jesus to the populace after his flagellation and crowned Him with the Crown of Thorns, saying "*Ecce Homo.*" Then, above the house of Herod, [we saw] the house of S. Anne, where the Virgin was born. For a time there was here a monastery and church, but now there is a mosque. There is also to be seen the Gate of S. Stephen, through which S. Stephen passed when he was being taken to be stoned outside the city, in the direction of the Valley of Jehoshaphat. Near the Temple of Solomon² we saw the Pool of the Sheep,³ which had formerly five porches, but has now neither porches nor water. It is a place somewhat large and deep, and it cannot have been but with difficulty that the paralytic was

¹ Translated from the 16th century Latin Manuscript in his possession by H. C. Luke, B.Litt, M.A. Sometime Assistant Governor of Jerusalem.

² *i.e.*, the Dome of the Rock. It received the name *Templum Salomonis* from the Crusaders.

³ *Piscina Probatica*, the Pool of Bethesda.

able to climb down to the moving of the water. There are also to be seen other of the Gates of the Temple, among them the Gate which is called Beautiful, where Peter cured that lame man, saying, "Silver and gold have I none, etc." (Acts iii). From the aforementioned Gates can be seen the atrium or square of the Temple, but not the interior, for the Moors have here their principal mosque and do not allow Christians to enter.

This Gate, which is called Beautiful, is within the city, not overlooking the Valley of Jehoshaphat as do the Golden Gate and the Gate of S. Stephen. We were able to see the house where was born John the Evangelist, and where is now the church of the Georgians. Here you may see the gate of iron, formerly affixed to the old wall within the city, through which S. Peter passed when he was liberated from prison. We saw the house of S. Luke, which was once a church but is now a mosque; the house of S. Mark, which is a church belonging to the Syrians¹; the house and monastery where S. James the Great was beheaded by order of Herod. The latter belongs to the Armenians, and the very spot of the beheading is shown there.²

On the way from Jerusalem to Bethlehem are other places worthy of note. Descending Mount Zion, one passes the site of the house of Bathsheba and, beside it, a large pool, which King David could see from his palace higher up, as is related in 2 Kings xi.³ Thence ascending a slope, one comes in sight of the house of Evil Counsel, where the priests and the Pharisees conspired that Christ might assuredly die. This place is distant from Jerusalem almost one mile. Continuing from here along the road we passed a terebinth, whose leaves resemble those of the almond tree. Beneath this tree, they say, the Virgin was in the habit of resting on her way to and from Bethlehem. Continuing on our way we saw, on the right, the spot where the star appeared to the Magi, so that they rejoiced greatly, together with the well and the three holy water stoups. This place is distant from Jerusalem about two miles.

¹ The Church and Monastery of the Jacobite ("Syrian Orthodox") Bishopric of Jerusalem still occupy the reputed site of the house of S. Mark.

² According to ancient tradition, S. James the Great was beheaded in the year 44 by order of Herod Agrippa I. The Church of S. James, including the Chapel of the Beheading, remains the cathedral of the Armenian Patriarch of Jerusalem.
i.e. 2 Samuel xi.

On the right, off the road, we saw the house of the Prophet Habakkuk, whom an angel brought here from Babylon by the hair—that same angel that brought food to Daniel when he was in the lions' den. On the left we saw the house where was born the Prophet Elijah; it is now a monastery of the Greeks.¹ On the left, behind the road, is the house of the Patriarch Jacob, and beyond it, on the right, alongside the road, we saw the Tomb of Rachel raised above the ground. Here there is a mosque, and the place is distant from Bethlehem about one mile.² Close by is the Field of Chick-peas, with stones resembling chick-peas.³ From Jerusalem to Bethlehem is a distance of five miles of rough and stony road, although on both sides there are olives, almond trees and figs, also vineyards, stony, as is all the country around Jerusalem, which is both mountainous and rocky. [Thus], from Gaza, from Ramah and from the southern parts, from Samaria, and from elsewhere corn has to be brought to Jerusalem,⁴ for the fields about Jerusalem are not so fruitful as are those elsewhere.

In Bethlehem, the birthplace of Jesus Christ, which is the "House of Bread"⁵ and is built on a small eminence, barren, rocky and arid, almost all the houses are in ruins. It is inhabited by Moors, and by 200 Christians huddled together and very poor. The monastery and church of Bethlehem are on one side [of the town]; in former days these were very rich. The church is all adorned with mosaics depicting scenes from history; but everything is now in ruins except those holy places which are underground. The upper church, which surmounts the site of the Nativity, was of surpassing beauty: it has four orders of columns, 52 in all, of a reddish marble. The pavement was all of the finest marble, but the Turks have removed it

¹ This is the well-known Orthodox monastery of Mar Elias.

² Even now the Tomb of Rachel is venerated alike by Jews and Moslems, between whom its ownership is divided.

³ This field is still known as the "Field of Peas," its exceptionally pebbly character having given rise to the following legend: One day, as a man was sowing chick-peas here, Christ, passing by, asked him what he was sowing. "Stones," was the reply. "Then, friend," answered Jesus, "thou shalt reap stones." And when the sower came to gather his crop, he found nothing but little round stones the size of his chick-peas.

⁴ Still the case.

⁵ The author gives the older Hebrew derivation. The modern Arabic signification is rather "House of Meat."

to the Temple of Solomon, where is their mosque. The entire church is roofed with lead. Below the choir of this great church is the spot where Jesus Christ was born, a place 18 paces in length and 9 in breadth. We descended from the upper church by two flights of stairs, one on either side [of the choir]. By the one on the left, which has sixteen marble steps, the three Magi passed to adore Jesus Christ; the other door leads to the spot where Jesus was circumcized. At the head of this underground grotto, behind the two above-mentioned doors and flights of stairs, is the spot where Christ was born. Beneath an altar, which is all of marble, there has been hollowed out a circular hole, at the bottom of which is a piece of serpentine. At one time this hole was encased in silver with a star, [the outline of] whose rays can still be seen traced on the rock.

The width of this hole is one hand's breadth, and it indicates the very spot where Christ was born. Over the altar of this chapel are [represented] the Virgin and Son with S. Joseph, while behind a net is [depicted the scene of] the Nativity. On the front of the altar are inscribed the words: "*Hic de Virgine Maria Jesus Christus nasci dignus est.*"¹ To the right of this chapel and almost entirely beneath the grotto is the manger, where the Virgin laid the babe Jesus. The manger is completely covered with rich marbles, and on one of them has been impressed, as can be seen quite clearly, the image of some hermit; they say that it is S. Jerome, who, consumed with love for Christ and with devotion to these holy places, has thus reappeared. The manger is in the lower part of the cave, which cave is hollowed out of the live rock; and the rock, which rises from the floor to a height higher than a man can reach, forms a

¹ The author's account of the Church of the Nativity is particularly valuable as giving a detailed description of its condition at a period when it was at the lowest ebb of its fortunes. Some forty years previous to his pilgrimage (namely, in 1517), Palestine had passed from the rule of the tolerant Mamelukes to that of the Turks, and the position of the Christians in the land at the time of his visit was a very precarious one, although it was to improve appreciably in the following century. So it is not to be wondered at that he speaks of the church above ground, together with the fine mosaics (now only partially preserved) with which the Emperor Manuel Comnenus embellished the basilica, as being in a ruinous state. The leaden roof, to which he refers, was given by King Edward IV, but was stripped by the Turks at the end of the 17th century to be converted into bullets. The silver star was replaced in 1717, together with the inscription in a slightly altered form; it now reads: "*Hic de Virgine Maria Jesus Christus natus est.*"

roof over the manger. Here, close to the manger, stood the ox and the ass. A little beyond the manger, and towards the right-hand flight of stairs, is an altar where the Virgin Mary is believed to have displayed Jesus Christ to the adoration of the Magi. At the back of this chapel there is an opening through which, it is said, she appeared when the Magi discovered the star.¹ The entire chapel is lined with marble, and in it our friars have many lamps, to wit, eight, while the Syrians have two. The place belongs to our friars. Similarly situated underground, beneath the aforementioned principal church, are the wells in which lie the Holy Innocents. There, too, are the sepultures of S. Jerome and of his companion S. Eusebius. Close by are the tombs of SS. Paula and Eustochium, while a little farther, but outside the area covered by the church, is the place where S. Jerome translated the Holy Scriptures.² The monastery of S. Jerome, together with his church, is also here, but it is almost in ruins and is reduced to mere rooms and habitations.³ The blessed Jerome was in the habit of doing penance in the vast desert beyond the Jordan and the Dead Sea.

Outside Bethlehem we visited the place where the angel announced to the shepherds that Christ was born. At one time a large church stood here, but it has been entirely destroyed. There is now in this place an underground chapel.⁴ The place is surrounded by olive-yards and vineyards belonging to the Hagarenes.⁵ It is distant

¹ Curiously enough, our pilgrim says nothing of the tradition invented in the 15th century, according to which the star fell into this hole, and was visible thereafter to none but virgins.

² The tradition that S. Jerome compiled his famous version of the Bible, the Vulgate, in this grotto is a very ancient one. The great Church Father died at Bethlehem in 420, but his remains were subsequently transferred to the Church of S. Maria Maggiore in Rome. The account of the tombs of the Roman lady S. Paula and her daughter Eustochium, is interesting as being one of the earliest references to the tombs being shewn in this particular spot.

³ Between the years 386 and 389, S. Paula founded here a monastery, presided over by S. Jerome, and a convent presided over by herself. These buildings subsequently passed from the possession of the Latins to that of the Orthodox, fell, as our pilgrim says, into ruin, and were finally demolished by the Orthodox in 1826.

⁴ This chapel, which is reached by 21 steps, is still shewn, and contains traces of a mosaic pavement and other mediæval fragments. Beside it are the ruins of what was probably the church referred to, known in the Middle Ages as the *Church of Gloria in Excelsis Deo*.

⁵ i.e., Bedouins.

from Bethlehem about a mile, and half way to it lies the village of Bethzaur (Beit Sahur).¹ Farther to the south-east and in the direction of the Dead Sea, there appears the mountain and site of the vineyard of Engedi, where was produced the balsam of Solomon.² No balsam comes from there now; it is only to be found in these days in Cairo of Egypt. In the opposite direction, as far . . . as is the vineyard of Engedi from the city of Bethlehem, is that other one in Galilee where Judith slew Holofernes.³

Furthermore, we saw the cave where the Virgin remained for some time, giving suck to the infant Jesus. This place is an underground cavern and contains an altar. Mothers who have no milk are in the habit of using fragments of rock and earth from this grotto.⁴ Close by is the church marking the spot where S. Joseph was warned to flee with Mary into Egypt for fear of Herod. About a mile from Bethlehem is the site of the Monastery of SS. Paula and Eustochium, standing on a bare and rocky little hill.⁵

(To be continued.)

¹ So far as I know, this is the earliest reference in Western literature to Beit Sahur, which is again mentioned by John Wormbser in 1591, and is referred to by the Franciscan Jean Boucher in 1610 as "Bethahour."

² cf. Song of Solomon, i, 14.

³ The text is here very obscure. Can the author be confusing Bethulia, the scene of the story of Judith, now generally identified either with Mithilieh or the neighbouring Sânuir in Samaria, with the Bethlehem of Zabulon in Galilee (Joshua, xix, 15)?

⁴ To this day little cakes, mixed with powdered rock from the Milk Grotto, are sought after by mothers who have difficulty in nursing their children, and are even given to animals.

⁵ According to Latin tradition, the site of this convent is placed adjacent to the Church of the Nativity. This evidence to the contrary is noteworthy.

THE AMERICAN EXCAVATIONS AT BEISÂN.

THE excavations carried on at Beisân, the ancient Beth-Shan, by the University Museum of Philadelphia in 1921-23, were resumed at the beginning of September last year, and two reports by the Field-Director, Mr. Alan Rowe, have already been published in *The Times*. Many very interesting discoveries have been made relating partly to the Egyptian occupation and partly to the religious cults of the Egyptians and of the natives. The previous campaign had revealed part of a large Hellenistic temple, which now proves to be about 37·25 by 22 metres; it had columns around it, and the plan is very similar to the smaller temple at Baalbek which, though commonly known as the Temple of Bacchus, has more recently been taken to be that of the great "Syrian goddess." This view now seems to be confirmed by the American discoveries.

The foundations of this temple at Beisân were cut through an old Egyptian fort of the XIXth dynasty, thus destroying many, though fortunately not all, the earlier Egyptian remains. Among these were the interesting stele of Amen-em-Apt (if the name is correctly read), an official or private individual and, of more general value, the monument of Hesi-Nekht, representing the goddess Antit in purely Egyptian dress. Antit, or rather Anath, was one of the most important goddesses of early Palestine. She appears in a compound personal name of the Hyksos, and the prevalence of her cult is clearly seen, for example, in the name Anathoth (the Anaths) outside Jerusalem.¹ The fact that the Palestinian (or Semitic)

¹ Though a goddess of the Astarte type it is going too far to call her, as is done in *The Times* article, by that name; and to identify her with the much later Persian goddess Anahita (Anaitis) is to be deprecated. The form Ashtaroth is also to be used with caution, as it is the *plural* form of what in the Hebrew is spelt Ashtôreth, and Ashtôreth is a purely artificial form suggestive of the word *bôsheth*, "shame," just as the name Ish-baal was changed into Ish-bosheth to suggest "man of shame" instead of "man of Baal."

name is actually given in the inscription to a figure whose representation is distinctly Egyptian illustrates the sort of syncretistic cults that prevailed; and a further example of this is afforded by a serpentine cylinder seal of Ramses II, which shows the figure of that king confronted by Resheph, a war-god, who was well known to Semites and Egyptians alike. More recently comes the news of an Egyptian stele of the XVIIIth dynasty, said to bear a figure of the "Astarte of the two horns."

Some very remarkable cult objects were found recalling those discovered by the Germans in the temple of Ishtar at Ashur. Some were rectangular shrines in two stages, surmounted by a round top bearing birds (doves and ducks). In one a nude female is shown, holding birds in both hands. Others have openings, in which sit birds, while serpents are coiled round the stand. The association of doves and serpents is especially noteworthy. These belonged to a large temple on the extreme south side, which seems to have been erected by the Egyptians to the goddess. It is of the XIXth dynasty, and under it were the remains of an earlier. Other traces of sanctuaries have since been found, and Mr. Rowe has been able to report four temples in all. A foundation deposit, brought to light, consisted of a pot filled with ingots, rings and ear-rings of electrum, while another, on the opposite side of the room, contained objects of gold. Many other objects of considerable archaeological value were found, including a fine alabaster jar and two huge limestone capitals of typical Egyptian style.

The Expedition is heartily to be congratulated upon their successes, which we hope will be continued. Their discoveries are giving us new ideas of the depth and persistence of Egyptian influence in Beth-Shan, and of the character of the cult which prevailed among the Egyptians and Palestinians, and presumably also the Philistines. It is no doubt a tempting view that the various traces of fire and destruction are to be ascribed to Israelite conquerors, but it will be safer to suspend judgement until more has been discovered.¹

S. A. C.

¹ An excellent illustrated account has since appeared in *The Illustrated News* of December 26th.

A JEWISH TOMB-STONE.

By SAMUEL DAICHES, Ph.D.

IN an interesting article under the above heading in the last *Quarterly Statement* of the Palestine Exploration Fund (October, 1925), pp. 207-210, Dr. Cowley gives the text and translation of an Aramaic inscription on an ancient Jewish tomb-stone. The first two words Dr. Cowley reads, **תתניה נפשה**, and translates "Rested be the soul." In the note on the first line, which contains these two words, Dr. Cowley remarks: "**תתניה** is unusual. The common formula is **נח נפש**." Dr. Cowley feels the difficulty of a form **תתניה**. But there is another difficulty. **נח נפש** would not fit in here either. **נח נפש** does not mean "the soul rests" in the sense of "may the soul be rested." **נח נפש** means "the soul (of A) rests, is at rest" in the sense of "(A) died." **נח נפשיה** or — **נח נפשיה ד** occurs very frequently in the Talmudic literature in the sense of "he died" (see Levy, *Neuhebräisches und Chaldäisches Wörterbuch*, vol. 3, p. 355, col. 2). It was a formula for "he died." It is never used in the sense of "may his soul be rested," or "rest in peace." **נח נפשיה** is the finer phrase for **מת** or **מית**, and is used only in the case of the death of a well-known scholar or otherwise great man. When the person is not named, the verb **מת** is used (cf. Talmud Babli, *Moed Katan*, 22b). **נח נפשיה** and **מת** are therefore identical terms. In this tombstone-inscription the word **מית** occurs in line 3: **דמית** "who died." We cannot have "died" twice in this short text. "Peace" ("may he rest in peace") we have in the last line (l. 8): **שלם** "Peace!". The first two words of the inscription which Dr. Cowley reads **תתניה נפשה** must therefore have another meaning.

I suggest the reading of **תתנית** instead of **תתניה**. I am of the opinion that, as a matter of fact, in the facsimile (Plate I) the second letter in the first word looks much more like a **ח**, and the last letter looks more like a **ת**. The left stroke of the **ת** glides off more to the left while the left stroke of the **ח** is more straight.

I also suggest that we have here the same word as in 2 Kings vi, 8: **תַּחְנוּת** "resting place." Whether the fourth letter in this word is a י or a ך does not matter very much. **תַּחְנוּת** (*see* Gesenius-Buhl, *s.v.*) means "resting place." **תַּחְנוּתִּי** (2 Kings vi, 8) means "my resting place." **תַּחְנוּת** (or **תַּחְנוּת**) in the inscription means "the resting place of." In 2 Kings vi, 8, the resting place is the camp, in the inscription it is the grave.

נפש in **נפשה**, I submit, does not mean "soul," but "the dead body," as in Leviticus xxi, 1, and frequently in Leviticus and Numbers. The meaning of **תַּחְנוּת נפשה** would therefore be "*the resting place of the (dead) body* (of Saul, son of . . . who died, etc.)." This meaning is very appropriate for the inscription on a tombstone.

I may mention that in Mishnaic Hebrew **נפש** also means "a monument," "a grave-memorial" (*see* Levy, *l.c.*, p. 426). But "the (resting) place of the monument" does not give such good sense as "the resting place of the body."

Incidentally **תַּחְנוּת** in this inscription confirms the Massoretic reading of **תַּחְנוּתִּי** in 2 Kings vi, 8, and does away with the emendations (*see* Commentaries, especially Burney, *Notes on the Hebrew Text of the Book of Kings*, p. 285).

“MACCABAEAN” WARE.

By The REV. J. GARROW DUNCAN, M.A., B.D., F.S.A. (Scot.).

IN his discussion of the use of the term “Maccabaeian Pottery” Mr. FitzGerald (*Q.S.*, October, pp. 189 *sqq.*) suggests that the term “Hellenistic” is the fittest to describe everything belonging to the period 313–67 B.C., and that the terms “Seleucid” “Greek” and “Maccabaeian” should be dropped—especially “Maccabaeian.” To my mind this would mean a great loss of precision in description and dating. The term “Hellenistic,” which he would confine to the period above named, I have always pointedly used to describe pottery which shows Greek influence, and I have discovered that it covers a very much longer period than he suggests. Greek influence made itself felt in Palestine probably as early as the 7th century B.C. Among my own finds there is one lamp which has been assigned to a very early period of Greek influence, at least the 5th or 6th century B.C., by one of the leading experts in Palestinian ware; and as our knowledge of the archaeology of Palestine advances, I am confident that we shall be compelled to extend the limits of the Hellenistic to cover a much longer and earlier period than the writer suggests.

The term “Seleucid” is properly used to describe pottery which is either Greek or shows Greek influence, belonging to the period defined by Mr. FitzGerald. The term “Greek” is correctly applied to pottery made in Greece and imported from Greece. There is no mistaking it. No one in Palestine was ever able to reproduce the fine black burnishing, the colouring and decoration. I have found many fragments of this pottery which had been imported from Greece, and I have used the term “Greek” consistently to describe this purely Greek imported ware. Some of this ware I have found only a few inches above the “Exilic” Hebrew stratum. It must therefore belong to a period very near to the 5th century B.C.

As for the term “Maccabaeian,” there is no other appropriate term to describe pottery of the Maccabaeian Period, 160–50 B.C.

And as for the contention that there is no such thing as a characteristic ware of the Maccabaeen Period, it seems to me a pure assumption.

It may seem easier to connect two or three different classes of ware and label them by the broad term "Hellenistic"; but I feel that there has been in the past a too great tendency to take refuge in comprehensive and indefinite terms. In the period between 597 B.C. and 50 B.C. there are at least five different classes of ware to account for—Exilic, Post-exilic, Seleucid or Greek, Maccabaeen and Roman.

There is first the ware of the "Exilic" Period. Hitherto we have ignored it and spoken only of Pre-exilic and Post-exilic ware. No one ever thought of mentioning "Exilic" ware, and no one seems to have thought of trying to find some basis of differentiation between Exilic, Post-exilic, and Pre-exilic. Dr. Stanley A. Cook very aptly drew attention to this anomaly, viz., that we never speak of ware of the Exilic Period. Yet there must be a class of pottery found in Palestine which is attributable to this period, say between 597 B.C. and the building of the walls by Nehemiah, or the coming of Alexander the Great.¹ This blank I think I have been able to fill up, at least in part. Certain types of ware found in Ophel are undoubtedly to be attributed to the Exilic Period, and I have dated them accordingly, using the term "Exilic." The term "Exilic" at once suggests Hebrew ware of the period of the Exile, and avoids the indefiniteness of the term "Post-exilic," which may mean anything, and may even include ware of the present day, but which ought to describe Hebrew ware after the period of Nehemiah.

It appears to me that this tendency to take refuge in vagueness is what the writer would be encouraging when he suggests that the term "Hellenistic" be used to describe everything from the end of the 4th century B.C. down to 65 B.C. My purpose has been to fill up the blanks and throw light on the dark periods in our dating, wherever evidence permits. From the time of Hezekiah to the beginning of the Exile (c. 725-597 B.C.) is one dark period. There is nothing yet known that we can describe as typical of the period, and we are driven to the conclusion that the potteries of that time continued to reproduce the same classes of ware as are assigned to the earlier period, until definite evidence is secured.

From the return of the Exiles with Nehemiah down to the end of the 4th century B.C.; i.e., about 442-313 B.C., the beginning of the

¹ See Dr. Cook's remarks at the end.

Seleucid Era, is another dark period. So far as Ophel is concerned I have not found any distinctive Hebrew ware which can without doubt be assigned to that period. This is the period that ought properly to be described as *Post-exilic*. When Nebuchadnezzar carried away the ablest and most skilful of the artisans with him, the pottery on Ophel seems to be marked by immediate deterioration. Certainly Exilic ware cannot compare in quality with Pre-exilic Hebrew ware, but I have not found any Hebrew ware which shows any marked improvement that might be attributed to the return of more skilful artisans with Nehemiah.

The period succeeding the last (313-150 B.C.), known as the Seleucid or Greek Period proper, is marked by pottery which is characteristically Greek, or imitation of Greek ware.

It is possible also that Greek influence can be traced in some of the pottery of the Maccabean Age (160-50 B.C.), just as no doubt purely Greek pottery continued to some extent to be imported also in their time.

But to accuse the Maccabees of Hellenising by naming their pottery "Hellenistic," is the last thing I should think of. On the contrary, I have felt all through that the Maccabees were strongly antagonistic to, and desired to uproot, all foreign influence. Their one aim and object was a return to Hebrew purity and exclusiveness. Nor is it exact to say that there is no ware which may be described as characteristically Maccabean. For (1) the western hill, popularly known as Zion, is, at a certain depth, packed full of the finely baked and excessively thin pottery which I found in enormous quantities on the face of the eastern wall and tower of Ophel. This ware is often little thicker than an egg-shell, and it is impossible to rebuild a broken vessel. Wherever a site was being excavated for the cisterns of a new house on the western hill I made a careful examination, and everywhere I found abundance of this ware. On Ophel I found it always on the stratum above late Hebrew ware, notably in front of the small turret at the northern end of our excavations and just north of the north step bastion of the Jebusites. There I found it almost in juxtaposition with the inscribed Hebrew handles which I have assigned to the Exilic Period. On no occasion have I found the well-known Roman ribbed ware, or any other well-known type of Roman ware, mixed with this type of ware, which I have called "Maccabean." I have, on the other hand, frequently found the latter on the stratum

above purely Greek mixed with Hellenistic ware, *i.e.*, ware showing Greek influence. Further, on the western hill I found characteristic Roman ware at a higher level, practically on the surface, while this "Maccabaeian" ware was at least 8-10 feet down. On Ophel we found characteristic Roman ware inside the city, and numberless fragments of stone vessels of the Roman Period, but I found none of these mixed with this fine, brittle, sharply ringing ware, which I believe I am right in assigning to the Maccabaeian Period.

I have found many other proofs of Josephus' statement that Simon Maccabaeus scraped the upper end of Ophel bare and threw most of it into the Tyropoeon Valley. Some of his sweepings he threw also over the eastern wall, and I attribute the great deep layers of this particular class of pottery and of other types found on the face of the wall to this activity of Simon Maccabaeus. The inverted and mixed stratifications at certain parts amply testify to the truth of this statement of Josephus, so that there is little doubt that this ware belongs to the Maccabaeian Age. It cannot be Roman, as the stratification everywhere attests. And there is nothing to justify us in describing it as Hellenistic. We can only call it Hellenistic or Seleucid by agreeing to assign it to a much earlier date than the Maccabaeian Age, and in that case we are left with a greater problem to solve.

The thin, ribbed pottery which Mr. FitzGerald refers to on *Q.S.* p. 191 (*d*) I found invariably in the same stratum, and never in conjunction with any definitely established type of Roman ware, but always with other types belonging to the Maccabaeian Age. (2) The writer admits that there is a type of lamp which is recognized as characteristically Maccabaeian. The two characteristic types of Maccabaeian lamps that I know are exactly the same type of ware as the class above described—exceedingly thin, red and yellow ware, very crisply baked. This is significant, and bears out what I say. (3) A third instance of this same type of thin, crisp, red and yellow ware is the class of tiny vases which I have described as children's toy pottery or unguent vases. When I showed a collection of these to a highly educated Jewish lady, who has a good knowledge of the antiquities of her people, she at once set them down as small vases for holding the precious ointments imported from Persia and the Far East. Modern imitations of some forms of these are sold as curios, I believe, in the Syrian Orphanage in Jerusalem, and other imitations

can be picked up as salt-cellars, etc., in ordinary grocers' shops. These vases unquestionably belong to the Maccabaeon Period, and may be described as characteristically Maccabaeon. They correspond to the alabaster unguent pots of Egypt and are only a little smaller. (4) The small "close fold-over" lamps found in such numbers in the same stratum as above are an example of the Maccabaeon reversion to the types used by their ancestors. Here again the ware is of that same excessively fine, thin, crisply baked type described above. A saucer or complete bowl of this ware rings almost like modern china when one taps it.

It is clear, therefore, that here we have struck a class of ware that may be fairly described as characteristic. It was used in the manufacture of every form of vase and domestic utensil—platters, saucers, cups, bowls, jugs, vases, lamps, cooking-vessels and simpulae. It varied in thickness from $\frac{3}{32}$ inch to $\frac{1}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{16}$ inch. So far as Ophel is concerned, all the evidence points to its being Maccabaeon.

(5) Another type of ware belonging to the same period, and which I have always found in the stratum which I call the "Maccabaeon," is the mottled greenish-grey ware mentioned in the *Q.S.*, January, 1925, p. 22, 8. This ware is undoubtedly of the same class and date as the above. It shows the same careful mixture of the paste and the same crisp baking. Though it is slightly thicker, as being part of a large jug or water-pot, it is exceedingly light, and belongs to the same period when it was recognized that strength of fabric may be attained by careful mixture of paste and careful baking, instead of the clumsy lumpiness of earlier Hebrew ware.

(6) Another well-known Maccabaeon type is the ointment-vase, with long thin neck, long solid stem, and the small suddenly bulging body between them. Everyone is familiar with this type and here again the characteristics of paste-mixture thinness and baking are markedly the same. Some of these are of excessively thin ware.¹

(7) Another instance of this type of thin, hard-baked ware, is the cooking-pot with one or two, if not more, small spouts, with a hole

¹ I regret that I have not the illustrations of the various classes of ware which I have described as Maccabaeon beside me, and I write from notes and memory. Some specimens of the rougher and shorter type of ointment vase have, I know, been found in Delos.

that would barely admit a pin, to serve as steam-escapes. These pots must have had lids. In the cooking-pots with lids, the lids of this period also are the first which I have found with a small hole pierced through the handle for the escape of steam. These are usually of the very thin, finely ribbed class. The lids used in "Earlier Hebrew" pottery have no provision of this kind for steam-escape.

(8) To this period belongs also the peculiar type of water-jug (for drinking) with a narrow neck and aperture, sometimes $\frac{1}{8}$, sometimes $\frac{1}{4}$, inch in diameter. Into this aperture fitted a small, pointed stopper. We found numbers of these necks, and beside them the stoppers.

These also may be described as characteristically Maccabaeian. The ware shows the same qualities of crispness and thinness. (9) Bowls with stands which resemble modern fruit-bowls, decorated internally with brown concentric rings, also belong to the period. They were made also of the ordinary white limestone, and even in the limestone specimens the same predilection for fineness and lightness is shown. (10) There are also the white or yellow cylindrical jugs or vases—with handles and without handles—of frequent occurrence. These narrow at the shoulder and expand again at the rim. Some measured 11 inches in height, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the widest, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches at base and rim. A feature of this class is the one slender handle rising from the shoulder and joining at the rim. Many varieties of this yellowish-white pottery were found, and again its main characteristic is its excessive thinness and crispness. (11) Other features of Maccabaeian ware are the perfectly formed and pronounced ring bases and the curious spiral finish on the base, though these are not confined to ware of that period. (12) Of 18 different designs of incised and relief decoration on pottery which I found in the Maccabaeian stratum none can be described as "Palmettas" (if by that term palm-leaves are meant). Of those in relief one, however, is a leaf or flower-bud design; several are elaborate floral scroll designs on the body, with a conventional triangle or boss design running round the rim. Of the incised designs, some are a stamped flower, half-blown or full-blown. Others are simply a symmetrical design of spiral lines or punch holes. "Concentric circles" do not occur. Of the brown painted ware referred to (*Q.S.*, October, 1925, p. 191 [a]) I have found one specimen with what resembles a sprig of ivy painted in white on a brown background running

round it just under the rim. This may be "a conventional wreath." One specimen has rude figures in white upon a red background and another has a nondescript pattern of brown or red on a white background. All of them, however, are of the same very thin, crisply baked ware mentioned above. The last-mentioned specimen is decorated internally and ribbed externally. The painted decoration may be imitation of Greek, but the ware is undoubtedly Maccabaeian.

(13) The ware which I have elsewhere described as "burned black" or "carbonized," and which has never had a trace of paint near it, is also, I believe, Maccabaeian.

(14) As for the pots of "highly burnished red ware" with the peculiar, short, cylindrical stump, which are by some assigned to the Maccabaeian Period, I believe the form, composition, and the baking of these vessels may justify this date assigned to them; but I am aware that they are assigned by many to an earlier period, and a mixed stratification is not always reliable.

Instead, therefore, of refusing any individuality to the Maccabaeian Dynasty, which after all covered a period of over 100 years and was a very pronounced movement in the direction of re-establishing Hebrew taste, thought, feeling and belief, and merging them, with all their products, as poor imitators, under the general term "Hellenistic," I think facts compel us to admit the use of the term "Maccabaeian." Personally, I feel that the term "Hellenistic" might be used as a generic term, covering everything from, say, 500 B.C. downwards that shows traces of Greek influence, but it might be better to drop it altogether, and retain only the terms "Exilic," "Post-exilic," "Seleucid," "Maccabaeian" and "Roman," especially in reference to Palestinian remains in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem. It should be noted that the terms "Exilic" and "Post-exilic," and "Pre-exilic," have a special significance as applied to that part of Palestine.

Mr. FitzGerald closes his article with the words, "Since it will hardly be contended that undecorated wares are of any great assistance," *i.e.*, in dating. This is surely a curious statement, and one to which few can subscribe. To myself, who have been accustomed for the past two years to dating and classifying pottery almost solely by its paste, baking, form and finish, and to one who knows Neolithic ware and ware of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bronze Ages, it seems a

somewhat rash statement to make. Mr. FitzGerald would apparently confine all sure dating to the basis of decoration. I note also that all through his statement he takes no account of the peculiarities of the ware, whereas most experts in Palestinian pottery—or, in fact, in any class of pottery—consider this a most essential factor in dating.

[*Note on the term "Exilic," p. 34 above.*—My criticisms concerning the failure to insert an "Exilic" Period between the "Pre-exilic" and "Post-exilic" (*Q.S.*, April, p. 100) go much deeper than merely calling attention to an obvious lacuna in the terminology. Frankly, I dislike all three terms, and I am averse from prematurely associating archaeological periods with the Biblical history except as provisional and popular pegs for assisting the memory or as stepping-stones to a more scientific terminology. The two terms "Pre-exilic" and "Post-exilic" are illogical without the third, and I should agree with Mr. Duncan that the term "Post-exilic"—if it is to be used at all—should begin with Nehemiah (*c.* 442 B.C., p. 34) rather than earlier (*viz.*, Age of Zerubbabel). Moreover, I should not expect any notable cultural improvement then, whereas the fall of Jerusalem was more likely to leave its mark on the archaeology. I should also agree that the Maccabaeon Age would mean a prominence of more typically Jewish types as a reaction against foreign influence, but I should not have thought that it lasted long, nor do I care to see the term "Hellenistic" stretched as Mr. Duncan suggests. It is above all necessary to consider very carefully whether terms are purely historical (like Seleucid), cultural (like Hellenistic) or Biblical, in the wider sense (like Jewish and Maccabaeon), and in trying to arrive at a decision it is important to have before us different points of view, like those of Mr. FitzGerald and of the Rev. Duncan.—S. A. COOK.]

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF PUBLICATIONS.

THE Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official use has published its *First List of Names in Palestine* (6d., Royal Geographical Society). As the result of a much-needed effort to standardize current spellings, we wish it success. The transliteration of Oriental names is perhaps an insoluble problem, and the compromise adopted by any one party is unlikely to command the assent of the rest. We note in passing that final *h* is dropped, as, *e.g.*, in Mizpā, and *z*, as here, is retained for the strong sibilant (ز); *ḡ* (ق) is recognized, and the Arabic article *el-* (*er-*, *et-*, &c.), as also such particles as *le* (in Rishōn le Zīyōn), are not hyphenated.

A Grammar of the Colloquial Arabic of Syria and Palestine, by G. R. Driver, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. (Probathain, 1925.)

THIS useful work is based upon material which was primarily collected and arranged by the author while serving with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force in Palestine and Syria. Accordingly it has had the benefit of constant checking and verification on the spot. It does not aim at a complete account of all the current dialects, but at providing a practical introduction to the language, or rather, the dialects of the land. More than this, written by one who has a competent knowledge of Semitic languages, it is more systematic than such grammars often are, and suggests the lines upon which a scientific study of modern Arabic should proceed, and what problems still call for special investigation. It thus serves a variety of needs and will be found useful by many different classes of students.

Mr. F. W. Read's *Egyptian Religion and Ethics* (Watts, 1925) aims at a popular and concise account of the characteristics of the main features of Egyptian faith. It surveys the gods, their legends, monotheistic tendencies, beliefs and practices touching life after death, sapiential literature, etc., and is throughout based upon good

authorities. Mr. Read is ready, however, to strike out along his own lines, and as an example we may refer to his criticisms directed against those Egyptologists who argue that "the Egyptians believed not merely in the gods but also in God" (p. 45 *sq.*). A chapter on the "heresy of the disk-worshippers" (pp. 51-68) is of interest as an example of the divergence of opinion among modern writers concerning the unfortunate Amenhotep IV or Ikhnaton, and the current conflicting estimates—with now and then a certain irascibility—at least enables us to realize in some faint measure the storm that must have broken around the head of that "amazing emperor" of Egypt thirty-three centuries ago.

"Climatic influences in some Ancient Mediterranean Religions" is a novel topic discussed by Miss E. C. Semple, of Clark University, Massachusetts, in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* (July, 1925, pp. 214-221, and September, pp. 257-266). It is well known that there are certain fundamental similarities among the old religions of the Near East, and Miss Semple ascribes these to the general geographical conditions. The regions form approximately a climatic unit, and the chief gods reflecting the climatic conditions were "weather gods, powerful to bestow or deny the life-giving water from the sky." So the gods give rain, and their original seats were located in hill-tops, mountains, and "the high places of the earth." The evidence of inscriptions of classical writers here converges with that of archaeology, and she notes that at Taanach, Gezer, and elsewhere sanctuaries were associated with springs and wells. The various mountains sacred to Zeus had once their own local deities whose names have been replaced by Zeus (or Jupiter), "in short, the most high god, high both in a physical and a religious sense, recurs in all the Mediterranean lands which belongs to the climatic region of winter rains and summer droughts, and to the physiographic region of young folded or block mountains rising from the blue waters of the *Mare Internum*."

In the April *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, of chief interest to the readers of the *Q.S.* are Prof. Albright's "Topographical Researches in Judaea." Here he lays down the now familiar principle: "one cannot identify a town mentioned in the Old Testament with a site on which pottery and other remains of the

requisite age do not occur, no matter how favourable other indications may be." Accordingly, as Khirbet Kuweizibeh, though carefully examined, contained only Byzantine pottery, it could not be identified with the Chozeba of 1 Chron. iv, 22. Conder's identification is thus rejected, although in the *Encyclopaedia Biblica* (col. 38) Ain el-Kezbeh is preferred (cf. *P.E.F. Memoirs*, III, 36). The absence of Roman pottery on the site of Beit Sūr is held to indicate that Beth-zur was abandoned before the Roman Period. Accordingly "the Roman-Byzantine village of the name, alluded to by Eusebius in the *Onomasticon*, must be represented by the hill to the east, where the ruined fortress stands, built mainly of older materials." And, in fact "this hill is strewn with Byzantine and Arabic potsherds, as we should expect." Here, too, the archaeological evidence seems to be of the greatest importance, until we remember the Beth-zur known as "the strongest place in all Judaea" in the days of Josephus (*Ant.* xiii, 5, 6). The question therefore arises whether this is some other Beth-zur (for which there seems to be some evidence, see *Encyclopaedia Biblica*, col. 570), or whether we are to look for a third locality near Beit Sūr, one where the requisite Roman pottery will disclose itself. At all events, here as elsewhere, Prof. Albright's conjectures are brilliant and invigorating. In an account of a trip to Engedi and Masada he makes the important observation that Prof. Ellsworth Huntington's contrast between the water-supply in ancient as compared to modern Engedi rests upon a misunderstanding. The old villages moved about, and "Huntington's mistake is similar to that he has made elsewhere; he has overlooked such facts as the rotation of fields and even districts . . ."

Topographical problems are prominent also in the new *Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, Vol. V (for 1923-24). The site of Bahurim is discussed by Mr. Edwin Voigt, mainly on the ground of the pottery found on, or absent from, this or the other identification. He argues for the south-west slope of Ras el-T'mim whose early remains show that it was a site occupied in the Early Israelite Period. Mr. W. D. Carroll takes up the question of Bittir and its archaeological remains. He draws attention to the name Khirbet el-Yehūd, at Bittir. It "furnishes all the requirements of a position which may have been held for a considerable length of time against a Roman army by a strong garrison of Jews fighting with desperation."

This identification was confirmed by Mr. Carroll's thorough investigation of the site which, it seems, had a continuous archaeological record from the first phase of the Iron Age down to Roman times. An attempt—apparently the first—was also made to plan the fortress walls. Mr. Francis T. Cooke writes on the site of Kirjath-gearim. He suggests that the place, also known as Kirjath-baa and Baalah, may have been originally Kirjath-ba'al-'Anab—thus associating the modern Karyet el-'Inab (a favourite identification) with the Krt-'nb mentioned in the old Egyptian Papyrus Anastasi I. Prof. Raymond Dougherty collects cuneiform parallels to Solomon's provisioning system (1 Kings iv *sq.*), supplementing recent discussions of the geographical details (by Albright and Alt) in the most illuminating manner. He points out that a similar system of provisioning—each overseer being responsible for a certain month in the year—also prevailed in Mesopotamia in the Neo-Babylonian and Persian Period. Also, there seems to have been some relationship between the collection of provisions for the king and of offerings for the gods; the sacred and royal offerings were in some way connected. An extremely interesting excursus on the sacred basket, in which the offerings were collected, and on basket symbolism in general, is included. This, together with a discussion of eagle-symbolism—the eagle and basket being sometimes associated later—bears on the problems raised by the "Antioch Chalice," which forms the subject of an article by Prof. Bacon. It deals chiefly with the eagle and basket on that famous and much-discussed treasure, and is a valuable contribution to the archaeological *motifs* of about the beginning of the Christian Era. Prof. Bacon concludes that the symbolism of this chalice is that of the Syrian sun-temples of the Antonine Age, but adapted in a Christian sense.

In the June issue of the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, the late Prof. A. T. Clay replied to the criticisms of Prof. Barton (see *Q.S.*, 1925, p. 156 *sq.*). It was a vigorous reply, and a fresh and energetic defence of his Amorite theory, namely, the superior antiquity of an "Amorite" civilization which was the source of the traditions in the early chapters of Genesis. Prof. Clay was probably more right than wrong, he made out a good case for himself, and the death of this fine scholar, while still at the height of his powers, is much to be deplored. Still, his theory will live—the present reviewer remembers

that the late Dr. Johns was impressed by it—and is not likely to be without vindicators. Prof. C. C. Torrey, in the September number, discusses the new Byblus inscriptions (see *Q.S.*, 1925, pp. 210–15). He considers that the script gives the impression that writing had already been in use for a considerable time (*i.e.*, before the 13th century B.C.), and that there is evidence of Assyrian influence in both the vocabulary and the contents. He translates: “This sarcophagus made Philles (?)—Baal, son of Akhiram, king of Gebal, for Akhiram his father, when he laid him away for ever. And to any king among kings, or governor among governors, or military commander over Gebal, who has uncovered this sarcophagus (it is said): ‘the sceptre of his rule shall be broken, the throne of his dominion shall be overturned, and peace shall flee from Gebal, if he shall destroy this inscription, cover it over or deface it.’” The short inscription (*Q.S.*, p. 215, n. 1) he renders “take notice, strength will fail you below this point,” it is “on the precarious assumption that the intent of the inscription is to give warning to excavators.”

A special feature of the *Journal of the Society of Oriental Research* (Toronto) is the series of carefully classified bibliographies dealing with Biblical, Hebrew, and Islamic studies during the last six or seven years. They are very complete, provide concise, helpful notes on the several works, and will be highly appreciated. The reviews, too, are informing, and the articles, though not in this case of direct interest for Palestinian research, with the exception of Prof. Mercer's notes on the Amarna Letters, are valuable contributions to a better knowledge of the Ancient East.

In the *Museum Journal* of the University of Pennsylvania, March, 1925 (pp. 27–55), Mr. C. Leonard Woolley gives an extremely interesting account of the work of the joint expedition of the University and the British Museum during their third season at “Ur of the Chaldees.” Of special importance was the Ziggurat with the surrounding complex of buildings, but the really sensational discovery was that of the great stele of Ur-Engur and bas-reliefs illustrating *inter alia* a unique representation of a wingless angel descending from above. Other scenes are those of sacrifice to the gods; the whole being a remarkable specimen of the art of the latter half of the third millennium B.C. Mr. Woolley's account is well illustrated, and

all concerned are to be congratulated upon the success of their undertakings.

In the *Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society*, V, Nos. 2-3, S. Tolkowsky throws new light on the history of Jaffa in the 14th century A.D., supplementing his book on that subject, published in 1924 (*Q.S.*, 1925, p. 96). Father Alexis Mallon writes on the Hyksos and the Hebrews, and upon the difficulty of determining any specifically Hyksos culture that is not Semitic or already familiar outside the sphere of the Hyksos. Stephan H. Stephan publishes, in Arabic a collection of colloquial Arab proverbs and sayings concerning animals, with transliteration and notes. He points out that "in our fairy tales we stand on a friendly footing with animals"; the snake, which is considered to be the cleverest of creatures, offers help three times to her rescuer, and doves speak loud with each other in order to give the traveller valuable information. It is noteworthy that many of the sayings have to do with the ass. How many—if any—find a parallel in one or other of the versions of the Story of Ahikar it would be interesting to know. Curious is No. 84, where the "year of the bull" marks an era in the local chronology of Bir Zēt, whose inhabitants, in the early 'nineties, had a long chase after a runaway ox. The custom of dating after some topical event is ancient and widespread (cf. *Camb. Anc. Hist.*, I, 147). Girls are still commonly compared to gazelles (p. 151, cf. *Prov.* v, 19).

In the *Revue Biblique*, April, Father Abel continues his study of the topography of the Maccabaeen campaigns, this time with special reference to the wilderness of Tekoa, the passage of the Jordan, the fortresses of Bacchides and Beth-Bassi. As is well known, the late apocryphal stories of the war of Amorite kings against Jacob and his sons (Book of Jubilees, ch. xxxiv, and elsewhere) seem to have been derived from or amplified by Maccabaeen events, and especially (as Father Abel points out) the list of cities in 1 Macc. ix, 50. The same *savant* also describes, *inter alia*, two fresh tombs at Mareshah. In the July issue he discusses the question of the distance from Jerusalem to Emmaus, upholding the 160 stadia. Father Vincent, in "Garden Tomb, histoire d'un mythe," deals with a topic which was to the front in the latter half of 1924; he gives a complete survey of the question (pp. 401-431 and 5 plates): one can but hope that the

article will not pass unnoticed. In the October issue Father Abel publishes some brief inscriptions, and Father Vincent writes on Quaternary man in Galilee, and various odds and ends in Jerusalem, including hints of some interesting discoveries by Captain Monckton; a longer note deals with the "Wall of Agrippa." One may remark, in passing, the surprise expressed on p. 610 at Sir James Frazer's statement concerning the poverty of religion among the Bedouins. But the present writer found a similar sentiment expressed by Sir Charles Lyall, and the observations of Robertson Smith (*Lectures and Essays*, p. 491 *sq.*) are worth considering. Is it a question of the definition and content of religion?

In the June number of *Biblica*, Dr. Schaumberger concludes his discussion of the supposed "Mosaic" inscriptions from the Sinaitic peninsula (*Q.S.*, 1925, p. 161). Still maintaining an attitude of reserve, he very properly notes the importance of the curious script at Serabit, as representing one of other attempts to form an alphabet. As he points out, we have plenty of evidence for writing in the age of Moses: but this fact does not, as he appears to suppose, affect the problem of Pentateuchal criticism. It is a not infrequent, but a quite erroneous, supposition that the arguments against the Mosaic origin of the Pentateuch rest on the assumption that in the days of Moses there was no alphabetical writing (*Buchstabenschrift*); Pentateuchal criticism rests upon other grounds. In the same number Father Power reviews the *Atlas Scripturae Sacrae* of R. de Riess (edited by Father Heidet). In the September issue Father Mallon writes on Prehistoric Man in Palestine, with illustrations; the Galilaean skull supplies the text. There is nothing that ought to surprise us, as he says, in view of the numerous worked flints that have been found. On the other hand, "there is no chronology of prehistory"; the problem is too complex, and depends upon too many sciences (geology, palaeontology, etc.) to allow a precise solution. The main fact is that the appearance of man is carried back to a remote date. Father Mallon's reasoned article in *Biblica* is—in view of the "Fundamentalist" and similar controversies—much to be welcomed.

The *Orientalistische Literaturzeitung*, indispensable for its critical reviews and bibliographies, regularly contains also a few articles, one

of which in the May issue discusses the epigraphical material in the recent publication of the Harvard excavations at Samaria. The inscribed ostraka are, of course, by far the most important, and the article by Prof. Jirku deals with the script, the vocabulary, the proper names, and the grammar. Among the names are "Gadlau" or the like (גדלוי), which combines Yau (Yahweh) with Gad, the god of fortune, just as 'Egliau (עגלוי) combines Yau with the calf, as is only to be expected in North Israel (*cf.* Hos. viii, 5). The relation of father and son is often omitted, and the two names stand in juxtaposition. Numerals are written in full, though certain numerical signs are found which stand in need of further investigation. A fragment of a cuneiform tablet, somewhere after 722 B.C., naturally recalls the contracts found by Prof. Macalister at Gezer; it contains the interesting title "Chief of the Cities" (*rab alāni*). Prof. Gressmann reviews Völter's book on the Old Hebrew inscriptions of Sinai and concludes that here, as in many other questions, we have to confess *ignoramus*.

The articles in the *Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft* bear generally upon biblical criticism rather than upon Palestinian subjects; but, in its new form, this international journal takes in post-biblical Judaism, and special attention is paid, in the summaries of current literature, to archaeological work. In passing, it may be remarked that a bas-relief from Tell es-Salakhivv, once in the possession of the Palestine Exploration Fund (*Q.S.*, 1889, p. 87 *sq.*), and now in the British Museum, has recently begun to attract attention; it is republished and briefly discussed by M. Contenau in *Syria*, V. (1924), pp. 203 *sqq.* (Plate 53), and referred to by Dr. Gressmann in the *Zeitschrift*, 1925, p. 158. The latter also gives a brief account of the Samaritan ostraka, pointing out that West Manassite places can be recognized among those which, as the sherds specify, contributed corn, flax, wool, wine, oil, etc., to the royal treasury.

In the *Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins* Prof. Steuernagel continues his valuable and exhaustive monograph on the Ajlūn, the separate publication of which has already begun. This work has reached p. 384, with 59 plates, besides 93 illustrations in the page, and when complete will be the most elaborate study of

that part of Transjordania extant. It covers the geology, geography, topography, ancient, mediaeval, and modern culture, and Prof. Steuernagel places all students of Palestine under his debt. In the *Zeitschrift* itself Prof. Windisch writes on the oldest Christian pilgrims, utilizing the testimony of Melito (middle of 2nd century A.D.) and others. At first their desire was to see the "holy places," and thus assure themselves of the genuineness of the biblical narrative. It is an indication that sites were to be seen. A warning note is struck by Gregory of Nyssa and by Jerome as regards the value of the pilgrimages to the earthly Jerusalem; the journey was not indispensable. Nevertheless the monks who took the opposite view, and emphasized the blessings that would accrue to pilgrims, exercised the greater influence over the laity. Prof. Alt has discovered at the shrine of Sheikh Sha'le, near en-Nākūra, with its local story of a fire which came down from heaven and put an end to a war between Mohammedans, Christians, and Jews, the last survival of traditions of Elijah. Hard by was a Greek inscription of the 4th or 5th century, in honour of Elias, the "forerunner." The inscription begins Χ(ριστ)έ ἄναξ κόσμου μεγάλου(ς), evidently the commencement of some hexameter hymn, though as yet unidentified. Prof. Krauss finds a reference in a colophon of an old Hebrew Pentateuch to the capture of Jerusalem by King K-r-l-u-n, *i.e.*, it would seem, the Sultan Kalāūn (A.D. 1290).

In *Palästina-jahrbuch* (1925), Prof. Alt, in the course of his description of one of the Institute's tours, points out (p. 18) how, in ancient times, small craft could doubtless travel up the Nahr Rubin (by the port of Jamnia)—a point of some interest for ancient trade. Commenting on the Jewish inscription at Nebratein (see *Q.S.*, 1907, p. 123, Fig. 7), he notes that earlier visitors have confused actual letters and dividing lines. Prof. Dalman, too, has pointed out that the stone is not so badly weathered as supposed (S. Klein, *Jüd-Paläst. Corpus Inscr.*, p. 82 n.)—it is much to be wished, therefore, that new copies could be published by authorities who are on the spot.

"Harosheth of the Nations" (Judg. iv, 2, 13, 16), whose name survives in the late village el-Harithiyeh—as a warning against too easy a reliance upon identity or similarity of names—is conjecturally placed at Tell 'Amr, which, to judge from the soundings of the British School of Archaeology, was occupied from the early Iron Age

to the Greek Period. Prof. Alt observes that the name of Harosheth is naturally wanting in documents of the earlier period as the Egyptians still had supremacy over it. On the other hand, Tell Harbaj, a little to the north, but in a less striking position, which the *B.S.A.J.* identify with Harosheth, has disclosed traces of the whole Bronze and early Iron Age, and we gather that this is an objection to the identification. Whether so much reliance is to be placed upon chance soundings, and upon the occurrence or absence of names whether in monuments of a particular date, or in *descriptions* of periods which, as sources, are regarded by biblical critics as some centuries later, must surely be doubtful. Certainly there is an undoubted liveliness in the sphere of Palestinian topography just now, and only when one considers how, in the past, views had to be reconsidered when extensive excavations were in hand—*e.g.* Jericho—does one realize the precariousness of arguments based upon some lucky or unlucky sounding.

In the same issue Prof. Dalman writes on the roads lying between Jerusalem and Bethel and the harmony between the references in biblical and other narratives and the geographical facts. He writes also an attractive paper on the "lily" (with illustrations). Finally, Prof. Alt discusses the country of Judah in the time of Josiah. This, together with a separate little study on the "Settlement of the Israelites in Palestine," are further examples of the keen interest now being taken in the historico-geographical study of the Old Testament. In the first of these he replies to Prof. Albright's criticism of his explanation of the division of the kingdom as set forth in 1 Kings iv. The question is then raised: How far, if at all, did the internal geographical organization of Judah undergo change during the four centuries of its history? His study of the Judean localities in Joshua xv (which fall into twelve subdivisions) leads him to conclude that the arrangement is neither geographical nor historical, but, like that in 1 Kings iv, is for the collection of supplies. Its date would be that of Josiah, whose reforming efforts are said to have extended "from Geba to Beersheba." According to Alt, therefore, it was not until his day that Judah enjoyed the extension of territory which the lists in Joshua ascribe to it. Here one is inclined to ask: What are we to suppose would be the limits of Judah in the days of Uzziah, over a century previously? In his study of the Settlement Prof. Alt goes more

fully into the problems, and his pamphlet is an independent contribution of much interest. In both the argument is geographical rather than historical. But, as readers of Sir George Adam Smith's *Historical Geography of the Holy Land* will remember, similar historical circumstances recur owing to the similarity of geographical conditions, and what might well be true of this or the other period would equally well suit others. Several of the typical incidents of the actual settlement of the Israelites would recur at other times when invaders or colonists settled down; and Prof. Alt's useful contributions tell us more about general conditions—e.g., the political contrast between the plain and the hill country—than about the reconstruction of the historical facts. The latter must start from the biblical narratives themselves, and the conflicting, political, historical, and religious conditions which they reflect. Pastor Wilhelm Möller (*Wie steht es um die einstige Beschaffenheit des heiligen Landes?* Lütjenberg, 1925) writes one of a series of popular pamphlets on the Bible. It contains much miscellaneous material on the difference between the modern land and its ancient fertility, on the connexion between its natural resources and history, &c. In the new *Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte* (Gruyter & Co., Berlin) special attention is devoted to the archaeology of Palestine and Syria. This field is covered by Dr. Peter Thomsen. From copies and reprints of his articles, which have been sent to the P.E.F., it is easy to see that the series is likely to be complete, well-documented, and indispensable to students of ancient archaeology. Full references are given, though limits of space prevent the fuller discussion which here and there would be desirable. The subject of "Altars" is much too complicated to be treated *currente calamo* in a couple of small columns; there are good summaries of material in "Amulets"; the subject of "Lamps" (*Beleuchtung*) is well illustrated, but the cult or religious aspect is treated scantily; "Fortification" (*Festung*) is especially elaborate; the importance of "Toilet" (*Haartracht*) from the archaeological point of view is fully justified. The work ranges over a vast variety of subjects, from "Abfall" to "Fibulae," and is full of interest. It would be unfair to cavil at such omissions as we have noticed in turning over the pages; rather must we recognize the care taken by Dr. Thomsen to collect and summarize the all too widely scattered data of Palestinian archaeology.

S. A. C.

Sacrifice in the Old Testament: Its Theory and Practice. By the late George Buchanan Gray. (Clarendon Press, 1925.)

FROM 1906, until his tragically sudden death in November, 1922, Dr. Buchanan Gray was a member of the Executive Committee of the P.E.F., and for a time served as Chairman. He was a most distinguished Old Testament scholar, whose labours were spread over different fields, in all of which he made important contributions. He had the unique honour of writing three of the volumes for the great *International Critical Commentary Series* (Numbers. Isaiah i-xxxix, Job [with S. R. Driver.], and these are undoubtedly his most solid achievements. But the present volume is also of outstanding importance. It has been rescued from manuscripts of lectures and courses of lectures, and a very great debt is owing to the anonymous "old pupil" upon whom has fallen by far the heaviest burden of turning the MSS. into this substantial and wholly admirable book.

The significance of the volume lies in this, that it is the completest and most important treatment since Robertson Smith's *Religion of the Semites* (2nd ed., 1894), of topics which that great scholar himself, in his own epoch-making lectures, handled in a way which gave a new turn to the study of Old Testament, or rather of ancient Semitic, religion. The language of exaggeration is to be deprecated—Dr. Gray himself would have been the first to deprecate it—but in reading this book, one finds oneself throughout dealing with Robertson Smith's problems, along new lines, and in the light of newer knowledge, and one may safely say that notwithstanding the learned and fuller works of Lagrange and Baudissin, to mention no more, Gray's *Sacrifice in the Old Testament*, is one of the most conspicuous books in biblical science for its invaluable, judicious, and comprehensive survey of that great subject. The book deals with the Theory of Sacrifice, the Altar, and the Hebrew priesthood; and its very full pages with innumerable biblical references and Semitic and Greek terms are excellently indexed.

For present purposes, the feature of most immediate interest is the use which Dr. Gray made of the material of Palestinian archaeology. Not only had he visited the East, he had acquainted himself with the literature of archaeology, and he shows in a way that few could have anticipated, how archaeology bears upon the

problems of sacrifice. Section vii, entitled "Altars: literary and archaeological evidence," must be specially signalled out for its pages on rock-surfaces and stone objects, and the question whether altars were or were not independent of these. As is well known, the older view that the Palestinian dolmens were essentially altars, has receded into the background; but Gray agrees that it is conceivable that *some* were so constructed, or came to be used as such (p. 111). They were more probably sepulchral, but many present features, especially cup-marks, which suggest that offerings were made on or within them (p. 113). In connexion with this, Gray discusses the famous "rock altar" near Sur'a, the ancient Zorah, the home of Manoah, together with the rock-altars at Petra, Taanach, and notably Jerusalem itself (pp. 122 *sqq.*), and he points out how sacred stones could serve a double purpose, as the home of a deity and as an instrument in his service (p. 125). He holds that the Sakhra was primarily "a Jebusite altar, on which the pre-Hebrew inhabitants of Jerusalem set forth food and poured out liquids for the deity." Different theories have prevailed as to the pre-Israelite site, and David's altar, and Solomon's later great altar, and Dr. Gray's discussion will be valued by those interested in the knotty problems.

From a discussion of the priesthood and the festivals, Dr. Gray turns to a closer examination of the Passover and the Paschal meal, leading up to the Christian Eucharist and the identification or comparison of Christ with the Paschal victim. Thus, it will be seen that the book ranges over a very wide field, and involves many questions of profound interest. It is the more to be deplored, therefore, that Dr. Gray did not live to give his book those finishing touches which can only be given by the author himself, who can see his work as a whole, and know whither his researches are tending. This is, of course, no reflection upon those who have laboured to make the volume a worthy tribute to the dead scholar--to the present reviewer it was a privilege to be able to assist in one or two very minor details. The "old pupil" and the Oxford scholars responsible for the result have raised up a monument which will be a permanent memorial to Dr. Gray's scholarship, and one of the great and lasting works in biblical literature.

A Century of Excavation in Palestine, by R. A. S. Macalister, LL.D., Litt.D., F.S.A., Professor of Celtic Archaeology, University College, Dublin, formerly Director of Excavations, Palestine Exploration Fund. (335 pp., Religious Tract Society. 10s. 6d. net.)

IN this attractive volume Professor Macalister gives a popular account of the archaeological research carried out in Palestine during the century 1825-1925. The first chapter contains a sketch of the history of the actual excavation undertaken; the next four chapters deal with its results as regards topography and as regards the history of politics, culture, and religion. These chapters are followed by a short—an all too short—bibliography, and by a useful index.

The chief sites, apart from Jerusalem, which have been investigated are various mounds or tells, such as Tell el-Hesi (Lachish), Tell Sandahannah (Marissa, the ancient Moresheth, the home of the prophet Micah), Tell el-Jezari (Gezer), Tell Mutasellim (Megiddo), Tell el-Husen (Scythopolis, the ancient Beth-Shan). These mounds consist of the ruins of buried cities, one succeeding another on sites originally chosen on account of their elevation for purposes of defence.

It was at Gezer, as Director of Excavations for the Palestine Exploration Fund, that Professor Macalister, extending the results obtained by Sir Flinders Petrie at Lachish, succeeded in tracing the development of pottery in the country, with the important result that a real clue to the approximate date of the various strata unearthed was put into the hands of all subsequent investigators. It is chiefly by the aid of potsherds that a wall of 100 B.C. is distinguished from a wall of 2000 B.C.; there is often surprisingly little difference in the masonry (p. 31).

The light thrown by excavation upon vexed problems of topography is the subject of Chapter II. There can now be little doubt the Jebusite city, afterwards called "The City of David," was situated on a spur of the Eastern Hill, its northern wall being about 200 yards south of the present wall of the city. A fortress tower erected above a break in this wall is with great probability identified with "Millo," built by Solomon (1 Kings xi, 27).

Many questions, of course, still remain unanswered, *e.g.* the question of the disposition of that part of Nehemiah's wall which

lay between the Fish Gate and the Old Gate (Neh. xii, 39). Chapters III, IV, and V contain a very interesting discussion of the bearing of the results of archaeological research upon the study of the Bible.

The number of actual inscriptions which have been unearthed is small, and Prof. Macalister suspects the Maccabaeen family of having destroyed many ancient monuments. In passing, we may note that Prof. Macalister is far too hard on the Maccabaeen family (p. 194), and that the prophet Haggai did not speak "disdainfully" of the Sacred Temple (p. 190). A curious example of the way in which recent discovery has helped to elucidate the text of the Old Testament is mentioned on p. 168. 1 Sam. xiii, 21a, the Hebrew, literally translated, runs "and the *petsirah* was a *pim* for the ploughshares." The very obscure word *pim* has been found cut on small weights of stone and of bronze, evidently the name of a standard unit, probably a weight of three-eighths of a shekel: so the passage may be rendered "The setting of the ploughshares was three-eighths of a shekel," the point being that the charge was exorbitant.

The general level of culture revealed by excavation is surprisingly low when we consider the height to which the national literature could rise from time to time, as the Old Testament is witness. Even the palace of Omri at Samaria is built of inferior masonry.

Prof. Macalister's chapter on the cultural history of Palestine contains many interesting details, *e.g.* as to the saddle-quern used by countless generations of women "grinding at the mill" (p. 233); and as to the first appearance of the square Hebrew script in the 1st century B.C. (p. 250).

But it is to the last chapter that most readers will turn with the keenest expectation, the chapter on the religious history of the country. Here they will find a picture of the ancient High place at Gezer (p. 276) and the remarkable altar of incense at Taanach (p. 290). They will also be introduced to that strange military colony of Jews at Elephantine in Upper Egypt at the end of the 5th century B.C. (pp. 296-310). And the question of the relation of all these discoveries to the records of the Old Testament will be raised and tentatively discussed—of course, not in the least, finally answered. The chapter ends with Prof. Macalister's own interpretation of a puzzling Greek inscription scratched on the door-jamb of the tomb of the sidonian Apollophanes (2nd century B.C.)

at Marissa : an ingenious interpretation if not entirely convincing. If a second edition is required¹ it is very much to be hoped that Prof. Macalister will insert a few references, for many of his readers will certainly desire to learn more of some of the places and objects he refers to.

Meanwhile the Religious Tract Society are warmly to be congratulated on having secured the services of so great an authority to introduce to the general public a subject of fascinating interest.²

J. W. HUNKIN.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Copper Mines in the Territory of Judah.

As far as I know, it is universally stated in books of reference on Palestine and in commentaries on Deuteronomy that there is no copper in Palestine, and that the assertion in Deut. viii. 9 is therefore erroneous unless we assume that the Deuteronomist regarded Canaan as including Lebanon, Edom, or Sinai. This statement requires to be corrected by the following letter from the United States Consul at Jerusalem :—

JERUSALEM, PALESTINE,
July 29, 1925.

SIR,—Your postal card of June 29, 1925, making inquiry about copper mines, which are reported by a German engineer (mining) to be in the vicinity of Khurbet Mird, directly between Jerusalem and the Dead Sea, has been received. You state that this news was reported in the *Living Age* of June 20, and was a reprint from the *Neues Wiener Tageblatt*.

It appears that before the war, the Sultan of Turkey sent a German engineer by the name of Prof. Blanckenhorn to make certain studies upon the Dead Sea, with a view to ascertaining what possibilities there were there. On his return to Jerusalem, he exhibited certain specimens of minerals found to the Mayor of Jerusalem, a certain Faigy Effendi. Among other things he mentioned the Byzantine copper mines which had been worked both horizontally and vertically, situated

¹ P. 155, for *possible* read *possibly*.

² Prof. Macalister's book is on sale at the P.E.F. Office; see advt. on back cover.

on the west side of the Dead Sea, near the southern end. There was slag, not mountains; there was ore, but not in profusion. The difficulties of transport, the heat, and the aridity of the region were the elements that militated most effectively against their being profitably employed. While it is true that the old copper mines exist, it is also true that ore is not found in abundance, and that the picture drawn by the German engineer in the *Living Age* is somewhat highly colored, to say the least.

Very respectfully yours,

OSCAR S. HEIZER, *American Consul*.

File No. 863.

This appears to reproduce the report of the official prospector, Prof. Blanckenhorn, to the authorities of Jerusalem before the war. The writer in the *Tageblatt*, Ernst Klarwill, says that he was employed late in 1917 as chief of the reopening of those mines on behalf of the German Government, but was interrupted by the British conquest of Palestine. We have, therefore, two apparently independent witnesses to these mines. As to the comparative reliability of these witnesses, Herr Klarwill is telling the story of his narrow escape from being captured by the British, and he may have thought it permissible to embroider his story with loose statements. But, on the other hand, he had little motive for varying from the facts as to the mines; and prospectors have been known to minimize the value of their finds and to exaggerate distances and difficulties when they wished to keep the find to themselves and their friends, and to discourage intruders. Blanckenhorn was acting for the Sultan, not for the authorities of Jerusalem, and had no occasion to tell them more than enough to satisfy their curiosity. Therefore it seems not superfluous to copy from the *Living Age* parts of Klarwill's account:—

On the west coast of the Dead Sea, near the Thirbet-Mird [so printed]¹, are the remains of the immense copper-mines of the Byzantine period. . . . [From Jerusalem] towards evening I drove off in a motor-car along a good new road to my destination. . . . A half-hour's journey brought me

¹ [Kh. el-Mird lies 2 miles north-east of Mar Saba, or the west side of the Bukeia plain.—*Ed.*]

to my post. . . . Next morning I looked over the ground. If I had had the requisite means of working, the proper furnaces and machinery, the gigantic heaps of slag would alone have sufficed to supply the copper needs of all Mitteleuropa. Along the mountains everywhere towered masses of ore, dark green in colour, covered with a thousand-year-old patina. The Byzantines, who had to pursue a wasteful system of exploitation, confined themselves to working only the most valuable deposits. . . . I managed at length to make an end of the preliminary work. Meantime winter was drawing on. . . . The artillery fire came nearer and nearer, not only from the south, but also from the east, and one fine morning in February all my labourers had disappeared. Thereupon I ordered my faithful few to march off to the nearest bridge-head of Jericho, while I myself hurried off by motor to Jerusalem to get new orders. As I left the Jordan plain I could hear the thunder of cannon very close.

Whether the mines are important or insignificant, whether they are west of the south end of the Dead Sea or of its north end; in any case both our accounts agree that in Palestine proper there are mines out of which the Byzantines got copper; mines which, by our least favourable account, might still be worth working if you could get water and protection from the climate. It is clear, therefore, that in this respect the Deuteronomist knew what he was writing about. It had always seemed to me very strange that he should not.

STEVEN T. BYINGTON.

Ballard Vale, Mass.

THE
PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The date of the Annual Meeting has been provisionally fixed for June 9 next. Details of the names of Chairman and speakers, as well as the place and hour of the Meeting, will be issued to subscribers later.

THE International Archaeological Congress, to which reference was made in the January number of the *Quarterly Statement*, is to meet in Beirut on April 8. The first ten days will be spent in Syria visiting Sidon, Byblos, Tripoli, Kal'at el-Hosn, Baalbek, Damascus and Palmyra. The delegates will reach Jerusalem on April 20, when various meetings and receptions are planned, and on the 23rd they will proceed East of the Jordan and visit Jerash, Amman, Madaba and, it is hoped, Petra. Altogether it is a most attractive programme. It is to be hoped that no political disturbances will interfere with its full accomplishment. The Committee of the Fund have nominated their Hon. Secretary, Dr. E. W. G. Masterman, as their official delegate.

The Committee regret the delay in issuing the *Memoir* or *Annual*, 1923-5, on the Ophel excavations. Most of it has been in print for some time. The delay has been due to the addition of valuable material since the original MS. was put into type, and to the compilation, under the supervision of Sir Charles Close, of two important maps. One of these shows the results of all the excavations made upon the Ophel ridge during the last sixty years.

The Palestine Museum of Antiquities has now published a *Guide to the Exhibition of Moslem Heraldry in Palestine*, issued at the Department of Antiquities, Jerusalem (January, 1926). It is prepared by

Dr. L. A. Mayer of that department, who is responsible for the arrangement of the Exhibition and is engaged in writing a monograph on the subject. The present Exhibition is the first attempt to display the Moslem heraldry of one country and to show its connexion with the contemporary heraldry of the adjacent countries, and all visitors to Palestine will do well to pay it a visit.

In the *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* (December, 1925) Prof. Albright speaks highly of the friendly co-operation between the British, French and American Schools of Archaeology. "We have enjoyed the hospitality of the British School for nearly five years, during which our library has been housed there and most of our lectures have been given under its roof. In return the members of the British School and the Department of Antiquities have had unlimited access to our library."

The Rev. J. Garrow Duncan has been delivering lectures in Scotland on his labours at the excavation of Ophel. Much interest was shown, and Mr. Duncan pointed out how much work there was yet to be done if only adequate funds were forthcoming.

In *The Times* of February 2 Sir Ronald Storrs drew attention to the little-known fact that pilgrims to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre pass over, in the courtyard, the tomb of an English Crusader, Philip d'Aubigni, Governor or Bailiff in the Channel Islands in the first quarter of the 13th century.

The new plan of Jerusalem, on a scale of approximately 1 : 5,000, or about 12 inches to a mile, recently published by the Pro-Jerusalem Society, is now on sale at the P.E.F. office. Unmounted it measures 39 × 34 inches, and the price is 5s. Mounted on cotton and folded to size 8 × 6 inches, price 9s. The latter form is the more convenient, as, owing to its size, the unmounted sheet cannot be sent through the post without a fold.

The Annual Report, with Accounts and List of Subscriptions for the year 1925, will be issued shortly.

From the Erez Israel (Palestine) Foundation Fund we have received an interesting little map of Palestine, printed and coloured to show the positions and extent of the Jewish settlements. Main roads and railways are indicated and, considering the scale (about $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles to an inch), it is very clear. Orographical colouring is used to indicate the altitudes, sea-level and land depressions being shown in the usual green, a colour perhaps a little misleading when a low-lying tract of country happens to be arid. The map can be had in English, German and Hebrew, and is being issued by the Keren Hayesod, Ltd., at the head office, 75, Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

The Library of the Palestine Exploration Fund contains many duplicate volumes. They may be had separately, and a list, with the price of each volume, has been prepared, and can be obtained on application.

The list of books received will be found below, p. 62 *sq.*

The Committee will be glad to communicate with ladies and gentlemen willing to help the Fund as Honorary Local Secretaries.

It may be well to mention that plans and photographs alluded to in the reports from Jerusalem and elsewhere cannot all be published, but they are preserved in the office of the Fund, where they may be seen by subscribers.

The Committee gratefully acknowledge the following special contributions:—

			£	s.	d.
Sir Charles Marston (for expenses of P.E.F.					
Delegate to the Archaeological Congress					
in Palestine and Syria, 1926)	...	...	100	0	0
Thomas Prentice, Esq.	...	...	10	10	0
George Bell, Esq.	...	...	10	0	0
W. G. Gardiner, Esq.	...	...	10	0	0
James Melrose, Esq.	...	...	5	5	0
Miss Farmar	...	...	5	0	0
Mrs. Harrison, "In Memoriam"	...	...	5	0	0
Miss E. M. Courthope	...	...	2	0	0
					F 2

A complete set of the *Quarterly Statements*, 1869-1910, containing some of the early letters (now scarce), with an Index, 1869-1910, bound in the Palestine Exploration Fund cases, can be had. Price on application to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

The price of a complete set of the translations published by the Palestine Pilgrims' Text Society, in 13 volumes, with general index, bound in cloth, is £12 12s. A catalogue describing the contents of each volume can be had on application to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

The Museum at the office of the Fund, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1, is open to visitors every week-day from 10 o'clock till 5, except Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 p.m.

Subscribers in U.S.A. to the work of the Fund will please note that they can procure copies of any of the publications from Prof. Elihu Grant, Honorary General Secretary to the Fund, Haverford College, Pa.

The Committee have also to acknowledge with thanks the following:—

The Near East and India, January 28: Letter from Palestine; February 18: The Druse at Home, by A. Sefi.

The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, October, 1925: The Egyptian Legend of the Capture of Joppa, etc., by Prof. T. L. Peet; The Roman Roads and Stations in the Eastern Desert of Egypt, by A. W. Murray; Length-Measures in Ptolemaic Egypt, by Sir Herbert Thompson; A Bronze Dagger of the Hyksos Period, by Warren R. Dawson; A Cuneiform Vocabulary of Egyptian Words, by Sidney Smith and C. J. Gadd; Oracles in Ancient Egypt, by A. M. Blackman; Greek Sculpture in Ptolemaic Egypt, by A. W. Lawrence, etc.

The Expository Times.

The Scottish Geographical Magazine, January: Africa as known to the Greek and Roman Geographers, by Dr. H. K. W. Kumm.

The New Judaea: New Excavations in the Old Country, by Dr. Adolf Friedemann.

The Zionist Review.

Journal of the American Oriental Society, December.

Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research, December.

Journal of the Society of Oriental Research, January : The Name of Mt. Hermon, by Eberhard Hommel.

Jewish Quarterly Review, January : The Foundation of Rome in the Talmud, by Dr. Rieger (lore of foundation of cities, etc.).

Homiletic Review, January.

American Journal of Philology, xlv, 4.

Geographical Review (U.S.A.), January : The Birthplace of Civilization, by O. G. S. Crawford ; The Distribution of the Date-palm, by Paul Popenoe.

Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

The Museum Journal : University of Pennsylvania, September : Statement on the Expeditions to Palestine and to Ur.

Revue Biblique, January : The Dawn of Babylonian History, by R. P. P. Dhorme ; The Archaeological Year 1924-5 in Palestine, by R. P. L.-H. Vincent.

Journal Asiatique, July-September, 1925.

Biblica, December : The Red Sea and the Exodus, by P. Mallon—classified bibliography, with index.

Zeitschrift für die Alttest. Wissenschaft, 1925, Heft 3-4 : Byblos, by Prof. Gressmann.

Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte (Gruyter & Co., Berlin) : Reprints of articles on Palestinian Archaeology and Antiquities, by Dr. Peter Thomsen.

Orientalistische Literaturzeitung, March : Zum Ursprung der Tell-el-Jehudiye-Vasen, by M. Pieper ; eine neue Inschrift aus Byblos (um 900), by H. Bauer.

Conscientia.

Guide to the Exhibition of Moslem Heraldry in Palestine (Palestine Museum of Antiquities, January, 1926).

Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society, v, 4 : Mohammedan Saints and Sanctuaries in Palestine, by T. Canaan ; Historical Survey of the Jewish Settlement in Kefar Yasif, by J. Ben Zivi.

Bible Lands, January : Recent Discoveries in Palestine, by Dr. Masterman.

Palestine To-day.

NEA ΣΙΩΝ, November and December : The Walls of Jerusalem.

Al-Mashrik : Beirut under the Ottomans, by P. L. Cheikho.

The Committee will be grateful to any subscribers who may be disposed to present to the Fund any of the following books:—

The Memoirs of the Survey of Western Palestine.

The Quarterly Statement, from 1869 up to date.

Duc de Luynes, *Voyage à la Mer Morte* (1864); published about 1874.

K. von Raumer, *Der Zug der Israeliten*. (Leipzig, 1837.)

Lagarde, *Onomastica Sacra* (1887).

New Edition of the Babylonian Talmud, English Translation. Original text edited, formulated, and punctuated by Michael L. Rodkinson. Revised and corrected by the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise. Published by the New Amsterdam Book Company, New York. Vol. i, *Sabbath*, already in the Library, subsequent volumes wanted.

Sir George Arthur, *The Life of Lord Kitchener*.

Whilst desiring to give publicity to proposed identifications and other theories advanced by officers of the Fund and contributors to the pages of the *Quarterly Statement*, the Committee wish it to be distinctly understood that by publishing them in the *Quarterly Statement* they do not necessarily sanction or adopt them.

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

I give to the Palestine Exploration Fund, London, the sum of _____ to be applied towards the General Work of the Fund; and I direct that the said sum be paid, free of Legacy Duty, and that the Receipt of the Treasurer of the Palestine Exploration Fund shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.

NOTE.—*Three Witnesses are necessary to a Will by the Law of the United States of America, and Two by the Law of the United Kingdom.*

THE SEA OF TIBERIAS AND ITS ENVIRONS.

By THE REV. J. GARROW DUNCAN, M.A., B.D., F.S.A. (Scot.).

*(Continued from p. 22.)**Bethsaida.*

WHILE there is no doubt that one of the Bethsaidas of the Gospel Narrative is the Bethsaida Julias of Josephus (*Ant.* xviii, 2, 1, etc., and Jerome Comm. Mt. xvi, 13), it seems to me certain that there was another Bethsaida, the birthplace of Andrew and Peter (John i, 45; xii, 21), situated somewhere in the "land of Gennesaret" (Mark vi, 45, 53), on the Western shore of the Lake of Galilee.¹ With Mark compare John (vi, 17), who says the disciples crossed the sea "towards Capernaum." If, therefore, there was a Bethsaida somewhere near the plain of Gennesaret, its site is one of the problems in this region which await solution.

Some, following Robinson (*Biblical Researches*, Vol. II, p. 406), suggest that et-Tabighah marks the site and, to suit the narrative of St. John (vi, 17) Robinson also locates Capernaum at Khan al-Minieh (*Researches*, Vol. III, p. 359). Just south of Khan al-Minieh, however, on the northern end of the small plain of Gennesaret, there are remains of a settlement which I suggest may very likely prove to be the site of this Bethsaida "in the land of Gennesaret."

Et-Tabighah, as already stated, is the modern form of the Greek name (ἐπιτὰ πηγαί, which, in its turn, is a translation of the Hebrew **בְּאֵר שֶׁבַע**, "seven wells" Beer-Sheba (*cf.* 2 Kings xxiii, 8). It is assumed that Tabighah marks the site of a fishing town, but I found no trace of ancient ruins on that exact point north of Khan al-Minieh. Khan al-Minieh is separated from the Valley of the Seven Springs by a knoll named *Tell Oremeh*. Tabighah is situated on the seaside edge of this knoll. There is very little space for a fishing village between the knoll and the sea, and the ground is very rocky. The village cannot have stood on Tell Oremeh, for it has been examined, and only Pre-Israelite remains were found on it.²

¹ [The theory of a second Bethsaida has been put forth by Reland and others; for the arguments against it readers may consult Sir George Adam Smith's article on the site in the *Ency. Biblica*.—*Ed.*]

² See *Q.S.*, April, 1907, p. 117.

There is nothing unlikely in Bethsaida and Dalmanutha having been situated as close to each other as Tabighah and Khan al-Minieh are. Compare the Tiberias of Roman date and *Hamath* further down, separated practically only by two walls. The Tabighah site, however, suggests no remains nor other evidence of a fishing village having been there, though the modern hostel is built there on the ground that it was the Bethsaida of Christ's time. It must be admitted also that its proximity to the Bay of the Call of Peter and Andrew, where the fishes come close in in shoals for the warm water of the springs, marks Tabighah point as a likely place for the fishing village to which Peter belonged; but nothing can be based on this fact. Two of the favourite haunts of the fishermen of Tiberias to-day are just this bay itself and the bay opposite the shore of the plain el-Bateiha beside Bethsaida Julias (Ewing, Hastings, *B.D.*).

Both Bethsaidas are New Testament sites, but when they come to be examined, in all probability remains of much earlier settlements may be found. The name Tabighah may itself be an indication of an old Hebrew settlement known as Beer-Sheba as above indicated.

Chinnereth-Gennesaret.

Next in order on the west side comes the site of the town Chinnereth, a name which in New Testament times took the form of Gennesaret. There is no doubt whatever that the small plain between Magdala and Khan al-Minieh is the "land of Gennesaret" (Mark vi, 53; Matt. xiv, 34, Γεννησαρέτ), if we follow the reading adopted in the A.V. The R.V. and more recent translators, however, have adopted the reading of Tischendorf's text in these passages, making the passages read: "They came to the land unto Gennesaret." This is significant, and implies that there was a village of Gennesaret, after which the sea and plain were probably named. Gennesaret is the later equivalent of the Hebrew Chinnereth (Numbers xxxiv, 11; Joshua xii, 3, xiii, 27), the Old Testament name of the Sea.

Deut. iii, 17, and Joshua xix, 35 (*cf.* xi, 2), however, describe Chinnereth as a "fenced city" of that period; and yet another passage (1 Kings xv, 20) speaks of Chinneroth or Cinneroth as a district. It is quite clear, therefore, from the summation of this evidence, that there has been a town named Chinnereth from the



1. Circular shafts.
3. Panelled door.

2. Carved lintel.
4. Stone cut section of drain.

[To face p. 66.

earliest Hebrew occupation of the country, if not earlier ; that there was a village in Christ's time named Gennesaret, the Greek form of the old Hebrew name : and that the sea, as well as the plain around this town, bore the name of the town itself all through.

In Josephus, the name Gennesar, or Gennesaret, describes the sea and the land bordering on it on the west side, known to-day as el-Ghuweir. Josephus describes it as very fertile, full of many kinds of trees and growing many kinds of fruit—walnuts, dates, figs, olives. To-day the plain is covered with tall grass, thorns, reeds and oleanders. It is difficult, therefore, to examine it for ruins ; but unquestionably, somewhere in this small plain, probably quite near to the shore of the Lake, ruins of the town Gennesaret of Christ's time and of the older Chinnereth of Joshua's time, if not also ruins of a Canaanite settlement, await discovery.

Magdala.

The modern village of Mejdél (or Mejdél Nunyah, Mejdél of the Fishes), situated on the shore, just at the point where the Via Maris enters the Wady Hammam and strikes to the south-west through the hills, seems not only to retain the name, but also to occupy the site of the Magdala of Christ's time. There are undoubtedly remains of an early settlement there, but the houses of the present village cover them. Their extent, however, is interesting as showing how limited were the confines of these many villages, described as towns and cities, around the shores of the Lake. Magdala certainly cannot have been a large village. Its position is valuable as showing that, where there was large enough space close in to the shore, the inhabitants of Christ's time preferred to build their houses as near to the water as possible ; though, just as we find in our own fishing villages, it is quite likely that the town also spread inland and covered part of the higher ground as well. This was probably the case at Tell-Hum (Capernaum), where the ruins occupy the higher ground some distance from the shore. Presumably the houses of the fishing people were built close to the water's edge.

Via Maris.

At the entrance to the Wady Hammam, high up the cliff on the south side, there are enormous caves.

In one of these caves¹ were found, some 12 years ago, two large heavy slabs of limestone, each slab having a lion carved on it. These are probably intended to represent a lion and a lioness. They stand facing each other and (if I remember correctly), there are two cubs between them. In the photo, reproduced from a picture-postcard, the lion has his left paw on the head of one cub.

These lions have the tail curled up over the back of each, and may be rough imitations of Assyrian sculpture. The presence of these lions showing Assyrian influence in these caves on the side of the Via Maris may be regarded as confirmatory evidence of the identification of this passage through the hills to the South and West country as the genuine Via Maris, through which the Assyrian and Babylonian hosts passed on their way to Judaea and Jerusalem and Egypt. These carved slabs were secured by the owner of the Hotel Tiberias, and they are now built into the front wall of the verandah of the hotel, in the modern town of Tiberias.

Tiberias.

The modern Tiberias occupies a site a little to the north of the city of Christ's time. The ancient Tiberias was built over a cemetery, and was therefore unclean. As Herod could get no Jews to come and live there on that account, the town was populated chiefly by Greeks and Gentiles of other nations. This explains why we find no record of Christ's ever having entered the town—a further proof of His scrupulous regard for the Law.

Excavation work has been carried on to some extent on the ancient ruins, and the results have been published. The line of the walls and the foundation walls of many houses are now visible. The most interesting building connected with it was the palace of Herod Antipas, built on the high ridge to the south of the

¹ In the *Q.S.*, 1877, p. 119, Kitchener there describes this stone:—

“Inserted into the lower wall (at Kulât ibn Ma'an) is a large block of limestone bearing two lions facing each other, one front paw of each being placed on some indistinguishable object. It appears to me extremely probable that this stone, quite distinct from those around it in material and workmanship, was brought from the ruined synagogue at Irbid. It also greatly resembles the stone bearing two lions at the synagogue at Umm el-Amud. Should it have been brought from Irbid it would appear that both synagogues had similar lintels ornamented with lions.”

(See also *Memoir of the Survey*, Vol. I, pp. 408 and 410.)

present city. This palace was enclosed with walls which ran down the slope and joined on to the city walls, so that the palace formed part of the ancient city. The walls of the building can still be traced, and with very little excavation the general plan of the palace could be discovered. The line of the enclosing walls is clearly visible. The walls of several rooms are still exposed to view to a depth of several feet. These are covered with a heavy coat of plaster, which is painted. These rooms have undoubtedly been exposed in recent times by people searching for treasure or for building material. In the interior, and towards the back court of the palace, I found what appeared to be two circular shafts built of stone and plaster (Fig. 1).¹ Two deep slots, slightly over a foot in width and about the same depth, were cut in the circular wall at opposite ends of a diameter, apparently for the reception of a heavy beam, to which doubtless tackle had been attached for raising and lowering water or stores. One of these circular shafts is only about 6 feet in diameter. The other measures 10 to 12 feet across. It is difficult to say what purpose these shafts served. They are filled up now almost to the surface. It seems impossible that they can have been the mouths of draw-wells. They may have been connected with a series of cisterns, or with the water-supply which Herod brought to his palace from a distance. On the other hand, they may have been connected with store-chambers for supplies of food and weapons of defence.

There are enormous caves running into the hill underneath the palace, and at least one tunnel is locally reputed to be about 14 miles long, having its exit that distance south in Galilee. These caves are a labyrinth which, I believe, it is risky to explore without a guide. The entrances are half-way down the hill and were apparently included within the walls, so as to make the caves accessible from the interior of the city, but not from outside. It is possible that these shafts are surface connections within the palace with these caves and galleries underneath, providing a means of bringing in men or a means of escape if necessary. I found a similar circular-built shaft at Jubeihah (Jogbehah, Judges viii, 11) in Transjordan, where also all the surface ruins are of the Herodian period.

There are some who think that it was in this palace and not at Machaerus (Josephus, *Ant.* xviii, 5, 2) that John the Baptist was

¹ In the photograph a 5-ft. rod lies on the shafts.

beheaded. If so, it is possible that one of these underground dungeons may have been his prison.

In front of the south-west wall of the palace I found the remains of another large plastered room or cistern. If this was a cistern, it implies that the system of cisterns, rain-fed from the roof, was already in use in the time of Herod Antipas.

Fig. 2 shows a carved stone which is now built into the wall of a house in a small side street of Tiberias. The carving represents two lions, probably a lion and lioness, with two cubs between them. This work is certainly original, and not an imitation of earlier sculpture. It seems to me to be Hittite work, and on this point there appears to be considerable unanimity. Presumably this is a lintel which has been taken from Herod's palace on the hill. The people themselves say it came from there, and it is possible that it was one of the reasons for the destruction of the palace, as some suggest. The carving is very crude and primitive. Herod Antipas may have found it in the neighbourhood and have taken it to adorn his palace.

Another equally interesting relic (Fig. 3) which has perhaps been stolen from the palace is a massive panelled door, thickly studded with large-headed iron nails. This door is now serving as the door of a modern house in the very heart of Tiberias, towards the south side. The little girl at the right-hand side of the photo serves as a scale and shows that the door is about 8 to 9 feet in height. It was shown me at sunset, and I had to leave early next day, so that I was unable to take any measurements. Whether or not this may be regarded as one of the doors of the palace of Herod Antipas, there is no doubt that an examination of the ruins of the Palace on the Hill would yield very interesting results, and more relics may yet be discovered in the modern town which have been taken from it. It may be assumed that all building material of any value, and especially any carved stones or lintels accessible, have long since found their way down to the modern town.

The people of Tiberias bathe and wash in the Lake, and insist on drinking the water as well. This has resulted in occasional outbreaks of cholera and typhoid, to prevent which bathing, etc., in the Lake has been forbidden by the Health Department. Another precaution I myself witnessed. As the women came up from the Lake with their water-tins full, the officer standing beside them squirted a strong solution of chloride of lime into each tin from a

bottle in his hand, but he winked to me as he did it, as though he seemed to doubt its efficacy. Another of the many proofs I have noted of the Arab's profound faith in the British !

Tiberias was at one period known as "Moeziyeh," the town of Moez, after an Egyptian Arab Sultan of that name.

Hammath.

Separated from the ancient Tiberias by the breadth of two city walls, or little more, stood the Town of the Baths, the Hammath of Joshua, xix, 35, the Emmaus (Ἐμμαοῦς) of Josephus (*Ant.* xviii, 2, 3, etc.), and now known as Khirbet al-Hammam. In the list of towns in North Palestine given by Thothmes III its name is Hemtu, and in another ancient authority (the Travels of Mohar) it is Hemat.

The mere fact that there are hot springs here is sufficient testimony that this site has all along been occupied. There has been a town or fortress here from a very early period. The ruins of the latest occupation are quite visible, and they lie so near to those of Tiberias that one cannot but wonder why they did not include both towns in the same walls of fortification. Both, however, were separately fortified, as can be clearly seen. No excavation has been done on the site, but the accumulated debris must yield traces of occupation back to early Canaanite times.

These four hot springs are still used. They are enclosed in a building which is open on certain days of the week for women only, and on the other days for men. Josephus' name, "Ἐμμαοῦς," is simply the Greek form of the Hebrew name Hammath (חַמַּת). With this we may compare the identification of the modern village Amwas, about seven miles from Jerusalem, with the Emmaus of the New Testament (Luke xxiv, 13). Wherever the name Amwas, or Emmaus, is found there is generally a spring, regarded as possessing healing power, in the vicinity. A site with a healing spring near it must therefore have the preference in searching for any village named Emmaus.

Kadesh, Taricheae and Sennabris.

Between Hammath and the south end of the Sea, three identifications yet await confirmation. (1) Kadesh, probably the Kadesh of Balak (Naphtali), comes first, and lies just a little south of Hammath, according to some authorities.

(2) The position of Taricheae (Ταριχέαι, Ταριχάαι of Josephus, *Bell. Jud.* 3, 10, 1) is disputed. The Talmudic name was *Beth Yerakh*. (Close to the bridge across Jordan and on the western side of the river there are a few mounds of considerable height and extent. These mounds are by many regarded as marking the site of the Taricheae of Josephus, but what was the name of the early Hebrew town on this site there is no means of knowing. I examined the large mound nearest to the bridge and found pottery dating from Roman times back to the early Hebrew period, at least 850 B.C.

Strabo (Book xvi, ii, 45) mentions Taricheae as the fishing station where the Lake supplies the best fish for curing. The name means the "salting station." Boettger (*Lex. Fl.*, Josephus) seems to regard these mounds as marking the site. Wilson located it at Mejdal (Magdala). Josephus (*Bell. Jud.* iii, 10, 1) says Taricheae was situated like Tiberias at the bottom of a mountain, and when he besieged the place his soldiers were able to shoot arrows from the hill into the town.

These mounds cannot exactly be described as being at the foot of a hill, yet it seemed to me quite possible for arrows to be shot into the city from the hill-top on the west side. This is an important point in the identification of the site. The mounds are now known as Al-Kerak, perhaps a reminiscence of Beth Yerakh, the Talmudic name for Taricheae.

We searched carefully for traces of the stone drain by which water was brought to Tiberias from a wady several miles to the west; but we found no trace of it in close proximity to these mounds. This is not surprising. On visiting the Head of the Jewish Colony named Kinneret close by, however, I found one section of this stone drain lying near the door of his house (Fig. 4). Each block seems to have been about 2 feet square, pierced with a hole about 10 inches in diameter, and each block had a flange which fitted into the next. It must surely have been a laborious task to make a drain miles long of such blocks, and so smoothly and accurately bored.

(3) The site of Sennabris, the place where Vespasian pitched his camp (Josephus, *loc. cit.*), is probably marked by the mounds on the river bank a little to the north-west of those identified with Taricheae. These are named to-day Sinn-en-Nabra. Josephus says Sennabris was about thirty furlongs from Tiberias, and that

Vespasian's camp was easily seen by the insurgents in Tiberias. Whether these mounds known as Sinn-en-Nabra to-day fulfil these conditions I cannot definitely state.¹ The mounds identified as Taricheae are visible from Tiberias' site now, but those suggested as the remains of Sennabris are hidden by brushwood. It is certainly very difficult to crowd Kadesh, Taricheae and Sennabris into the short distance between Hammath and the south end of the Lake, and the sites mentioned here are the only ruins of ancient settlements visible on the surface.

The East Side of the Lake.

The modern village Semakh, just over the bridge at the south end of the Lake, is the *Semakh* of the Jerusalem Talmud; but, though it must mark the site of a much earlier settlement, nothing is yet known of its earlier history.

Kal'at al-Hosn is the modern name of the ancient Gamala, which probably received its name from the Hebrew word "Gamal," a camel, because the hill on which it stands resembles the back of a camel.

A little to the south-east is the ancient Hippos, now known as Susiyeh. A little further north are the ruins now known as Kurseh, which is generally identified with Gergesa. Gergesa had a market for pigs in Greek and Roman times, and this may have some bearing on the confusion with Gadara (Matt. viii, 28; Mark xi, 1)

On the east bank of the Jordan, at its entrance to the Lake, lie the ruins identified as Bethsaida Julias. It was on the plain el-Bateiha here that the miracle of feeding the five thousand took place. Bethsaida Julias seems a correct identification. It is significant that the name Bethsaida was applied pre-eminently to the fishing village situated close to one of the best fishing grounds in the Lake. This confirms the identification of the other Bethsaida, with a site at or very near to Tabigha, where is another fine fishing ground—the fishes in both cases being attracted by the inflow of water from the Springs.

The list of sites awaiting exploration on the shores of the Lake, beginning at the north end and going down the west side, thus includes—Chorazin, Capernaum, Dalmanutha, Bethsaida, Gennesaret, Magdala, Tiberias, Hammath, Kadesh, Sennabris, Taricheae; and on the east side going north—Semakh, Gamala, Hippos, Gergesa and Bethsaida Julias.

¹ For a discussion on the sites of Taricheae and Sennabris see *Q.S.*, 1910, pp. 274-284.

A few supplementary notes may be added regarding Capernaum (Tell Hum). An ingenious explanation of the modern name Tell Hum is suggested by the Rev. W. M. Christie, D.D., of Tiberias. He regards it as an Arab transliteration of the Greek word Τελώνιον, Latin "Telonium," *i.e.*, "the Tax-collectors' place." The basilica, supposed to have been built on the site of Peter's house in Capernaum, is referred to as still extant in A.D. 600 by Antoninus Martyr.

I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to Dr. Christie throughout both of these articles on "The Sea of Tiberias and its Environs." He has put both his rich knowledge and his observations freely at my disposal.

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY FROM ROME TO JERUSALEM.¹

(Continued from p. 28.)

The distance between Bethlehem and Hebron is more than 20 miles, the road being difficult, rocky and mountainous. Towards the end of the journey we entered a valley full of vineyards, which continued as far as Hebron² and is called the Vale of Mamre. Near Hebron is the field where was created Adam,³ the first man; the field is now a vineyard, whose soil is not red, as is usual here, but ordinary earth, that is to say, [of a colour] half-way between white and black, as is loam. The length of this vineyard is considerable, and in it may be seen the place where Noah planted the first vine. And there still survives one of these very vines, taller than a man can reach. It is supported by an olive tree up which it climbs; and the pilgrims, for devotional purposes, take away little portions of it. The wood inside is of a deep red. Nowadays the whole of this vineyard and site form the Valley of Hebron or the Vale of Mamre. To the right of the Valley, near the hill, is to be seen the spot, situated beneath an ilex tree,⁴ where Abraham saw the three angels and worshipped one of them and entertained them. The ilex

¹ Translated from the 16th-century Latin Manuscript in his possession by H. C. Luke, C.M.G., B.Litt., M.A., sometime Governor of Jerusalem.

² The grapes of Hebron are still among the best in Palestine.

³ Another old tradition places in Hebron the scene of Adam's death.

⁴ This is probably the "Oak of Rest," a very ancient specimen of the *quercus ilex pseudo-coccifera* in what is now the Garden of the Russian Hospice.

is a mighty stump, from which have sprung three shoots. From these trees, too, the pilgrims take relics as objects of devotion. Somewhat higher up, in the direction of the hill, there is a church which is called the Church of the Forty Martyrs and is now a mosque.¹ On the same hill, but a little higher up, is seen the cave where Adam and Eve are said to have done penance; and again, on the same hill, in the direction of Hebron, is the spot where Cain killed Abel, although some assert that this act was committed near Damascus.

The city of Hebron, where David reigned for seven years, is now almost in ruins; it is built on the side of the hill near the Vale of Mamre. It contains a double cave, in which Abraham buried Sarah his wife and was himself buried, together with Isaac and Jacob. This sepulchre lies within a mosque belonging to the Moors and cannot be seen except by the said Moors because it is underground. By the door of the mosque they show a certain hole, which, they say, [communicates with] the said sepulchre, but nothing [of the sepulchre] is to be seen. Nevertheless, it is necessary to pay merely to see the hole.² The Moors and the Turks profess a great devotion to these patriarchs and are in the habit of undertaking pilgrimages to their sepulchres, as the people of our neighbourhood are in the habit of making pilgrimages to the shrine of S. James.³

Returning, we saw, about two miles from Hebron, the church where Isaac was circumcized, and on the right of the road we perceived the sepulchre of the Prophet Jonah, which is now a mosque.⁴ Farther along the road and on the level you see the place where formerly there were many houses built by Solomon, together with the *fons signatus*, to which one descends by several steps.⁵ This consists of a basin

¹ Probably the basilica erected by Constantine; it was still a mosque when seen by the Pilgrim Gonzales in 1667.

² This hole is still to be seen by the sixth step of the staircase leading to the Haram; and Jews, who are not allowed to ascend any farther than this step, are in the habit of pushing written petitions to Sarah through this orifice, believing that it leads directly into the cave of Macpelah.

³ There is no indication as to which particular shrine our Pilgrim has in mind.

⁴ The mosque of Nebi Yunus outside the village of Halhul (Joshua xv, 58). The tomb of Jonah more generally accepted as such by Moslems surmounts the site of Nineveh, on the left bank of the Tigris opposite Mosul.

⁵ Twenty-six steps now descend to this spring, the 'Ain Saleh or Râs al-'Ain ("Head of the source") of the Arabs of to-day, and identified with the "Sealed Fountain" of the Song of Solomon, iv, 12.

hollowed out of a rock, the water running in and out of it through certain channels so that it was able to pass thence to the three Pools of Solomon. These are situated at no great distance from the spring and are fed by the same waters, which flow very abundantly. The Pools are of great size and, when one of them was filled, the waters used to pass into the next and from them through a conduit to the city. But now there is water only in the last Pool. The water is conducted into Jerusalem along a stone channel [cut] along the hillside. A little more than a mile away from these Pools and in the same valley is the *hortus conclusus* of Solomon, enclosed by hills. It is a spot even to-day very beautiful and well wooded, and it is of this orchard and of this fountain which Solomon speaks in his Song, chap. iv, under the names *fons signatus* and *hortus conclusus*.¹ Adjoining the garden and the valley is the country of the Hagarenes.

The Dead Sea, or the Salt Sea, or the Sea of Sodom and Gomorrha, lies opposite Bethlehem to the east and south; the head of this Lake is nearer to Jerusalem than to Bethlehem. The Jordan runs into this Sea and here finishes its course; and the Sea is said to be 40 miles long, while its width is that of the valley in which it is situated, the valley lying between the Mountains of Arabia² and the Holy Land. From the Lake is extracted much salt for consumption in Jerusalem. Those who inhabit the vicinity of the Lake take from it in certain years small fragments shaped like fishes, which they call asphalt, a material which is recognized as useful in protecting vines and trees against worms, preventing these pests from spoiling and devouring them. It is sufficient to anoint or to smear the trees, or parts of them, with this material to drive away the worms. The asphalt is mixed with ordinary oil and is then dissolved in a pot over the fire. At the farther end of the Lake is said to be the statue of Lot's wife, who was turned into a pillar of salt. They say that the bitumen, when suspended from the trees, enables these to keep their fruit hanging on them. It is moreover valuable in the case of women having difficulty in childbirth; if attached to the thigh or to the left leg of the woman, the latter has an easy delivery. But care

¹ The gardens, still well watered and of great fertility, are now known, together with the adjoining village, by the name of 'Urtas, which some have derived from *hortus*.

² i.e., Arabia Petraea.

must be taken to remove it the moment labour has taken place, lest all her entrails should fall out. So much is to be said about the asphalt.

Returning from Bethlehem to Jerusalem and passing through the mountains of Judaea, we found, a mile or a little more from Bethlehem, a village called Butigella,¹ in which it is said that Saul was anointed King by Samuel. After this we saw on our road S. Philip's Fountain, where Philip baptized the eunuch of Queen Candace, concerning which *see* Acts viii, [where it is related that] an angel warned Philip to take the road that leads from Jerusalem to Gaza towards the south, which road is a desert. Thus the text. Above the spring, which gives water good and clear, is a chapel; and here, close to the spring, was once a church dedicated to S. Philip, now almost in ruins.²

Next we visited the Desert and the Cave of S. John the Baptist and the spring whence he drew his water. In this desert the Baptist began to do penance while yet a child of five, so that his life should be wholly without stain. There is here a large church which we saw almost entirely in ruins and used as an enclosure for sheep and pack-horses.³ Desert and surrounding hills are very rugged, and the region well lends itself to meditation and prayer. Subsequently the spring disperses itself among the rocks. The place is distant from the home of the Baptist's parents three or four miles, which distance we covered when we visited the house of Zacharias and Elizabeth. To this house the Blessed Virgin came with great haste from Nazareth, and the district is called the hill country of Judaea. In this place were formerly a church and a monastery, and there are still traces of an underground chapel, where it is said that the Blessed Virgin sang the Magnificat. In the church above the ground, where there was [word illegible], the Virgin is said to have saluted

¹ Probably Beit Jala.

² This is interesting in view of the fact that, according to some, "Philip's Well" is identified not with the one visited by our Pilgrim near Jerusalem ('Ain al-Hanieh) but with the 'Ain al-Dirweh, near the village of Halhul mentioned above, in the neighbourhood of Hebron. In the Madaba map Philip's Well is identified with 'Ain al-Dirweh, but from the end of the 15th century onwards its general identification is with 'Ain al-Hanieh.

³ This region is the so-called "Wilderness of S. John" between Qastal and 'Ain Karim, a few miles to the west of Jerusalem. Mediaeval tradition associated with this district the wilderness referred to in S. Luke i, 80.

S. Elizabeth and, conversing with her, to have descended thence into the chambers below, where she sang the Magnificat.¹ A little lower down, perhaps three or four bow-shots away, is the other church, built on the site of S. John the Baptist's birth, for [his parents] had here two houses, both of which they inhabited. This church, too, is an underground grotto, the very site, it is said, of the nativity of S. John. But both churches are almost entirely in ruins and are used for the stabling of oxen and asses.² The site of the Visitation as well as that of the nativity of S. John are distant about seven miles, more or less, from Jerusalem and at the same distance from Bethlehem. The desert of S. John, however, lies at a distance of nine or ten miles from these cities.

On the return journey to Jerusalem there lies to the right, away from the road, the site of the house of the Prophet Simeon, who held Jesus in his arms in the temple of Solomon. And here also there is a church, some three miles distant from Jerusalem. Next we reached a certain monastery belonging to the Greeks, built in the place where once there grew an olive whose wood, so they say, was used for a part of the cross of Jesus Christ, namely, for the *suppedaneum*, which enabled them the more easily to pierce His feet with nails. Beneath the high altar of the monastic church there is a hole indicating the spot whence the said olive tree sprang. There is also a gate entirely of iron to keep out thieves, and two other gates barred with iron.³

In returning to Mount Zion we saw the valley of Jehoshaphat, where we visited the tomb of the Blessed Virgin, situated in the same valley, at the foot of the Mount of Olives and near the Garden of Gethsemane. The tomb is situated in the middle of the church,

¹ Of the Church of the Visitation Francesco Suriano, twice Custodian of the Holy Land, writes as follows: "At the time of my first guardianship (1485) the church was still standing and intact; but since then it has fallen down and has not been restored."

² This is the Church of S. John at 'Ain Karim, which, long used by the Arabs as a stable, was restored to Christian use through the efforts of the Marquis de Nointel, Ambassador of Louis XIV to the Sublime Porte, and was entrusted to the care of the Franciscans.

³ This is the famous Orthodox Monastery of the Cross, during many centuries the property of the Georgians and now the theological seminary of the Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem.

which is cruciform and is 26 good paces in length. It is 5 feet long and 5 feet wide, and is entered by two little doors. Within, there is an altar on the very tombstone, on which Holy Mass is said. The tomb can neither be seen nor touched, as is the case with the Sepulchre of Christ, but it is believed to lie beneath this altar and is entirely covered with marble. In the same chapel are the lamps of the various Christian nations. The church lies underground and 49 steps lead down to it. A little way down the steps, by the wall, is the sepulchre of S. Joachim and S. Ann, father and mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary ;¹ on the other side is the tomb of S. Joseph, her very chaste spouse. Adjoining this church is the cavern in which Christ prayed thrice to the Father and where those other mysteries took place.² The holy places in the Garden of Gethsemane are very close to this church. Next we reached the brook Kidron, through which Jesus passed captive and bound, so that there might be fulfilled what was said : "*De torrente in via bibit, etc.*," because it is said that Jesus fell down, being pushed by many, leaving the marks of His feet imprinted on the rock, together with other marks of His hands and His knees. These things are sealed in the living rock to our confusion, because it was for our sins that He suffered all these things. By this spot there is a stone bridge, but Christ on that day had to wade through the torrent. The Valley of Jehoshaphat extends as far as this bridge, although lower down it is still the same valley ; the brook, too, there takes the name of the Valley of Siloam because it approaches the Pool of Siloam. Close by, a little below the said bridge and in the direction of the Mount of Olives, is the place where S. James the Less remained all the time that Jesus Christ was buried, that is to say, until His resurrection.³ Quite near, and a little lower down, we saw the sepulchre of Zacharias, the son of Barachiah, who was killed between

¹ Here or hereabouts was laid to rest Melisende, Queen of Jerusalem, the builder of the Church of the Tomb of the Virgin in its present form.

² The Cavern of the Agony.

³ This place is now known as the Grotto of S. James. It is a rocky tomb, possibly of the Graeco-Roman Period, in which S. James the Less, according to a 6th-century tradition, lay concealed from the time of the taking of Christ until His resurrection. In or about the 15th century there arose the tradition that the Grotto was also the tomb of S. James.

the Temple and the altar ;¹ and yet lower, on the right of the brook and in the direction of the city, we saw the spring² where the Blessed Virgin was wont to wash the clothes of Jesus Christ whenever He came to Jerusalem. The waters of this spring pass through the rocks down to the Pool of Siloam below, about a gun-shot's distance away. In the Pool of Siloam can be seen the remains of a large building with marble, resembling a church. The Turks destroyed all the buildings here, removing the finest of the stones. Here the man blind from his birth washed himself.³ But nowadays the Moors wash in the said spring every sort of filth, so that the water cannot be drunk, being frequently nasty and unclean. In the Pool of Siloam there is a basin almost entirely square, with walls smoothed on all sides, in which the water that sprang from the rocks was collected. Nowadays, however, this water flows among the gardens and the fields that lie below it. The aforesaid spring and Pool of Siloam lie at the root of Mount Zion, adjoining the Valley of Siloam and the brook Kidron, which is the same valley. The brook runs through this valley to the valley of the Abbot S. Sabbas⁴ and thence to the Dead Sea. S. Sabbas collected around him in this gorge ten thousand, or, according to some, fourteen thousand hermits, and his house, situated on a hill above his valley, can be seen from Mount Zion, twelve miles away. The body of S. Sabbas lies in Venice.

Below the Pool of Siloam is the spot where the Prophet Isaiah was sawn asunder by command of King Manasseh for preaching the truth ; there is now a mosque in this place, tended by a Moor. A little higher up the hillside are the spot and the cave in the face of the hill where the Apostles remained hidden for three days after the death of Christ. There is a chapel in this place, but only a few fragments are now visible of the pictures of the Apostles, which once

¹ Christian tradition, as is borne out by the author, associates the Pyramid of Zacharias with the Zacharias referred to in Matt. xxiii, 35 ; Jewish tradition with the Zechariah of 2 Chron. xxiv, 20.

² 'Ain Sitti Maryam, the Fountain of the Virgin. This fountain has been identified with Gihon, the chief natural water-supply of Jerusalem (1 Kings i, 33, 38, 45 ; 2 Chron. xxxiii, 14), and with En-rogel (2 Samuel xvii, 17-18).

³ The basilica, of which traces are still to be seen, is first mentioned in A.D. 570 and commemorated the healing of the man blind from his birth ; cf. John iv, 7. It was destroyed, probably during the invasion of Chosroes II, at the beginning of the 7th century.

⁴ The cañon of Mar Saba between Bethlehem and the Dead Sea.

adorned the ceiling of the chapel. Below there are certain other caves, used for the burial of the dead;¹ and many corpses, laid out for burial in the ordinary way in their shrouds and shirts, are still to be seen lying here without giving off any evil smell. The bodies are buried in the ancient manner, namely, in tombs cut in the living rock. The bodies, covered neither with earth nor with stones, were placed in the tomb and the mouth of the tomb was closed. Of this nature, perhaps, was the Sepulchre of Christ, where His body was laid: a tomb cut in the rock and without any cover, enclosed above in the manner of a chapel as it is now. For this reason they placed that great stone at the door of the Sepulchre, or rather of that chapel.

A little higher up the same hillside,² perhaps half a mile from the City, is the field Aceldama,³ purchased with the price of [the betrayal of] Christ as a burial-place for pilgrims. A lofty building has been constructed here in order to keep the dogs from the bodies of the dead. This structure, or tomb-house, and its roof are on a level with the side of the hill, from which the other walls project; one of the walls is formed by the hillside. Here were cast the bodies of Christian pilgrims who died, and there are still to be seen many bodies lying at the bottom, having no smell, for the reason that in the roof of the building there are nine windows or orifices, through which the bodies of the dead, some of which we could see, were lowered with ropes; the structure has no other entrance. Its roof is 30 ordinary paces in length and 20 paces in width, and its depth is that of two ordinary lances. This is the Field Aceldama.

Pilgrims are allowed to enter the Holy Sepulchre twice or thrice, and are only obliged to pay on the first occasion. Above [the chapel of] Mount Calvary there is a chapel in which they say that Abraham was preparing to sacrifice, on that mountain, his son Isaac. The

¹ Our pilgrim has now turned at right-angles from the Valley of Jehoshaphat, otherwise the Valley of the Kidron or Wadi Sitti Maryam, into the Valley of Hinnom, the junction with which is by the Pool of Siloam, and proceeds to describe the extensive necropolis now enclosed within the Orthodox monastery of S. Onuphrius. Traces of the Byzantine frescoes in the "Apostles' Cave," now the chapel of the monastery, are still to be seen. The tradition that the Apostles hid in this cave is mentioned by the Dominican Felix Faber in 1483. The hill referred to is the Mount of Evil Counsel, the Jebel Abu Tor of the Arabs.

² *sc.* the Mount of Evil Counsel.

³ Literally "Field of Blood"; *cf.* Matt. xxvii, 8.

place is in the hands of the Abyssinian Christians,¹ and by the chapel there grows an olive tree. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre has only two doors, which are contiguous. One is walled up, while through the other the Turks come and go, opening and closing it with three or four keys and then sealing it. The church is cruciform, and in the middle of it, as I have said, is situated the Sepulchre of the Lord. This part of the church is round, because the edicule of the Holy Sepulchre is surrounded by columns such as are to be seen in Rome. It has a similar [*sc.* round] opening in the middle of the roof, and through this eye there enters the daylight that illuminates almost the entire church. The edicule of the Holy Sepulchre is surmounted by a covering of lead, so that the water which might come down from the opening in the roof should not penetrate within the Tomb. The Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre is almost square inside ; it is 9 feet long and 9 feet wide and contains an altar.

¹ It now forms a part of the Orthodox monastery of Abraham. Since 1885 the Chapel of Abraham itself has been placed, by the courtesy of successive Orthodox Patriarchs, at the disposal of the Church of England for the celebration of Anglican services.

(To be continued.)

MEASUREMENTS OF PALESTINIAN FELLAHIN.

By PROF. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, LITT.D.

THE accompanying table is offered as a small contribution to Palestine Ethnography. It has been lying in a drawer, awaiting publication, for a considerable time. The measurements were taken on one day in the course of the excavation at Gezer, and represent all the adult males who were employed on the works on that particular occasion.

In the "village" column, the initial K means El-Kubāb, AS Abū Shūs^heh, Z Zakarīya.

The diversity of figures shows considerable evidence of racial mixture, but a very large proportion (14 out of 34) have cephalic indices lying between 78 and 80. Extremes are rare, though there are some remarkable individuals.

Name.	Village.	Stature.	Sitting Height.	Arm Length.			Head.			Face.			Nose.			
				Upper.	Lower.	Hand.	Total.	Length.	Breadth.	Index.	Nasio-Alveolar Length.	Nasio-Mental Length.	Bizygomatic Breadth.	Length.	Breadth.	Index.
Ahmad Ibrahim I	K	1648	853	290	280	168	738	190	154	81.05	74	131	146	61	38	62.29
Mahmūd Mustafa	K	1726	869	330	300	214	844	202	143	70.79	78	130	145	63	33	52.38
Ibrahim es-Suwalhi	AS	1745	844	310	297	200	807	197	155	78.68	75	124	140	53	39	73.59
Muhammad al-Haw	AS	1708	764	300	280	180	760	156	149	95.51	69	122	135	53	29.5	55.46
Ahmad Muḥammad	AS	1593	786	270	277	180	727	191	151	79.06	75	124	143	55	39	70.90
Ahmad abu 'Amāra	K	1719	797	300	300	190	790	188	153	81.38	73	121	145	57	38	66.66
Hasan Daūd	AS	1631	819.5	300	255	157	712	207	164	79.27	69	119	134	54	36	66.66
Khalil Muḥammad	K	1650	805	340	255	185	780	195	152	77.95	65	116	144	51	42	82.35
Mahmūd 'Othmān	Z	1719	827	290	310	170	770	196	154	78.57	70	127	144	58	44	75.86
'Ali abu es-Ṣa'ūd	AS	1682	827	315	275	160	750	183	145	79.23	71	120	140	55	32	58.18
'Ali Husain	K	1808	846	365	310	205	880	193	150	77.72	65	117	141	39	22	56.41
Mahmūd Būlos	K	1558	783	250	252	154	656	186	148	79.57	69	110	144	46	37	80.43
Muḥammad Hasan I	AS	1616	812	305	273	182	760	171	147	85.96	75	129	138	53	31	58.49
'Ali Husain	K	1715	786	295	300	190	785	193	147	76.16	71	119	132	51	36	70.59
Muḥammad Hasan II	AS	1589	765	275	250	185	710	152	142	93.45	75	122	137	58	39	67.24
'Ali Muḥammad	K	1702	807	300	285	185	770	155	146	94.19	75	124	143	56	37	66.07
Mahmūd Ghusun	AS	1598	734	283	260	175	718	190	151	79.47	63	122	137	51	39	76.47
Mahmūd Darwish	AS	1697	847	323	270	185	778	179	152	84.91	78	130	140	54	37	68.52
Ahmad Ibrahim II	AS	1643	824	300	240	173	713	205	167	81.46	67	118	153	47	40	85.10
Muḥammad 'Abd al-Ḥamid	K	1644	830.5	320	245	162	727	184	144	78.26	72	126	143	54	44	81.48
'Abd Allah Musālim	AS	1718	850	320	275	190	785	189	140	74.07	74	123	142	54	42	77.77
Sulaimān Hawil	AS	1723	846	340	270	183	793	196	154	78.57	68	126	145	52	38	73.07
'Ali Khanis	K	1808	876	370	300	200	870	194	149	76.80	78	134	142	59	39	66.10
Hasan Mūsā	AS	1637	863	305	250	160	715	200	156	78.00	74	135	140	61	34	55.73
Husan abu Laban	Z	1680	857	270	250	170	690	191	152	79.58	73	131	146	51	35	68.62
Ibrahim al-Hawāri	AS	1672	850	290	260	165	715	182	154	84.61	79	134	142	52	34	65.38
Shahādī al-Dibwāni	AS	1625	837	295	280	180	755	199	158	79.39	78	127	138	57	34	59.65
Salami Mustafa	K	1645	804	290	275	180	745	183	145	79.23	71	120	142	55	35	63.64
Muṣṭafa abu Gamīl	K	1637	830	260	250	183	693	178	143	80.34	74	124	144	55	33	60.00
Nimr Sālih	AS	1613	821	280	265	163	708	191	158	82.72	73	126	142	55	33	60.00
Ahmad Abd al-Ḥamid	K	1689	867	330	280	180	790	186	146	78.49	72	121	134	53	40	75.47
Khalid Hasan	Z	1674	839	300	270	183	753	206	150	72.81	68	130	145	55	41	76.55
Mahmūd Muḥammad	Z	1614	828	270	270	180	720	150	144	96.00	62	111	136	51	34	66.66
'Abd al-Kādir Awagān...	Z	1680	884	280	210	174	664	203	157	77.34	80	137	159	59	38	64.41

"MACCABAEAN POTTERY": A REJOINDER.

By G. M. FITZGERALD, M.A.

IN a former number of the *Q.S.* (October, 1925, pp. 189 *sqq.*) I ventured to criticize the use of the term "Maccabaeon" as applied to pottery by Mr. J. Garrow Duncan in his reports of the excavation on Ophel. I did so mainly on the ground that (apart from the moulded lamps)¹ none of the dateable Hellenistic wares coincides with the period of the Maccabaeon dynasty. It did not appear to me possible to point to any class or variety of pottery as definitely Maccabaeon, and I therefore urged that the term should be dropped.

This suggestion has had the good fortune to elicit from Mr. Garrow Duncan an interesting article,² wherein he specifies the pottery which he regards as typically Maccabaeon, namely, a "fine, brittle, sharply ringing ware" used in the manufacture of every form of vase, and certain other wares and characteristic forms which he describes. Now I should quite agree that if Mr. Garrow Duncan can demonstrate that the manufacture of all or any of these wares and forms is really confined to Judaea and to the period of the Maccabees, he will have proved his point, and shown that there really exists something that can properly be called "Maccabaeon Pottery." If, however, it should turn out that the pottery of the period in question merely carries on the traditions of the preceding century, or develops on the same lines as that of the other kingdoms of the Hellenistic world, I, for one, should consider it misleading to assign to it a particular designation.

Doubtless the full publication of the Ophel finds will go far to settle this question, but meanwhile there are certain points in Mr. Garrow Duncan's paper which seem to call for a reply.

¹ I seem to have misled Mr. Garrow Duncan into thinking that I knew of a characteristically Maccabaeon lamp (p. 36 of his article). I only referred to the use of moulded Hellenistic lamps (not in Palestine only) between c. 150 B.C. and 50 B.C. I may also here express regret for a misleading misprint in the word "palmettes."

² *Q.S.*, January, 1926, pp. 33 *sqq.*

To deal first with a minor point of difference, I cannot agree with him in thinking that the "paste, baking, form and finish" of a specimen of *undecorated* pottery help us much to decide whether it should be assigned to the age of the Maccabees. For it is to be observed that we are here dealing with a definite period of about a century (say 160 to 50 B.C.), so that 50 years either way make all the difference. Now I would maintain that the undecorated fabrics of Palestine cannot, as yet, be dated to within half a century. For the making of so exact a classification we require the closest analysis of a number of precisely dateable groups of pottery; and even if the materials for it be supposed to exist, it is, I think, certain that such a classification has yet to be made. The fact that we can divide the Bronze Age or the Iron Age into periods, each of two or more centuries (to which absolute dates are only tentatively assigned) and that experts can as a rule distinguish the pottery of these periods,¹ does not warrant an attempt to attain precision by assigning wares of uncertain date to definite historical epochs. This impossible attempt is, it seems to me, involved in the system of nomenclature to which Mr. Garrow Duncan inclines.

It may perhaps be urged that the terms "Exilic," "Post-Exilic," "Seleucid" and "Maccabaeal" are no more open to objection than is "Hellenistic" when used to describe that which appertains to the period between the conquests of Alexander the Great and the establishment of the supremacy of Rome in the Near East.² But the distinction between this term and the others above mentioned lies in the fact that this period possessed a character of its own and that this character is recognizably impressed upon the objects that belong to it. The victories of Alexander, by imposing on a vast area the civilization of Greece, began a new period in the history of the world, in the course of which the peoples of the Eastern Mediterranean developed a largely homogeneous culture, the influence of which none could, even if they so wished, permanently resist.³

¹ A reference to *Q.S.*, 1924, p. 167 (footnote), will show how widely opinions may differ in particular instances.

² To call "Hellenistic" "everything from, say, 500 B.C. downwards that shows traces of Greek influence" would surely be a violation of all ordinary usage and a source of utter bewilderment to students of classical archaeology.

³ See Schürer, *Gesch. d. Jud. Volkes*, II (1907), § 22, II, 2, for the nature of the Jewish resistance to Hellenism, its strongly religious character and its powerlessness against cultural influences.

Such a period imposes itself upon a system of classification as peremptorily as do the ages of Bronze and Iron.

Mr. Garrow Duncan has given one example of precision in his terminology at which no one will cavil; he applies the term "Greek" to pottery made in Greece and imported from Greece. I certainly never intended even to hint an objection to the common practice of describing imported vases by reference to their place of manufacture when this can be certainly ascertained. Unhappily, instances are all too few in which we can say of the country of origin "there is no mistaking it"; but in some cases we can go further than "Greek" and distinguish Attic or Boeotian ware.

"Seleucid," on the other hand, used by Mr. Garrow Duncan to describe pottery of the Hellenistic period which "is either Greek or shows Greek influence," is a term open to the strongest objection. It clearly points to a connexion with the House of Seleucus—but what had that dynasty to do with the pottery of Alexandria and Cyprus, of Magna Graecia, Rhodes, Delos or Pergamum, from all of which comes pottery showing Greek influences? If, indeed, Jerusalem had all along formed part of the Seleucid kingdom, the term might in some sense be appropriate, but in fact all Palestine during the 3rd century was included in the dominions of the Ptolemies. It is to Egypt, with its growing colony of Jews in Alexandria, rather than to Syria that we should naturally look for the origins of Hellenism in Judaea.

Mr. Garrow Duncan does not deal at any length with the fabrics of the 3rd century; they fall within the period (313–150 B.C.), which he describes, on p. 35 of his article, as marked by pottery which is characteristically Greek, or imitation of Greek ware. As to this, I would say that if by "Greek" is meant black varnished or glazed ware (as apparently on p. 33), then this description hardly seems to carry us as far as the beginning of the Maccabaean period, since even the late and inferior black-glazed wares seem, on other sites, to disappear by the end of the 3rd century. It may well be, however, that the evidence from Ophel will prove sufficient to modify the received opinion in this matter.¹ I trust also that the full publication of the site may finally dispel the lingering doubts which still assail me concerning "Maccabaean" pottery. But meanwhile I must

¹ I have tried to put together such evidence as exists for dating black- and red-glazed wares in *B.S.A.J. Bulletin*, No. 7, pp. 82 *sqq.*

confess that the brief account of the stratification and the enumeration of wares and forms in Mr. Garrow Duncan's article do not satisfactorily exclude the possibility (a) that the characteristic finely baked thin ware is in part earlier than 160 B.C.; (b) that any specifically Palestinian forms—supposing, for instance, that "close fold-over" lamps are such—are survivals from an earlier period; and (c) that in general the pottery of the period represents types common to the whole Hellenistic world, and is destitute of the national character which he would ascribe to it.

It may be noticed that Père Vincent in his recent summary of Palestinian Pottery¹ divides the pottery of 300 B.C. to 50 B.C. ("Late Palestinian") into "Jewish" and "Hellenistic." He describes the former as a monotonous development, with improved technique, of the earlier Jewish pottery; the latter is characterized by thin ware (*parois minces*), the vases when lightly struck emitting a metallic ring (*une sonorité presque métallique*). But these two classes² appear to exist concurrently, and I fail to see how Mr. Garrow Duncan's "Maccabaeen" can be separated from Père Vincent's "Hellenistic" pottery and confined to the later period.

The difficulty is increased if I am right in my interpretation of Mr. Garrow Duncan's reference (at p. 36) to "Josephus' statement that Simon Maccabaeus scraped the upper end of Ophel bare and threw most of it into the Tyropoeon Valley." Unless I am mistaken, Mr. Garrow Duncan's opinion is that a considerable quantity of "Maccabaeen" ware had accumulated on Ophel before 140 B.C., during the occupation of the Citadel by a Syrian garrison. This is surely somewhat surprising if the pottery only dates from the Hasmonean revolt.³

By his language on pp. 35 and 39 of his article I am led to believe that it is doing him no injustice to assume that he conceives the Maccabees as having throughout inspired a vigorously exclusive form of nationalism, which banished from Judaea foreign influences,

¹ *Union académique internationale: Classification des céramiques antiques: Céramique de la Palestine*, 1923.

² It would be a mistake, I venture to think, to suppose that a rigid line of demarcation can be drawn between them. Imported wares are not here in question.

³ The vexed questions concerning the situation of the Citadel, or Akra, and the accuracy of Josephus' account of its destruction are presumably cleared up by the evidence in Mr. Garrow Duncan's possession.

cultural as well as religious and political, and of which one of the original products is the sort of pottery we are discussing. He expressly affirms the opinion that the Maccabees were strongly antagonistic to, and desired to uproot, all foreign influence, and that their one aim and object was to return to Hebrew purity and exclusiveness. Such statements as these, in the light of the history of the dynasty, surely require a great deal of qualification; but even apart from this I venture to think that Mr. Garrow Duncan's argument, so far as the pottery is concerned, is vitiated by the fallacy of assuming that a political revolution necessarily leaves its traces upon articles of everyday use.

No doubt when a new civilization enters a country from outside and expels or overmasters a former one we may expect to observe changes of style and fabric in the pottery; but the case is otherwise when, of two parties in the State, first one and then the other prevails. Whatever may have been the sentiments that animated the revolt of the Maccabees upon its first breaking out, there appears to be nothing in the circumstances of their rise to power to cause a perceptible break in the normal development of ceramic fabrics.¹

It may not be amiss briefly to recall the events of the period.² No doubt exists that in Jerusalem under the rule of the Ptolemies and (after 198 B.C.) of the Seleucids, a strong Hellenizing tendency had shown itself among the rich and priestly classes, a tendency to which we owe the finds of imported Greek wares and their imitations. Against this was ranged the conservatism of strict piety and observance, the Hasidim, recruited mainly, but not entirely, from the poorer orders. The antagonism of these two parties lay in the closely connected domains of religion and politics; it is merely fanciful to assume that either of them regarded the forms of lamps and vases (especially such as had become common and familiar) as

¹ In a note to Mr. Garrow Duncan's article (at p. 40) Dr. S. A. Cook writes: "I should also agree that the Maccabean Age would mean a prominence of more typically Jewish types as a reaction against foreign influence, but I should not have thought that it lasted long . . ." But even so, such a prominence could scarcely become perceptible to the archaeologist unless he were able to trace developments literally from year to year.

² I rely upon Schürer, *op. cit.*, I, §§ 4-12, and E. Bevan, *Jerusalem under the High-Priests* (1904).

symbols of Hebraism and Hellenism, to be sought after or eschewed.¹ Beyond noting the predominance of the Hellenizing party under Antiochus Epiphanes we need not describe the events which led up to the religious persecutions and outrages which provoked the revolt of Mattathias and his sons. But we should observe more closely the course of the revolt. It began by a guerilla warfare between bands of orthodox Jews, fighting for their religion, under the leadership of Judas Maccabaeus, who in a year or two made himself master of the countryside. The opportune death of Antiochus (164 B.C.), rather than any success against the main Syrian army, enabled him to obtain from the regent Lysias the concession of all that he appeared to be fighting for: he was permitted to enter Jerusalem and to restore the worship of the Temple, and freedom of religion was granted to the Jews. The Citadel, however, remained under a Syrian garrison and became a place of refuge for the Hellenizing party, who in their turn suffered persecution at the hands of Judas and his partisans. The period during which Judas held sway in Jerusalem is marked by his estrangement from the party of the Hasidim, and by the concentration in Jerusalem of the scattered Jewish populations who had dwelt (among foreign surroundings) in Galilee and beyond the Jordan. But this period was brief. From a liberator he had become a party leader, and his opponents enlisted against him the forces of Lysias, and then of Demetrius I, who had made himself king in 162 B.C. In the following year Judas, who had been expelled from, and had later returned to, Jerusalem, was defeated and slain, and the Hellenizing party remained in occupation of the capital. To the leadership of the Maccabean party succeeded the shrewd and politic Jonathan, who well knew how to take advantage of the rivalries of pretenders to the Syrian throne. Profiting by the necessities of Demetrius he regained Judaea, and in 152 B.C. obtained possession of Jerusalem, though not of the Citadel. Two years later, as the friend and courtier of Alexander Balas, he was invested with the High-Priesthood, thus finally assuring the ascendancy of his party. Thenceforth the ambitions of the Maccabees were devoted to the extension of their dominions, and we see Jonathan siding with one

¹ Mr. Garrow Duncan regards close fold-over lamps as "an example of Maccabaeian reversion to the types used by their ancestors." But the Hasidim were not a new party; why should they adopt a type they had previously abandoned?

pretender after another as best suited his schemes for obtaining increase of power and territory. It has been observed¹ that in the wars of Judas and Jonathan the regard paid to lines of trade is manifest. A notable step towards realizing commercial ambitions overseas was the action of Simon in Joppa, which he first occupied with a Jewish garrison on behalf of the young Antiochus Dionysus (under whom he was Strategus, or Governor, of Palestine) and which he later made a Jewish city by driving out the native inhabitants. Shortly after this (143 B.C.) Simon succeeded his murdered brother, and within a short time obtained from Demetrius II freedom from tribute, and from the Jews a ratification of the terms of the High-Priesthood by himself and his successors. In 141 or 142 B.C. he captured the Citadel of Jerusalem, and thereafter was able to enjoy some years of peace and prosperity till his murder in 135 B.C. The last successful attempt of the Seleucids to reduce Judaea to subjection was made by Antiochus Sidetes at the beginning of the next reign, but his death in 129 B.C. left John Hyrcanus and his sons, the phil-Hellene Aristobulus and the warlike Alexander Jannaeus, free to extend their sovereignty without effective resistance.

In thus glancing at the history of the Maccabees we cannot fail to notice how short and how precarious was their tenure of power in Jerusalem before 150 B.C., and after that date how intimate their relations with the Seleucid kings. If we also consider the conquests of Simon and his successors over the Hellenized cities that surrounded them, their commercial and political activities still farther afield, and the ever-increasing number of Jews and proselytes who came from distant cities as pilgrims to Jerusalem, we shall find it hard to believe that Judaea as a whole can have remained isolated from foreign influences. Though the High Priests Hyrcanus and Jannaeus might extend their spiritual influence by imposing, with the help of foreign mercenaries, the Law of Moses on the vanquished heathen, the use of these mercenaries by Jannaeus to make ruthless war on the successors of the Hasidim, the Pharisees, is sufficient to show that "Hebrew purity and exclusiveness" were by no means "the one aim and object" of the Maccabees in their days of power.

¹ *Encycl. Bibl.*, art., "Trade and Commerce" (G. A. Smith).

NOTES ON EXCAVATIONS.

In the *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research* (December, 1925) Dr. Albright remarks that—

“The only excavation conducted in the spring of this year has been the work of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society along the line of the Agrippan Wall under the direction of Dr. L. Mayer and Mr. E. K. Sukenik. This is exceptionally interesting to the members of the American School, since this line of wall has been explored mainly by Americans, especially by Robinson, Merrill, and Paton, the latter while Director of our School. The new sections of this wall, taken with these already studied, makes it certain, in the writer’s opinion, that we have here a Roman city wall, evidently the wall begun by Agrippa and hastily completed by the Jews before the final siege of the city. If we are correct in referring the present north wall to the later city of Aelia Capitolina and taking it entirely out of the Herodian three-wall system, the identification of the line of Robinson and Merrill with the Agrippa wall has nothing whatever to do with the question of the Holy Sepulchre.”

In the *Jewish Graphic* of February 25, it is reported that Prof. Badé (of California), in the course of his excavations at Mizpah, found the upper part of the ancient fortifications and a spring at the bottom. He was hoping to discover the old pre-Israelite remains.

Further discoveries have been made at Jerash, the ancient Gerasa, and some excellent illustrations were given in *The Times* (December, 23) and the *Illustrated London News* (January 2). The work, which is being conducted by Mr. Horsfield, has led to the discovery that the whole of the main road (the *Via Principalis*) lies intact below the debris, and is probably continuous for more than half a mile from the Agora or Forum past the Nymphæum and the entrance to the great Temple of the Sun. Jerash, with its many fine ruins, will soon be one of the great sights of Palestine, and arrangements are being made to facilitate the visits of tourists to Jerash and Petra by way of Amman.

The excavations at Beisan have so far laid bare altogether four Canaanite temples, all of which, it is thought, were probably dedicated to Ashtoreth or Astarte. Two were built by Ramses II, one by Seti and one by Amenhotep III or IV. The last mentioned, according to the report in *The Times*, February 24, was rectangular in shape, with an open courtyard having a *mastaba* or seat on either side, traces of two columns, and an altar and steps at the northern end. Below the altar were found about twenty Syro-Hittite and Babylonian seals, all of much interest. To the east, near two smaller compartments, the use of which is uncertain, was found the stele with the goddess wearing a two-horned crown. The close similarity between this Beisan temple and the type at El-Amarna is of exceptional interest, and "future excavations may show that the form of the Amarna buildings was derived from Beisan." Further, no less striking is the similarity as regards cult objects with the temple of Ishtar, excavated at Ashur by Dr. Andrae in 1919, the date of which is supposed to be c. 2700 B.C. Finally, there is a noteworthy similarity between the cult-room at Ashur and that in the temples at Boghazkeui of c. 1500 B.C. In short, the Amenhotep temple of Beisan was possibly built after some Anatolian or Northern Syrian Hittite model—note the Syro-Hittite seals mentioned above—and with this agrees the documentary evidence for Hittite and other northerners in Palestine in and about the Amarna age. "One thing, however, is quite certain, and that is that the discovery of a temple of the Amarna era at Beisan is of great importance."

S. A. C.

THE IMMOVABLE EAST.

By PHILIP J. BALDENSPERGER.

(Continued from Q.S., 1925, p. 90.)

*Raids.*¹

As with the Modern Arabs all Bedu are called 'Arab, so the Hebrews, though designating the tribes by names, often called them simply the Beni K̄edem. K̄edemah (קֶדְמָה) was the twelfth son of Ishmael (Gen. xxv, 15), and we know that every one of the sons formed a tribe. That this tribe (Beni K̄edem) was not exclusively the descendant of Ishmael we may see, because the Kadmonites existed already when Abraham came to Palestine (Gen. xv, 19), that is to say, before the birth of Ishmael. When Jacob left his parents he passed through the camps of the Beni K̄edem" (Gen. xxix, 1) going to Mesopotamia. Now, these tribes were in the north, perhaps in the Hauran or even in the desert of Syria, east of Damascus, in the region of the 'Anazeh, whilst the Beni K̄edem, who came to spoil the land in the south, came with the Amalekites and Midianites (Judges vi, 3, 4). In other words, the term is a very general one, and is not to be understood in any restricted sense. Job was also "the greatest of all the Beni K̄edem" (Job i, 3), and when Jeremiah prophesying against the Bedu (the Ammonites, the Edomites, the Hazorites) says: "Arise ye, go up to K̄edar and spoil the Beni K̄edem" (Jer. xlix, 28), he means all the Bedu. Referring to the raid, he says: "Their tents and their flocks shall they take away, they shall take to themselves their curtains and all their vessels, and their camels" (v. 29), just as in a modern raid objects and animals are the principal aim, avoiding useless bloodshed and new causes for the blood-feud.

¹ [The reader is reminded that these sketches were written some years before 1914.—*Ed.*]

When a tribe is to be completely destroyed, every male is killed as well as all pregnant women. Happily this is not often, as the Bedawy calculates what the end and consequences will be. That this mode of extermination was known and was reproved by the prophet Amos (i, 13) shows that it was practised with the same intention. "I will not turn away the punishment of Ammon: because they have ripped up the women with child of Gilead, that they might enlarge their border."² They prefer to fall unawares on the adversary, and believe in the saying, "victory is to the attacking party" (الغيلة للبي بغيلها) (*il-fayle(t) lalli-bi-filha*). The spoiled must wait their turn, when they also can rapidly make a raid and take their revenge.

The order of an expedition depends on the country in which they move. In the plain rapidity of their mares is the most prudent way; but in Philistia, where villages and towns hinder their free evolutions, they must either advance in small parties to avoid attention, or rob the smaller villages of the necessary food for themselves and horses. The camp has already been spied out, and at daybreak the best horsemen pounce on the tents and cut the tent ropes, thus throwing into confusion the inhabitants, who fly in the panic. The camels and mares are first gathered, and, if possible, tents also are carried away; but if they expect the tribe to receive reinforcements they return as fast as possible with the animals only. A few horsemen ahead spy out the land and communicate between the groups, who must retreat in small divisions as they came.

The attacking party is called *zuf* (صَف), or "line," and the enemy *Kīm* (قوم). If for some cause the animals are abandoned, the hind legs are houghed (معتقر), so that they may not be utilized in the future, or for a possible pursuit. The word is the same as that used in Gen. xlix, 6: in their wrath "they hamstrung an ox." The *ghazu* or raid of Joshua from Gilgal near Jericho was determined on the same principles as the above-mentioned one of the Billy tribe (*Q.S.* 1925, p. 90). Joshua came with the people of war against the Canaanites at the waters of Merom, and fell upon them (*Josh.* xi, 7; that is the same as the Bedu attack). "And Joshua

² "In the embittered border-feuds between Arabian tribes the same ghastly barbarity is often mentioned." (Wellhausen, cited by Driver, *Amos and Joel*.)

houghed their horses" (v. 9). . . . "And all the spoil (*shalal*), and the cattle, the children of Israel took for a prey unto themselves" (v. 14).

The retreat is as rapid as possible, as was the incursion and attack. The droves of camels must be hurried homewards before the pursuit can begin; for the routed tribe may come to an agreement with the *tanīb* (friendly) tribe, and ask not only protection but help. The tribes being usually too far apart, this is not often done, and few chances of recovering the booty remain. One can only bide one's chance. The cattle and herds are driven home and distributed among the tribesmen. When they are out of danger in their retreat they sing, and glorify their heroic exploits in verses well known or improvised.

O inhabitant of the desert, son of the desert	<i>Ya tanak, ya ibn it-tanak</i>	يا تنك يا ابن التنك
Your forefathers were in the desert	<i>Ya'li abūk k̲abel minak tanak</i>	يا الى ابوك قبل منك تنك
They killed fat goats	<i>ḏhabeh il'anẓ is-samēn</i>	ذباح العنز السمين
Don't give the beggar a bone	<i>Mā tet'am is-sāil hanak</i>	ما تتعم السائل حنك
Who fled in the hour of battle	<i>Shāred yūm ilmo'tarak</i>	شارد يوم المعترك
A lion brought up in ignorance!	<i>Ya Sabe' rābī fi wast ghābie(t)</i>	يا سبع رابي في وسط غابة
He started from before a jackal.	<i>Ejāk wāwi jafalak</i>	اجاك واوي جفالك

Improvising songs after victories has been one of the commonest ways of preserving the tradition in the minds of illiterate people. The great leaders of the Hebrews never forgot to glorify their acts in song, some of which have lived for thousands of years, when other feats were long forgotten. Of such are the song of Moses (Ex. xv) after the deliverance from Pharaoh, Deborah's victory over Jabin (Judges v), and that of David after his deliverance from Saul (II Sam. xxii)—or, at all events, these are poems which were ascribed to these events.

Like almost every other country and nation, the Arabs in general are divided into two great factions, the origin of which is to be looked for in Arabia—in ante-Islamite days—between the Kais and the Yemen. In the exodus of the Beni Helal from Nejd they met a tribe near the Zerka, under the command of Shbeeb ibn Mālek, Himyarites of the Yemen faction, and asked free passage, assuring them that they would not stay in the land, but continue towards North Africa. Kleley, the sister of the Sheikh, sings :

By God ! I'll go to	<i>W'a Allah larūh illa</i>	والله لروح الى الشبيبي
Shbeeb	<i>Shbūby</i>	
And tell him all the	<i>W'at'arefhn bit-tūby</i>	واعرفنه بالطيبي
truth		
I'll tell him, O Shbeeb !	<i>W'a akullo ya Shbūby</i>	واقول يا شبيبي
These are Kais, our	<i>Hadhūl Kais 'adāna</i>	هذهول كيس عدانا
enemies !		

A battle ensues, and the victorious party continues the journey, very much as in modern warfare.

Like the Guelphs and Ghibelins in Germany and Italy, or the Red and White Roses in England, or the factions of the *white* winter-faction (snow) and *red* (dog-star), summer faction of the Graeco-Romans in Constantinople—the Kaisy (كيسي) have the white colour and the Yamany (يماني) the red and white.

The feuds of the two factions are very vivid in the minds of both Bedu and Fellahin ; the traditions were no doubt imported with the tribes from Arabia and preserved in Palestine and Syria, not only among the Moslems, but even among the Christian Fellahin, who, as in the case of those of Bethlehem and Beth-jala belong to one or the other faction as the case may be.

The Hebron district is generally of the Kaisy faction, but it often happens that villages are even divided between themselves. The north Jerusalem district, Beni H'mai and Beni Harith, are Yamany, the Moslem Farraghry of Bethlehem are Kaisy, and the Christians generally Yamany. The Tarabin kept with the Yamany faction and the Tayahah with the Kaisy. Originally they may have been very strictly divided between the North and the South Arabians ; but in actual fact they are mixed up. None the less, it

is not likely that the differences will be lost very soon. In fact, the brides' veils have the respective colours of one or the other party, and as the veil is preserved from one generation to the other, there is every opportunity for the factions to continue in a country where fashions have no influence at all, and where colour and costume have been retained unchanged for thousands of years.

The Gipsies also claim to belong to the factions; at least in their legends they tell of the contest between the factions.

There are a few exceptional Bedu citizens beyond Jordan, such as the inhabitants of es-Salt, mostly belonging to the Greek Church, and the agricultural Bedu of Medaba, who left Kerak in 1881, and were distributed some time between the Greek and Latin Churches. The Bedu of Kerak have long been known as fierce robbers; and just as the Crusader Bedawy Renaud de Chatillon attacked the Mecca Caravan in spite of his treaty with Saladin, so the modern sheikh of that fortress, Muhammed el-Mujally, has often broken his promise, both with travellers who have the misfortune to fall into his power, and with the Government regular troops. He never acknowledged the suzerainty of the Sultan, till he was obliged to receive the garrison, which afforded more security to travellers in Moab and about the Dead Sea. Kerak, the ancient Kir of Moab (Is. xv, 1), was always a stronghold, impregnable because built in the rocks, far away from help, between Egypt and Syria, and remote from Jerusalem.

(To be continued.)

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Report of the Department of Health for 1924. Government of Palestine.

THIS valuable Annual Report records the continuous progress in the health administration of Palestine and gives facts and statistics over a wide range of subjects relating to sanitation of the utmost importance to those interested in the land. The year 1924 has proved a notable one in the advancement of the control of the two most prevalent diseases—malaria and trachoma. The people of the land are, it is stated, learning to co-operate in the measures taken for the destruction of mosquitoes. There was less malaria than any previous year, and the larger towns and many of the villages are now actually free from infection. Many marshy areas are being drained. No less than 2,688 pumps have now been fitted to cisterns in Jerusalem, whereas before the war there was scarcely a pump in use. The Jordan presents many difficulties in mosquito control; in many parts of the valley to attempt it would be futile.

The field of maternity and infant welfare urgently requires expansion. Midwifery would appear to be the one branch of medicine calling for further development. The numbers of medical men and women are astonishing; in 1924 they were 481 (of whom 285 were Jews). "There would thus appear to be sufficient doctors to meet adequately the needs of a population of some 700,000." (The estimated population was 681,245 "settled population" and 103,331 Bedouin tribes. Of the total 77·5 per cent. are Moslems.) "Unfortunately, owing to the uneven distribution of doctors by area and by community, certain sections of the population have scanty facilities for medical attention, while in some places the overcrowding of the medical profession is probably without parallel in any other part of the world. Thus Hebron, with 17,000 people, had only four doctors—

one doctor to every 4,250 persons : while Tel Aviv, with a population of about 25,000 persons, had 95 doctors—one to every 264 persons. There were only five doctors living in the Arab villages, which have a population exceeding 400,000, while among the 21,000 members of the Jewish rural communities there were 46 doctors. Generally speaking, the members of the Arab and Jewish Sections of the population prefer to be attended by doctors of their own communities. There was approximately one Jewish doctor to every 350 of the Jewish population and one Moslem or Christian doctor to every 3,000 persons of the remainder of the population of Palestine."

There are many other points to which brief reference may be made. Vaccination appears to be now more thoroughly carried out than in England, with far fewer cases of small-pox than are at present occurring in the latter. Measles is still a great scourge, and in 1924 there were 6,000 cases notified, of which 15 per cent. were fatal. Antirabic measures are energetically pursued : nearly 9,000 animals—largely jackals and foxes—were killed, chiefly by poison, as an antirabic precaution, and 816 persons bitten by suspected animals were treated by antirabic vaccine made at the Government laboratories. Bilharziasis has now been recognised as occurring sporadically in the Jaffa district for some years, but in the year under review that other common Egyptian scourge, Ankylostomiasis (hook worm disease), has also been demonstrated in the area in and around the Jewish colony of Petah-Tikvah.

With regard to hospital accommodation, it is worth noting that whereas 1,012 ordinary patients and 4,442 Government employees were treated in the Government hospitals, no less than 23,000 persons were treated as in-patients in the Voluntary hospitals.

The appendices on malaria are of great scientific value and interest.

E. W. G. M.

The October issue of the *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* (Vol. XI, parts iii-iv) is a double number, with much that bears, indirectly at least, upon Palestinian studies. Prof. Peet offers a new translation of the well-known Egyptian story of the Capture of Joppa, probably a legendary incident in one of the Syrian campaigns of Thutmose III. It is in this story that there is a reference to the *Aperu*, a people who are popularly, though hazardously, supposed to be identical, at

all events in name, with the Hebrews. Prof. Peet also adds a note to the interesting publication by Messrs. Sidney Smith and C. J. Gadd of a cuneiform vocabulary of Egyptian words, probably, they think, written by an Assyrian or Mitanni scribe. Some papyri dealing with oracles are discussed by Dr. Blackman, who also replies to Mr. W. J. Perry's defence of his theories of Egyptian religion. Later Egypt of the Ptolemaic and subsequent ages enters into Mr. Nock's elaborate notes on Scott's *Hermetica*, and in articles on Greek sculpture (by Mr. A. W. Lawrence), length-measures (by Sir Herbert Thompson), Hadrian's decree on renting state domain (by Mr. W. L. Westermann), etc. Three exhaustive and annotated bibliographies on Ancient Egypt (1924-5), Christian Egyptian (1924-5), and Greek inscriptions (1923-4) by Messrs F. Ll. Griffith, De Lacy O'Leary, and M. N. Tod, deserve special mention.

In *Biblica*, December, 1925, Father Mallon has a note on the Red Sea and the Exodus in support of the "traditional exegesis," and J. Schaumberger discusses the question whether cuneiform texts throw light upon the Star of the Magi. The full bibliography is always a special feature of this journal.

Mr. O. G. S. Crawford, of the British Ordnance Survey, contributes to the New York *Geographical Review* (January, 1926) an interesting article on the "Birthplace of Civilization." It is concerned with the origins of Sumerian and Egyptian civilization, although the view that the Sumerians came from India is now somewhat to the fore, owing to the cultural points of contact which have been found; the possibility that Indian culture was of Sumerian origin is not to be ignored. In both Egypt and Mesopotamia an original influence from outside can be recognized, and, arguing that the Sumerians came from the south, Mr. Crawford suggests that southern Arabia was the common source for both Sumerians and what has hitherto been regarded as direct Mesopotamian influence on Egypt. Convincing evidence is wanting, but Mr. Crawford notes that Major Cheesman, visiting the Al-Murra in Jabrin in 1923, observed that they had features which resemble those seen on early Sumerian sculptures, and he quotes from him that "it is not unreasonable to suppose that they are the remnants of this, the earliest civilization." A noteworthy article by Paul Popenoe deals with the distribution of

the date-palm. It is calculated that the total number in the world is 90,000,000, and Iraq stands well to the front with one-third of this number to its credit. "On the whole, the interior of Arabia plays little part in the world-commerce of dates—a fact well known to geographers but not in accord with popular tradition. It is not even self-supporting. . . . There are still a few palms in the hot valley of the lower Jordan, where in classical times the tree flourished; and there is a small production at Gaza. North of this palms are found, at isolated points, particularly in the plain of Philistia and near Beirut and Tripoli, but at no point in sufficient numbers to have commercial importance."

Dr. Eberhard Hommel, in the *Journal of the Society of Oriental Research* (January, 1926), has a detailed study of the name of Mt. Hermon and of all the myths and legends associated with it. The rich lore of the Greek and Roman ages had its predecessors, and the effort is made to recover some of the early forms, with results which, if uncertain, are extremely suggestive. Prof. Mercer's discussion of Ikhnaton's religion is of more general interest; he concludes that "it came nearer to a technical monotheism than any other ancient religion before the days of the Hebrew prophets."

In the *Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society*, Vol. V, No. 4, Mr. T. Canaan continues his valuable study of Mohammedan Saints and Sanctuaries in Palestine. The present instalment deals with rites and practices (pp. 163–203). We read, *inter alia*, that the Bedouins living around Gaza, and many of the inhabitants of this city, believe that the Turks lost the battle of Gaza only because they had failed to respect the sanctity of a local shrine and levelled the sanctuary of Sheikh Nūrān and cut down a tree of Sheikh Hurūrī. St. George is, of course, the great healer. In one case the "Sanatorium" is built near his church; it is composed of a dozen rooms, each with a chain fastened to the wall for restraining the unfortunate mental patients, and to transmit the healing power of the saint a wire connects the new building with the old!

In the *Revue Biblique*, January, of literary interest, especially for the New Testament, is Father Abel's useful survey of the Greek *koinē* and its problems. Father Dhorme continues his discussion of the dawn of Babylonian history. R. P. R. Tonneau writes on

Joshua's sacrifice on Mount Ebal, and, after a topographical discussion, conjectures that the altar should be located on the Rās Kikis where, in fact, is to be found a small construction of unhewn stones. Father Vincent summarizes the archaeological year 1924-5 in Palestine: the Byzantine ruins at Amwās and traces of pre-Byzantine buildings, investigation of two important North Syrian sanctuaries (Sheikh Barakat and Ḥoṣn Suleimān), the Ophel excavations, Beisan, Caphargamala, and miscellaneous. To him is also due a critical review of E. T. Richmond's *The Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem*.

In the last number of the *Zeitschrift für die Alttest Wissenschaft* by far the most valuable article for readers of the *Q.S.* is the fine account of Byblos, by the editor, Dr. Gressmann (pp. 225-42). It is a concise treatment of the French discoveries there, and their significance for the history of civilization in Palestine. New questions arise concerning the depth of Egyptian influence and points of contact with the Caspian and Caucasus region, and all the indications seem to suggest that trade between Egypt, the Levant and the Caucasus goes back to the fifth or fourth millennium B.C. In Phoenicia itself there are signs of no little ability of native art, though the fusion of very diverse *motifs* goes back almost to the earliest times. The Phoenician coastlands played an important part in the history of the Ancient East long before written tradition arose, and the progress of archaeological research is emphasizing the fact that the "Old Testament period" belongs to what is relatively a late stage in the history of the "Bible lands." More attention is paid in this well-known international journal to British scholarship—a feature which should commend it to English readers. Prof. Welch of Edinburgh contributes articles on Deuteronomy and also on the death of Josiah (in the light of the new knowledge of the fall of Assyria), and Dr. Wardle of Manchester writes on the origins of Hebrew monotheism.

In the *Orientalistische Literaturzeitung* attention may be called to the reviews of Palestinian and related books, e.g., Val. Müller's review of K. Galling's monograph on the altar in the various religions of the Ancient East (January issue), Karo's review of Deonna's *Archaeology*, its scope and its aim, and L. Curtius's review of Springer's *Kunst des Altertums* (12th ed., by P. Wolters) in the February issue.

The *Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte* (Gruyter & Co., Berlin) continues to make progress and Dr. Peter Thomsen sends reprints of his articles on Palestinian archaeology : (1) Weights (*Gewicht*), a list of all the known weights with deductions ; (2) Vault (*Gewölbe*) with illustrations ; and (3) a long article on Gezer, with plan and illustrations. Dr. Thomsen shows a wide knowledge of the whole archaeological field, and his excellent series, of special value to biblical students, is one of the best features of this important lexicon.

S. A. C.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

1. *The Synagogue at Tell Hūm*.—The Rev. J. Garrow Duncan in his interesting paper "The Sea of Tiberias and its Environs" (*Q.S.*, January, p. 15) points out that the Roman characteristics of the synagogue at Tell Hūm are regarded in some quarters as "one of the main arguments in favour of the identification of these ruins with the synagogue spoken of in Luke vii, 5, as having been built by a Roman centurion"; and further, he seems to favour the suggestion that only in such circumstances as those of Luke vii, 5, "would such evidences of Roman domination have been tolerated."

But in the first place, can we be at all certain that the centurion of Luke vii was a Roman? It seems more probable that he was not. He was in the dominion of Herod and presumably in the Herodian army; Josephus tells us that recruits were obtained for the latter from Samaria and Caesarea (*Ant.* xix, ix, 1, 2). See Hastings, *B.D.*, i, p. 366; Plummer, *S. Luke (Inter. Critical Com.)*, p. 195; Edersheim, *Life and Times*, i, p. 546.

Secondly, the Roman characteristics of Tell Hūm are found in other synagogues of Galilee, *e.g.* at Karazeh, Kefr Berim and Meiron. Of these buildings Prof. R. A. S. Macalister writes, "in architectural detail they are nothing but clumsy imitations of Roman models" (*A Century of Excavation in Palestine*, p. 312). Jewish ornamentations are there, it is true, but strangely mixed with various heathen devices.

Such Roman characteristics at Tell Hūm and other synagogues of Galilee are surely the natural result of a powerful Roman influence, which for a time at least not even the stoutest Jewish orthodoxy was able to counteract.

REV. R. D. MIDDLETON.

TRANSLITERATION OF HEBREW AND ARABIC CONSONANTS.

HEBREW.

HEBREW.	ENGLISH.		HEBREW.	ENGLISH.	
א	'		כ	<u>kh</u>	
ב	b		ל	l	
בּ	<u>bh</u>		מ	m	
ג	g		נ	n	
גּ	<u>gh</u>		ס	s	
ד	d		ע	'	
דּ	<u>dh</u>		פ	p	
ה	<u>h</u>		פּ	f	
ו	v, w		צ	<u>z</u>	
ז	z		כּ	<u>k</u>	
ח	<u>h</u>		ר	r	
ט	<u>t</u>		ש	<u>sh</u>	
י	y		שׁ	s	
כּ	k		ת	t	
			תּ	<u>th</u>	

ARABIC.

ARABIC.	ENGLISH.		ARABIC.	ENGLISH.	
ا	'		د	<u>d</u>	
ب	b		ت	<u>t</u>	
ث	t		ظ	<u>tz</u>	
ج	<u>th</u>		ع	'	
ح	g	or j in Syrian Arabic.	غ	<u>gh</u>	
خ	<u>h</u>		ف	f	
د	<u>kh</u>		ك	<u>k</u>	
ذ	<u>d</u>		ك	k	
ر	dh		ل	l	
ز	r		م	m	
س	z		ن	n	
ش	s		ه	h	
ص	<u>sh</u>		و	w	
ض	z		ي	y	

Long vowels marked thus :—ā, ē, i, o, ū.

THE
PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Sixty-first Annual General Meeting was held on Wednesday, 9th June, at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, Sir Charles Marston in the Chair. There was a good representative attendance. The Honorary Secretary gave a full report of the recent International Archaeological Congress at which he had been present. We publish a complete account of his report, as it is the best statement that has been given both upon the Congress and upon the present conditions of archaeological research. There is, as he points out, considerable activity, and there is room for more activity; and it is much to be regretted that the parent society, the P.E.F., is so hampered by lack of adequate funds. Readers should make a point of noting carefully the many-sidedness of the work now being carried on, appealing, as it does, to many different interests, and we commend this issue of the *Q.S.*, with Dr. Masterman's address, to the attention of all who are in any way interested in Palestinian archaeology and excavation and the light they throw upon the Bible.

Through the Honorary Secretary we are able to publish two papers, or portions of papers, which were read at the Congress. We hope to print in the next issue an account of Rāmallah, by our Honorary General Secretary in the United States, Prof. Elihu Grant. Attention is drawn to Father Vincent's letter on the P.E.F. map, which we print below, p. 160.

The British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem held its Annual General Meeting on 4th June at Burlington House, when Prof. J. L. Myres presided. The Director of the School, Prof. J. Garstang, gave an interesting address on the past year's work. He was followed by Prof. F. C. Burkitt with an account of some of the places visited by the recent International Archaeological Congress to Syria and Palestine. Of special interest were the beautiful lantern views of Palmyra and Petra.

We are indebted to the Director of Agriculture, Government of Palestine, for complete summaries of meteorological observations taken during the year 1925 at the following official stations:—Jerusalem, Gaza, Haifa, Beersheba, Jenin, and Jericho. Also for statements of the rainfall at non-official stations:—Tiberias, Tel-Aviv, Nazareth, Sarona, Beit-Gemmal, Mikveh Israel, Nablus, Tulkarem, Safed, Ras el-Nakura and Giv'at Ada. With the latter is an additional comparative statement of rainfall at all stations for the seasons (June to May), 1920–21 to 1924–25.

The Committee regret the delay in issuing the *Memoir or Annual*, 1923–5, on the Ophel excavations. Most of it has been in print for some time. Much of the delay has been due to the addition of valuable material since the original MS. was put into type, and to the compilation, under the supervision of Sir Charles Close, of two important maps. One of these shows the results of all the excavations made upon the Ophel ridge during the last sixty years. But still further delay has been due to the recent general strike.

The Palestine Museum of Antiquities has now published a *Guide to the Exhibition of Moslem Heraldry in Palestine*, issued by the Department of Antiquities, Jerusalem (January, 1926). It is prepared by Dr. L. A. Mayer of that department, who is responsible for the arrangement of the Exhibition and is engaged in writing a monograph on the subject. The present Exhibition is the first attempt to display the Moslem heraldry of one country and to show its connexion with the contemporary heraldry of the adjacent countries, and all visitors to Palestine will do well to pay it a visit.

The new plan of Jerusalem, on a scale of approximately 1 : 5,000, or about 12 inches to a mile, recently published by the Pro-Jerusalem Society, is now on sale at the P.E.F. office. Unmounted it measures 39 × 34 inches, and the price is 5s. Mounted on cotton and folded to size 8 × 6 inches, price 9s. The latter form is the more convenient, as, owing to its size, the unmounted sheet cannot be sent through the post without a fold.

The Annual Report, with Accounts and List of Subscriptions for the year 1925, was issued with the April number.

The Library of the Palestine Exploration Fund contains many duplicate volumes. They may be had separately, and a list, with the price of each volume, has been prepared, and can be obtained on application.

The list of books received will be found below, p. 110 *sq.*

The Committee will be glad to communicate with ladies and gentlemen willing to help the Fund as Honorary Local Secretaries.

It may be well to mention that plans and photographs alluded to in the reports from Jerusalem and elsewhere cannot all be published, but they are preserved in the office of the Fund, where they may be seen by subscribers.

A complete set of the *Quarterly Statements*, 1869–1910, containing some of the early letters (now scarce), with an Index, 1869–1910, bound in the Palestine Exploration Fund cases, can be had. Price on application to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

The price of a complete set of the translations published by the Palestine Pilgrims' Text Society, in 13 volumes, with general index, bound in cloth, is £12 12s. A catalogue describing the contents of each volume can be had on application to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

The Museum at the office of the Fund, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1, is open to visitors every week-day from 10 o'clock till 5, except Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 p.m.

Subscribers in U.S.A. to the work of the Fund will please note that they can procure copies of any of the publications from Prof. Elihu Grant, Honorary General Secretary to the Fund, Haverford College, Pa.

The Committee have also to acknowledge with thanks the following :—
The Near East, March 25. The archaeologist in the field, by W. R. Berry.

The Expository Times, April: Moses and the New Sinai Inscriptions, by Rev. J. W. Jack.

The New Judaea.

The Zionist Review.

The Museum Journal (University of Pennsylvania), December, 1925: Discovery of the temple of Ashtaroth, by Alan Rowe; the builders' art at Ur (about 50 illustrations with explanation).

Journal of the American Oriental Society, March, 1926: Daniel and Androcles, by N. Schmidt.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York: Bulletin, Part II: The Egyptian Expedition, 1924-25.

American Journal of Philology.

The Homiletic Review.

The Jewish Quarterly Review.

Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research, February, 1926: From Jerusalem to Baghdad down the Euphrates, by Drs. Albright and Dougherty.

The Secret Rapture, by R. H. McCartney (Watson & Co., Chicago, U.S.A.).

Revue Biblique, April, 1926: Topography of the Maccabaeen campaigns; also Greek inscriptions of the aqueduct of Jerusalem; and letter of a Templar recently found at Jerusalem, by R. P. F.-M. Abel.

Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, January-June, 1925.

Biblica, January, 1926: The boundary between the kingdom of Judah and the ten tribes, by L. Heidet; criticism of the same, by E. Power; note on the inscription of Ahiram, by L. Semkowski. April: Prehistoric man in Palestine, by A. Mallon.

Conscientia.

Orientalistische Literaturzeitung, April: The significance of Syria and Asia Minor for the development of Christian iconography, by Georg Stuhlfauth.

Zeitschrift für die Alttestamentliche Wissenschaft, 1926, heft 1: New cuneiform material to the Book of Daniel, by W. Baumgartner; the excavations in Ur of the Chaldees, and Beisan; Homo galilaeensis; the Society for Old Testament Study, etc., by the Editor (Prof. Gressmann).

Vorgeschichtliches Jahrbuch für die Gesellschaft für vorgeschichtliche Forschung, edited by Max Ebert: (i) bibliography for 1924. (Berlin and Leipzig, Gruyter & Co., 1926.)

Bulletin de l'Académie des Sciences de l'Union des républiques soviétiques socialistes, 1926, Nos. 3-4.

Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society, vi, 1-2: Mohammedan saints and sanctuaries in Palestine, by T. Canaan; Canaanite tombs near Jaffa, by S. Tolkowsky; notes on early Hebrew and Aramaic epigraphy and other contributions, by W. F. Albright.

Enzyklopädie des Judentums. Published by "Eschol," Berlin and Jerusalem. (Specimen articles of the German and Hebrew editions.)

Report of an Expedition to Southern Palestine, by Adolf Reifenberg. (Publication I of the Scientific Investigation of Palestine.)

NEA ΣΙΩΝ, March. The gates and towers of Jerusalem, by Archb. Themele.

Bible Lands, April.

The Palestine Bulletin.

Al-Mashrik, May: Beirut, 1804-60, by P. L. Cheikho, S.J.

The Committee will be grateful to any subscribers who may be disposed to present to the Fund any of the following books:—

The Memoirs of the Survey of Western Palestine.

The Quarterly Statement, from 1869 up to date.

Duc de Luynes, *Voyage à la Mer Morte* (1864); published about 1874.

K. von Raumer, *Der Zug der Israeliten*. (Leipzig, 1837.)

Lagarde, *Onomastica Sacra* (1887).

New Edition of the Babylonian Talmud, English Translation. Original text edited, formulated, and punctuated by Michael L. Rodkinson. Revised and corrected by the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise. Published by the New Amsterdam Book Company, New York. Vol. i, *Sabbath*, already in the Library, subsequent volumes wanted.

Sir George Arthur, *The Life of Lord Kitchener*.

Whilst desiring to give publicity to proposed identifications and other theories advanced by officers of the Fund and contributors to the pages of the *Quarterly Statement*, the Committee wish it to be distinctly understood that by publishing them in the *Quarterly Statement* they do not necessarily sanction or adopt them.

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

I give to the Palestine Exploration Fund, London, the sum of _____ to be applied towards the General Work of the Fund ; and I direct that the said sum be paid, free of Legacy Duty, and that the Receipt of the Treasurer of the Palestine Exploration Fund shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.

NOTE.—*Three Witnesses are necessary to a Will by the Law of the United States of America, and Two by the Law of the United Kingdom.*

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

THE Sixty-First Annual General Meeting of the subscribers to the Palestine Exploration Fund was held in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, London, W.1, on Wednesday, 9th June, 1926. Sir CHARLES MARSTON presided and an address was delivered by Dr. E. W. G. Masterman on the Archaeological Sites visited by the recent International Archaeological Congress to Syria and Palestine. Apologies for absence were received from Sir George Adam Smith, Colonel Emery, the Rev. H. R. L. Shepherd and the Rev. Father Waggett.

The HON. SECRETARY, having read the Minutes of the meeting of 17th June, 1925, which were confirmed and signed, reported that 29 subscribers had qualified for full membership since the last meeting; at the same time he had to report, with regret, losses by death from the General Committee as follows: Herbert Birch, Esq., brother of the late Rev. F. W. Birch, and Williamson Lamplough, Esq., both members since the early days of the Fund.

Dr. H. R. Hall (Chairman of the Executive Committee): I have very great pleasure in proposing three new members to the General Committee, namely, Rev. Prof. Adam C. Welch, of New College, Edinburgh; Rev. Prof. W. B. Stevenson, D.D., Prof. of Oriental Languages, Glasgow University, and Rev. A. T. P. Williams, Headmaster of Winchester College. They are three very distinguished men; in fact, I do not think we have added three more distinguished members to the General Committee for some time past. They all three represent, as you see, the teachers of Britain, both at Universities and at public schools, a large number of whom have always shown very great and natural interest in the work of the Palestine Exploration Fund. But we are anxious, if we can, to develop this interest on the part of the teaching profession in our work. I think it a good omen that the Headmaster of Winchester should have consented to join our General Committee, and I hope other headmasters may be induced to follow him. In return for the headmaster's or school subscription I have no doubt we should be able to arrange lectures at the school subscribing, and I do not know whether—the Honorary Secretary will be able to tell me—it is in

accordance with our constitution or not, but if so it might be possible to lend objects from our Museum, from time to time, with the consent of the Committee. I think that is the beginning of a programme which we may elaborate later on.

With regard to the work of last season, the Chairman will say more than I, and the Treasurer will, I have no doubt, tell us something with regard to the map of the site of Ophel which he has been instrumental in preparing and which will appear in the new Annual volume, describing the excavations in recent years at Jerusalem. I want to say this, that the scientific importance of an excavation such as Ophel is not altogether to be gauged by the actual objects that are found. A large number of the objects from Ophel may seem rather dull and uninteresting; but it must be remembered that the importance of the work there has not depended upon them. It has depended upon the fact that excavation there has now given us some idea of the little that still remains of the oldest Jerusalem, which, you will remember, was situated upon the now bare hill of Ophel. It was on Ophel that the Jerusalem stood which was taken by David from the Jebusites and saw the attack of the Assyrians in the time of Hezekiah. Whether we proceed with the work at Ophel, or whether we transfer our operations to another site, has not yet been decided. Certain reasons might urge us to go on with the work at Ophel, but at the same time there are other sites in Southern Palestine which cry aloud for continued excavation and which promise to yield, I will not say topographical results of such interest and importance as Ophel, but archaeological finds of far greater importance than Ophel is ever likely to yield. Nevertheless, I must again remind you that what the topographical part of the work has told us about the oldest site of Jerusalem is of very great importance—of greater importance than much in the way of antiquities. I have nothing further to add except to repeat what a pleasure it is that two professors from Scotland and the Headmaster of Winchester have consented to become members of the General Committee.

Brig.-General PAUL: Ladies and Gentlemen—I have pleasure in seconding the resolution. I agree that we are to be congratulated on the fact that those gentlemen who have been named are joining the Committee. The wider-spread our interests, the better. If we can only get schools and colleges into touch with us and in

sympathy, there is no doubt that the younger generation will come forward, for the spirit of adventure is just as strong and good to-day. Just as in the old days there were new worlds to discover, so we may now find that in Palestine there are new things to search out, and the germs of enquiry fructify in our schools and colleges to such an extent in all these things that we may expect to reap a very fine harvest in the future in researches in Palestine. The resolution was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir Charles Marston): It is now my pleasant duty to move the adoption of the Annual Report and Accounts for the year 1925, which are already in the hands of members, and I presume, therefore, we may take them as read. (Agreed.) I do not feel that, as Chairman, I ought to stand very long between you and the treat you are about to have in the address to be given by our Honorary Secretary who has just returned from Palestine; but I should like to take this opportunity of saying that in this world there are a great many things which are of the very first importance, yet which do not seem to be so regarded by the general public. I think the excavation of Palestine is one of those things which is absolutely of the very first importance. We all know that the great religion of the world, which we profess, is based upon Palestine, and the greatest book in the world, the Bible, is also based, very largely, upon Palestine. So that it does seem we cannot know too much about Palestine. The great mistake that is being made at the present time by a number of scholars is that they over-emphasize the extent of our knowledge and do not realize the extent of our ignorance. I feel that one of the duties of this generation, as of the coming generation, is that as far as possible we shall attain a more complete knowledge of matters connected with our religion and our Bible than we have at the present time. It is for that reason that I have taken, for some years, a very great interest in this work; and I hope, as time goes on, not merely that other people will also take a widespread interest in the work, but that in the future they will give very substantial sums towards the excavation of this Holy Land. But I take this opportunity of pointing out—I believe Dr. Masterman will correct me if I am wrong—that Dr. Masterman has just returned from Palestine and from Syria, and there he finds that, despite the British Protectorate over Palestine, despite the fact that we are now, so to speak, caretakers for the world of Palestine, yet we are by no means

doing our share of the excavations there ; that we are allowing other nations and countries to take the lead. That ought not to be so. Our country, in my opinion, ought to take the lead in these matters. We are faced with a great deal of difficulty ; we are no longer the wealthy country that we used to be ; but at the same time we see large sums of money being spent and given away at the present time for objects which are surely of a far less deserving and interesting character, and for information regarding the earlier history of the world of a far less important character. I say, then, let us try and clear our minds of everything ; and I think, as we do so, we shall see that in matters archaeological there is nothing more important, nothing more necessary to the future welfare and peace of the world, than excavations such as are undertaken by the Palestine Exploration Fund. I have nothing more to say, except to formally propose the adoption of the Report and Accounts.

Col. Sir CHARLES CLOSE, in seconding the proposition, said : I should like, first of all, to say that the Accounts of the Fund are in a perfectly healthy condition. We have enough to go on with, though we are not over rich. The cost of the excavations during the two years they lasted on the Hill of Ophel was £5,500, and that sum could not have been provided but for the generosity of our Chairman to-day. (Applause.) We are looking forward to publishing the new Annual volume, which will cost us a fair sum, and I need not say, speaking as Treasurer of the Fund, that the more subscribers we get the better, and the greater the number of people interested in the work in Palestine the more likely are we to get subscriptions. Therefore I hope everybody will spread the news of what we have been doing in Palestine.

The Secretary suggested that I should say a few words with regard to Ophel. The city of the Jebusites is taking shape. We are beginning to see the outline of the city, thanks not only to the excavations carried out by the Palestine Exploration Fund, but to those of Mons. Weill in the south. We know a great deal about the southern and the eastern side ; we know very little about the western and nothing about the north. So that if we are to draw, as we have done, a map of the ancient Jebusite city, we shall, roughly, be able to reconstruct about half of it. It is a hill-top fortress of very interesting character, particularly narrow and long. Perhaps

I might add that the Fund sent out a copy of the map which will be published in the Annual Report to the eminent authority, Père Vincent, and he wrote a few weeks ago that he had studied it with great interest. He had very few comments to make, but suggested slight alteration to the plan of the southern end of the fortress. The correspondence will appear in the *Quarterly Statement*, but, broadly speaking, his attitude can be summed-up by his last letter, in which he says: "I have now had plenty of time to study the splendid map for which we are the debtors to you"—that is to the Fund—"and I can only say how valuable and how admirably drawn it is."¹ The topography of ancient Jerusalem is taking shape, and I suppose that we all hope that, whether we undertake it as our next job or not, we shall be able, one of these days, to carry to a conclusion that remarkably interesting piece of work—the excavation of the City of David.

The CHAIRMAN: Before putting the resolution I ought to supplement what Sir Charles Close has said, because he is a very modest individual. He has not told us about his share of the work, but of the Fund's share, but we should like him to know that we very much appreciate his fine work in preparing the map which is to be very important for future history in Jerusalem. (The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.)

Dr. ROCKSTRO: I shall be pleased to propose the re-election of the Executive Committee as at present constituted. I am sure that those who have rendered such excellent service in the past are all thoroughly in touch with the business of the Fund, and we cannot do better than re-elect them *en bloc*.

Mr. F. T. ELLIS formally seconded the proposition, which was put, and carried unanimously.

Dr. E. W. G. MASTERMAN then delivered the following address (illustrated by lantern views) on—

The Archaeological Sites visited by the recent International Archaeological Congress in Syria and Palestine.

The International Archaeological Congress, which I was privileged to attend as your delegate, must, I think, be considered to have proved

¹ See below, p. 160.

an unqualified success. It was attended by 97 official delegates and a great many attached visitors. Amongst the delegates, 23 were from Great Britain, 28 from France, and 21 from America. Eleven other countries were represented. The British Universities were well represented: Professor Sayce representing Oxford; Professor Burkitt, Cambridge; Professors Baldwin-Brown, Kennedy, and Sarolea, Edinburgh; Professor Reid, Aberdeen; Professor Ormerod, Leeds; and Professor Forster, Sheffield and Manchester. Amongst the distinguished Frenchmen present were Professors Dussaud, Guignebert, Lodes and Michon.

The organization of such a Congress necessarily needed an immense amount of work, and on the whole the elaborate arrangements made for the safety and comfort of the delegates worked admirably. Before I left, many friends at home expressed their opinion that the programme in its entirety could not possibly be carried out on account of the political difficulties, and more particularly the visits to Palmyra and Petra. But both these events were successfully carried through. The former necessitated somewhat elaborate arrangements—aeroplane, armoured car, and an armed escort—the latter visit was at the last pressed forward by H.H. Emir Abdulla himself, whose courtesy in camping at Petra, and thus securing our safety, cannot be too highly appreciated. It was my great privilege to take part in both these expeditions. The Palmyra visit was on an extensive scale—some hundred delegates and visitors, in two parties, went. Petra, however, was known to us beforehand to have been a more exacting expedition, and only about 30 people, in two parties, took advantage of the offer. The number was, I believe, considerably reduced because only a week previously a wire had come to us in Syria that the trip had been given up, and it was only the action of the Emir, in assuring our safety by camping himself in Petra, which enabled this part of our programme to be carried out.

The only omission from the original itinerary was Damascus, which was considered to be in a state of too great political unrest to admit of the visit of so great a party. Three members of the Congress went independently, and their reports fully bore out the wisdom of the French Government's decision.

It is a privilege to fully and sincerely acknowledge the extreme courtesy, hospitality and assistance, extended by all the political authorities in Syria and Palestine. Nothing was left undone that

could make the visit a success. There were receptions and dinners in both Beirūt and Jerusalem, and in both places the opening proceedings were inaugurated by the High Commissioner—by M. de Jouvenel in Beirūt and by Field-Marshal Lord Plumer in Jerusalem. Did time permit I should have liked to have described these ceremonies and social gatherings.

The Directors of the Departments of Antiquities—M. Virolleaud in Beirūt and Professor Garstang in Jerusalem—were, with their assistants, untiring in their efforts to make the whole Congress a success.

Of the assemblies of the Congress in Beirūt I have the most abiding recollection, firstly, of a magic-lantern exhibition given in the house of M. de Jouvenel of some most wonderful views of Syria, taken by photography, in their natural colours, and secondly of a very detailed account given by M. Dussaud of the history of the excavations at Byblos, illustrated by magic-lantern views and by a visit to the new local museum.

For the purposes of our Syrian tour we were divided into two parties; Group A included most of the English and Americans, and Group B, a considerably larger section, of French-speaking visitors. Our group left Beirūt on the afternoon of 9th April in ten motor-cars, and had a most beautiful drive along the coast of Syria, past the Bay of Juneh and the towns of Jubail (Byblos), and Batrun, and arriving at Tarablus (Tripoli) about an hour after sunset. Tripoli is little visited by English tourists, but the impression I have is that of a most attractive town, and my chief memories are firstly of the almost overpowering smell of orange blossom from the great orange gardens between the city and the sea, and secondly of the beautiful view from the great mediaeval castle to the west of the town. From Tripoli we went next day by train, first along the seashore and then along open valleys full of flowers to Homs. The most noteworthy view we had was a distant one of the famous lake of Homs with Tell Nebi Mindu, the site of Kadesh, where Rameses II had his great fight with the Hittites, where his personal bravery did much to redeem his egregious errors in strategy. The site of Homs lies in a great open plain, a northern extension of el-Buka'a, but here the two Lebanons flatten down to almost level ground. The snowy peaks of Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon dominate the view to the south. The so-called citadel of Homs is clearly the site of an ancient city of

importance. It is an immense tell, much of it built-up with sun-dried bricks. The surviving buildings on the summit are the remains of the citadel which was destroyed by Ibrahim Pasha, and the whole enclosed area is pitted with holes made in the search for stones, but no doubt underneath are the remains of the great Emesa, the native city of Heliogabalus, and also the traces of a far more ancient city of unknown name. Such an outstanding hill as this must have been fortified during the great centuries of ancient history. (Fig. 1.)

From Homs we went 87 miles south-east to Palmyra, the surface of the desert providing a fairly good, if dusty, route. For quite three-quarters of the way we saw neither inhabitants nor sign of building or tent. The sun set some miles before we reached Palmyra, and the last half-hour or so we drove in the dark. The combined headlights of the procession of cars provided a curious illusion. The lights on the sandy road gave the appearance of deep snow, while our advance appeared to be through a dense, dark forest: several members of the party received the same impression independently. As we descended from the plateau some of the ruined tower sepulchres could be discerned on either side, and at length we drew up at a half-finished so-called "hotel." This was begun some two years ago, but subsequently was abandoned. The accommodation provided was largely obtained through the kind co-operation of the garrison, and despite inconveniences we felt that to be too critical of the accommodation in a place like Palmyra was uncalled for.

The following day spent on the site will always be remembered by us all. We could, of course, only examine things superficially, but we obtained an impression which is abiding. The realization of the desert which we had crossed, and the far more arid deserts which lay around us on all sides, sub-consciously heightened the impression of a ruined city. To the west lie the hills—the edges of the plateau from which we had descended. Upon the nearest height the Turkish fortress, with deep moat and steep battlements, dominated the scene, and from it, especially at sunset, a remarkable view of the whole site is seen. At the eastern extremity of the city are the mighty ruined walls of the great enclosure of the Temple of the Sun. Within these walls lie, closely packed, the remains of modern Palmyra.

I have been interested, since my return, to see that Dr. Wm. Halifax¹ in 1691 writes of the 30 mud houses which even in his

¹ See his "Relation of a Voyage to Tadmor" in *Q.S.*, 1890.

time were situated inside the temple walls. The ancient temple, though vast in size, with many splendid fragments still remaining, is immeasurably spoilt by these squalid buildings. It is probable that it will never be possible to clear the site as has been done at Baalbec, nor do I suppose it was ever so fine as that unique site; what, however, the temple has lost the city ruins have gained, as the city site itself is almost clear of modern buildings. The outline of the walls of the old city, probably those of Justinian, and more restricted than those of Palmyra's glory, are still visible. The great Triumphal Arch (Figs. 3 and 5) and the remains of the splendid Street of Columns, of which 150 columns are still standing, is very impressive. The columns of the main row have pedestals, upon which stood statues of city worthies. Though the statues have gone, their names and civic positions are still legible in bilingual inscriptions (Greek and Palmyrene), cut in the columns. At the western end of the Street of Columns is a sadly ruined temple, which is, as recorded in an inscription still existing, the work of Diocletian. Some of the detailed carving is very beautiful and has survived remarkably well. North of the Street of Columns is a little temple in fair preservation, and to the west of this is a double row of 6 columns belonging to a large church, the central and southern semicircular apses of which have been recently excavated. From the complete absence of masonry over the site, except in the neighbourhood of the civic buildings and the big houses, one cannot but suppose that the houses of the common people were built, even in the days of Palmyra's glory, of mud, as is much of Damascus to-day.

The most unique features are the sepulchral towers in the so-called "Valley of the Tombs," which even to-day, although despoiled of many of their abundant sculptured ornaments, are very impressive. The one shown on the screen has five stories, and the roofs of the two lower stories are beautifully designed. Each story provides accommodation for many scores of bodies in recesses, like the *kokim* of Jewish tombs. It is calculated that such a tower had accommodation for 450 bodies.

In the afternoon we went beyond the southern walls of the city to the famous sulphur spring, which rises in a natural cave. The smell of sulphuretted hydrogen is strong in the air. The supply of water is plentiful and the sulphur smell dissipates itself gradually, but I believe this water is chiefly used to irrigate the gardens and

finally loses itself in a shallow salt lake to the east of the city. This sheet of water like a great lake was, I may say, taken for a desert mirage when first seen by members of the party. The people of Palmyra obtain drinking-water of a much better quality through the ancient system of wells connected by underground channels which they have reopened.

South of the sulphur spring is a great sand-buried necropolis. Here the entrances and internal decorations of many of the tombs are of great interest. They have not the uniqueness of the sepulchral towers, but as many of them have bilingual inscriptions they give us more historical data. All the evidence from such sources and from the architecture point to the 2nd to the 4th centuries of the Christian Era as being those of Palmyra's greatness. She rose to greatness as Petra declined, as a consequence of a change in the caravan routes from the east. Last year a certain amount of excavation was carried out, under the leadership of Prof. A. Gabriel, but very much, both in the direction of excavation and still more of conservation, remains to be done. It seems a tragedy that this splendid and unique site is not better protected. We had plenty of evidence that valuable antiquities from here are being privately disposed of.

The following day we returned to Tripoli by car and rail, and on 13th April we paid a memorable visit to what the French call the "Country of the Alaouites" or, as it is otherwise called, of the Jebal Nusairayeh. Here we visited the remarkable mediaeval castle of Kala't el-Husn, or Kala't el-Akrad, the "Castle of the Kurds" (Fig. 2). This is the finest mediaeval castle in Syria or Palestine, and was, in the 12th century, in the possession of the Knights Hospitallers, but in 1271 surrendered to Beibars. The main structure of the castle is complete—the outer wall, with its towers and moat, and much of the inner fortress, including the chapel, now a mosque, and the banqueting-hall, till recently a stable. Considerable damage has been done through the fact that a whole village—men, women, children and cattle—have long been established within the walls. At the entrance we were most courteously received by the popular and efficient French Governor of the province, who did the honours of the place. After an inspection of the main features we ascended to the highest point and had a marvellous outlook over the surrounding country. To the south-east we had a distant view

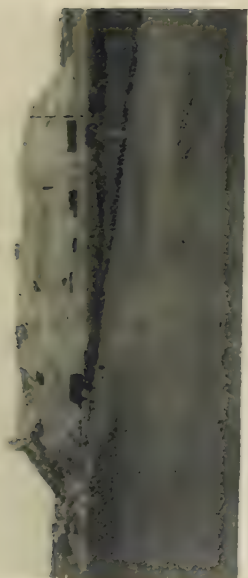


FIG. 1. VIEW OF HOMS.



FIG. 2. KALAT EL-AKRAD.



FIG. 3. PALMYRA TRIPLE GATE.



FIG. 4. TELL HUM SYNAGOGUE.

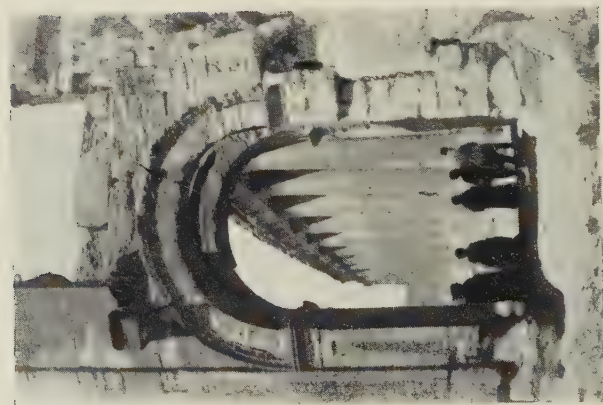


FIG. 5.
PALMYRA: ARCH AND COLUMNS.



FIG. 6.
BAALBEC: TEMPLE OF BACCHUS.



FIG. 7. BYBLOS: SARCOPHAGUS OF AḤIRAM.

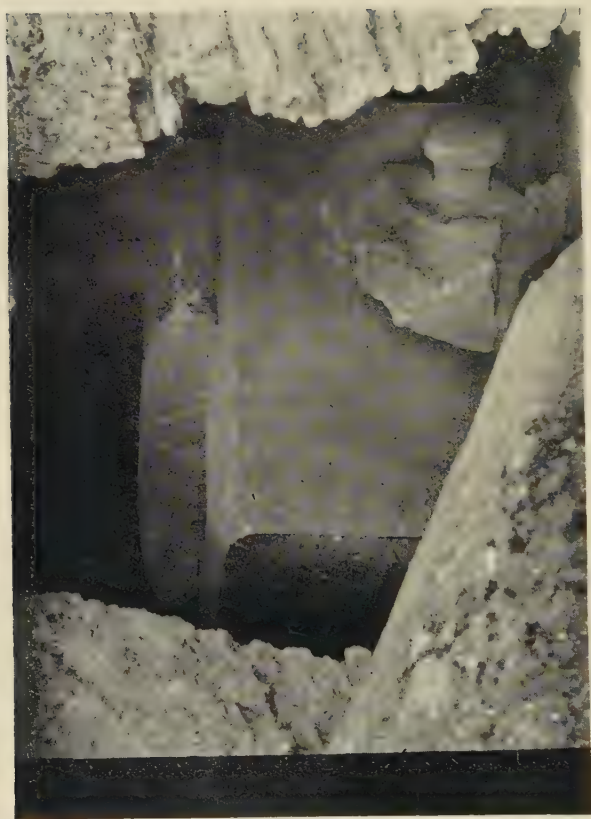


FIG. 8. BYBLOS: TOMB AND SARCOPHAGUS.

of the plain of Homs, with its lake, and east, north and west, of a wide, open valley of rich fertility spreading below us.

The view before you gives no idea of the beautiful approach through extensive orchards and gardens from the north-east. As the motor-cars wound upwards on the zigzag path we were received by the whole population in holiday attire, as it was the feast of Beiram, and the children in particular, in their bright, many-coloured clothes, gave us a warm welcome. A little before noon we were invited to the inner keep, expecting to be shown the dungeon, but there found, like an incident in the "Elf-Laileh-wa-Laileh," a banquet spread before us. The Commandant and his charming wife, who had ridden over from their home at Latikiyeh (the capital of the province), did the honours of the table and entertained us in a way we shall never forget, and finally the Commandant actually escorted us part of the way home himself.

On 14th April we left Tripoli and drove to Beirūt. Our first stop was at the village of Amshit on the mountain slopes inland of Jebail. Here we made a pious pilgrimage to the tomb of Henriette Renan, who died there of malaria in 1861, and then visited Ernest Renan's residence, from which the great writer was carried unconscious to a French ship six months after his sister's death.

From here we descended to Jebail, the scene of Renan's early labours, and a site which is still to-day giving promise of yielding up new archaeological information. That Byblos, the ancient Gebal, had a long and intimate connection with Egypt has been long known, but it is only recent excavation which has shown how early that is. In the museum at Beirūt is the fragment of a vase from Byblos, inscribed with the name of Mycerinus of the IVth Egyptian Dynasty. The Egyptian temple which is now being excavated is supposed to belong to the Old and Middle Empires. We have letters from Rib-addi, the governor of Gebal—called Gubla—in the Tell el-Amarna correspondence, and it was to Byblos in the reign of Rameses XI that Wenamon came to buy timber and received scant treatment from Zakar-Baal, its king. At much the same time Gebal saw the armies of Tiglath-pileser I.

It is evident that Byblos was, as it remained through the ages, a very sacred Egyptian shrine—Rib-addi, in his letter, reminded Akhenaten that the Baalah of Gebal had put him on his throne—and this sacredness clung to this spot through all the pre-Christian

centuries. It is difficult to believe that this is unconnected with the proximity of the venerated locality of Afka, the sacred Adonis source, the Baalah or Astarte of Gebal being the Venus of the Greek legend. On the other hand, the importance of the town was connected with the cedar forests: to-day the last great surviving group of which trees, those of Bsherrah, are almost as near Jebail as to Tripoli. The importance of these forests down to Roman times is shown by the discovery in the mountains to the west of Jebail of no less than 100 boundary stones, of the time of Hadrian, defining the limits of the Imperial forests.¹ One of these is in the American University Museum in Beirūt.

The site of the ancient Gebal is best seen from the roof of the Crusading castle. Here, bordering on the sea to the north, where the modern buildings are, can be traced the outline of the mediaeval walls, while south, covering a considerable area outside the old walls, is the site of the more ancient city. Unfortunately it has been recently encroached upon by a few rather good houses, and it is necessary to buy out the owners if the complete area of the early Egyptian temple, now being excavated, is to be recovered. Here, too, we heard from the excavators the oft-repeated cry that there was no money to be had for the work! Between the temple and the sea are the tombs of the Phoenician kings, in one of which was found the wonderful sculptured sarcophagus of Ahiram. Beyond the quaintness of its general design and its sculptured reliefs, this sarcophagus has inscribed upon it what seems to be the earliest North Semitic inscription known. The dating of the tomb is partially dependent upon the finding in it of a fragment of a vase of Rameses II (now in the Beirūt Museum), but as the tomb robbers left part of the same vase in a neighbouring tomb one cannot but wonder how far such a find is absolute evidence of date. (Fig. 7.)

We had the privilege of descending into the tomb itself. There is a wide quadrilateral shaft some 20 feet wide descending some 40 feet, and at the bottom on the north side is an irregular damp excavated cavern in which the sarcophagus had lain. There were several of these wide pit-like shafts and, descending another and traversing a winding passage, we came across an extraordinarily massive sarcophagus with an immense lid with handles for lowering it into position. The lid was broken in lifting it recently. There

¹ See *Q.S.*, 1922, pp. 68-71.

is no inscription of any sort, but it probably belongs to the same period as the sarcophagus of Ahiram. The tomb is so near the sea that it was an aperture made by the waves which first directed attention to the presence of the tomb. (Fig. 8.) A little inland of these tombs and north-west of the ancient Egyptian temple site are columns belonging to a Greek temple. There is probably no site in Syria more worthy of a visit. We had to drag ourselves away.

Arriving at the Nahr el-Kelb we found lunch provided for us in a large shady café beside the cool, rushing waters of the river. Afterwards we visited some of the famous inscribed tablets which stand here above the ancient high road. There are altogether, counting small and great, ancient and modern, some thirty of them. The most prominent are the tablets of Rameses II, of which there were originally four dedicated, like the four divisions of his army, to the four gods Amon, Re, Ptah and Sutekh. The tablets to Amon and Re survive, though much weather-worn, and on each the cartouche of Rameses II is still visible. Here an Egyptologist in our party pointed out the interesting fact that these tablets were once shrines and, like similar shrines in Egypt, were protected by wooden folding doors. The sockets for the doors are clearly visible. Perhaps this fact was brought the more noticeably to our minds because the British authorities during the war endeavoured to protect the best of the ancient inscriptions by placing glass in front of them; not unnaturally, considering the ways of the native Syrian, these were impishly smashed in a very short time. As regards the other two tablets of Rameses, that dedicated to Ptah was deliberately destroyed and replaced by one of Napoleon III many years ago, while of the fourth scarcely a trace remains. These two are close to the modern roadside and therefore more exposed to damage. Of the Assyrian tablets the only one with legible characters is one of Esarhaddon. The other Assyrian inscriptions—too weather-worn for certainty—may belong to Shalmaneser III and Tiglath-pileser I respectively. There are many others—notably three Greek ones,¹ one large one in Latin and another in Turkish, and at least three (one French and two English) connected with the recent Great War.

The following day we motored over the Lebanon to Baalbec—a place so well known that I shall content myself with showing one

¹ See *Q.S.*, 1873, p. 111.

or two pictures to illustrate how much may be done to improve such ancient sites by clearing away the accumulated rubbish of centuries. Many will remember the temple of Bacchus as it was when half-filled with earth and stones and the Temple of the Sun when its floor was a mass of heaped-up stones. Here are three photographs of these sites now—one of the Temple of Bacchus with the full grandeur of its portal showing (Fig. 6), one of the Temple of the Sun which shows the ancient altar which had been largely covered up and hidden away when this part of the temple was converted into a Christian Church, and the third a picture of one of the two beautiful lavers, with exquisite carving, which have been uncovered at the sides of the altar enclosure.

Although quite outside the central area of hostilities, there were many evidences of the nearness of the field of operations on our way to and from Baalbec. Armed guards were everywhere and we passed convoys of guns and munitions going towards the front.

From Beirut, the following day, the whole party—Groups A and B now combined—started in a long procession of cars down the coast to Palestine. At Sidon we visited the remarkable museum of antiquities collected by the Rev. Dr. Ford from the Graeco-Phoenician tombs at the back of Sidon. An unforgettable sight was that of 17 stone sarcophagi with sculptured faces, gathered together in the basement of the house. I show you a photograph of one of this type now transferred from Sidon to the Beirut Museum. Several hours instead of a few brief minutes were needed to do any justice to this remarkable collection. Later we were delightfully entertained by a native notable, Yusuf Bey Zein—a Druse, I understand—in a beautiful orange garden where lunch was laid among the trees. There were many speeches of welcome.

We crossed the famous ladder of Tyre, now surmounted by a good modern road, and a few minutes later passed successively the frontier posts of the French and British spheres. At the latter we were met by Mr. Abramson, O.B.E., the Governor of Northern Palestine, together with Prof. Garstang and his assistant, Mr. Guy.

For the Palestine trip we were here divided into three divisions—Group 1, those who wished especially to visit prehistoric sites; Group 2, those interested in ancient sites generally; and Group 3, those who especially wished to see mediaeval sites. The first group

moved at once to the Tiberias area to give as much time as possible to the prehistoric remains in the Tabgha caves and in the palaeolithic areas farther north. Group 3 went on to the Akka, and then, after a night at Haifa, motored down the coast to Athlit. Group 2, to which I attached myself, went through Haifa to Nazareth.

The following day we had a most interesting tour of ancient tells. We crossed the plain of Esdraelon to Jenin and then turned west along the edges of the foot-hills of Samaria to Tell Tanaach, the site of excavations of Prof. Sellin in 1902. It is a vast tell, and much more might be done, there as the site is quite unoccupied by village, cemetery or wely; it might well repay some years of further excavation. We went on to Tell el-Mutasellim, perhaps the finest tell in Palestine, which was very partially excavated in 1903-5, but it is now about to be more extensively excavated by Mr. Fisher on behalf of the University of Chicago, with a financial backing from, I understand, a millionaire, which will enable Mr. Fisher to devote many thousands of pounds annually to the work. Mr. Fisher was chiefly occupied in preliminary work, in the erection of suitable buildings on a scale which, I fear, the P.E.F. have never been able to do; he had installed electric light and had erected a comfortable dwelling with a museum filled with trays and shelves, besides an extensive shed for the regular pottery finds. The dramatic find of this first beginning was that of a stone—overlooked by the first explorers—which, when about to be used for the house construction, was found by one of Mr. Fisher's Egyptian workmen to have traces of hieroglyphics upon it. These have proved to be the cartouche of Sheshonk, the Shishak who is mentioned as raiding in Palestine in the time of Rehoboam (1 Kings xiv, 25-26). This is yet another illustration of how important discoveries are often due to chance. Mr. Fisher has just explored some very early burial caves, the bodies buried in huddled-up attitudes in pits in the floor of the cave; he also showed us a small bronze figurine of a Hittite warrior of considerable interest. We shall watch this great excavation with keen interest, not perhaps unmingled with envy, that America is able to do so much where Britain lags behind for lack of interest and financial support.

From Tell el-Mutasellim we made a quick run the whole length of the plain to Tell Beisan, a rival in greatness of Megiddo itself.

Here Mr. Rowe, assisted by Mr. FitzGerald, is working on behalf of the University of Pennsylvania. It is a marvellous site and is yielding up things of enormous interest. Two or three years ago two stelae were found, one belonging to Seti I, the other to Rameses II. These have now been removed, one to America and one, also a statue of Rameses III, along to the Jerusalem Museum. The most interesting new thing that was shown to us was the ruins of a temple to the Syrian Astarte. The work belonged to three periods—the highest and largest temple to Rameses II, below that one of Seti I, and a still lower one belonging to Amenhotep IV, better known as Akhenaten. The earlier temples had necessarily been cleared away, but the temple we saw shows features very similar to a temple excavated at Tell el-Amarna.¹

As the direct road to Tiberias was not considered safe or suitable for cars we proceeded there via Nazareth.

The following day, while some of the party went to Tabgha, others, of whom I was one, made a very hot and exhausting walk to the recently excavated synagogue of Kerizeh. The ground-plan of this ancient synagogue is now fully revealed. It is the same in general features as that of Tell Hum, but it is of black basaltic rock; the most interesting discovery is that of a stone bearing a Hebrew inscription, giving the name of a benefactor who, apparently, enlarged and restored the synagogue. The visit was specially interesting to me, as on my previous visit the site was a chaos of ruin. There are also said to be indications here of a neighbouring Talmudic school. From here we descended to Tell Hum, the probable site of Capernaum, and were hospitably entertained by Father Orfali. It was the great tragedy of the Congress that this archaeologist, who has given so much of his time to the care of this site, was killed in a motor accident while proceeding two days later to Jerusalem to preside at our opening meeting. The new point of interest in Tell Hum is that permission was recently given to Father Orfali to start restoring the ancient synagogue, and we found the north wall and the first row of pillars practically complete. (Fig. 4.) It is much to be hoped that someone equally competent will be able to carry out the work. We spent the following night in Nazareth, and then proceeded south by the main road to Jerusalem. Our first stop was at Sebasteych (Samaria), where we visited the very extensive ruins

¹ See *Q.S.*, April, 1926, p. 92.

left uncovered by Dr. Reisner in his excavations 1908-9. The three outstanding things were—

- (1) The Basilica adjoining the ancient Forum, with its monolith columns and its rounded apse containing tiers of seats for the City Elders.¹
- (2) The great temple built by Herod, of which the most imposing fragment is the great staircase. It is under the ruins of this temple that Dr. Reisner uncovered the remains of the palaces of Omri and Ahab, and
- (3) The great Western gateway, where the archaeological remains show that the city was occupied during all the history of the city, and successive Hebrew, Greek and Roman remains can be traced.

Some of us left the party here and went in advance through Nablūs to a tell called Tell Balāta—supposed to be the site of ancient Shechem—which was partially excavated before the war by Prof. Sellin: he has now, with several University colleagues, recommenced the work. We were able to see the great triple gateway at the west end, each successive gate being guarded by huge monoliths and the outermost gate being further strengthened by powerful brick towers. The day we arrived, the gate at the other end of the city, that is, the East gate, had just been discovered. A considerable amount of the city wall has also been uncovered. From Tell Balāta we proceeded south, and about a mile after passing Bereh we stopped to visit the excavations of Dr. Badé at Tell en-Nesbeh. The hill on which the excavations were being conducted has been a prominent object to all those travelling north from Jerusalem; it lies on the western side of the high-road between Er-Ram and Bereh, and many of us have long thought that this must be an important place as it guards the pass of the approach along the high-road from the north. Dr. Badé has already discovered a very powerful city wall some 16 feet thick, guarded also by still more massive towers, and he is inclined to think that this must be the site of Mizpah of Samuel. (This identification was first proposed by the late Colonel Conder in the *Q.S.*, 1898, p. 169.)

Our first day in Jerusalem the formal opening of the Congress by Lord Plumer took place, followed by the reading of certain

¹ For illustration see *Q.S.*, 1924, p. 30, also *Q.S.*, 1925, pp. 25-30.

archaeological papers. Later in the morning Dr. Mayer showed some of us the newly discovered remains of the north wall of the city. I may say that after seeing the wall and hearing his arguments it is difficult to doubt that these are really the foundations of the wall of Herod Agrippa II, referred to by Josephus. The following day we had a very delightful excursion, which has recently become possible to make by motor-car, through Bethlehem to Hebron (where we had the great privilege of being allowed into the sacred mosque above the cave of Machpelah) to Beit Jebrin. This site is one of extraordinary interest. It is in the close vicinity of Tell Sandahannah, which was partially excavated by Dr. Bliss in 1900 and which has been proved to be the site of Mareshah, a city fortified by Rehoboam (2 Chron. xi, 8) and the native place of the prophet Micah (i. 15), and also of the later Greek city of Marissa. Dr. Bliss only uncovered the Greek city, and of which he was able to make a complete plan, but the earlier remains are yet untouched. The special objects which we visited were, firstly, a magnificent mosaic which is close to the town and is very carefully protected, a building having been constructed around and over it; and secondly, the two famous painted tombs of Marissa discovered in 1904 by Dr. Peters and Dr. Thiersch.¹ The whole of the neighbourhood of Beit Jebrin teems with objects of archaeological interest.

The next day, 23rd April, we went to Jerash and there saw the very extensive ruins under very favourable circumstances. The work of conservation is being very carefully carried out by Mr. Horsfield, who has been here a year. He conducted us round the city and showed us the very great improvements made by the Government Archaeological Department. The paved street between the Street of Columns has been largely uncovered. The great flight of steps leading up to the main temple have been excavated, and the masses of ruins, which were almost shapeless when I visited the site some years ago, are now far easier to understand. Perhaps we were most interested in the fact that the traces of no less than eight churches had been found among the ruins, and one church in particular, constructed out of a columnated approach to the temple, was of very special interest. Many Greek inscriptions have been discovered, which are still unpublished. The impression one has is that Jerash is a site quite unique in Palestine or Syria, and it should be a great attraction to visitors.

¹ *Painted Tombs at Marissa*, published by the Palestine Exploration Fund.

We proceeded for the night to Amman, where we found a new hotel built in full view of the great Roman theatre. This also has been carefully conserved, and indeed it is well worthy of all efforts made, as, even though so many centuries have elapsed, its present condition is most impressive. Of the interesting ruins in Amman time does not permit of my speaking now. From Amman we paid a visit to Madeba, where we saw the famous mosaic map. We were the more interested because, though the half of the map which includes Jerusalem is very well known, the other half, which shows the Pelusium branch of the Nile, as well as the southern boundaries of Palestine between Gaza and Beersheba and portions of the desert of the wanderings, is not nearly so well known. There are other mosaics of considerable interest in Medeba, especially one forming the floor of a 5th century church. The Governor of the city was most attentive to our comfort, having received a "wire" from Amman that he was to look after us. Some of the party went to M'shetta to see the carved work of the unfinished Summer Palace of Chosroes, but inasmuch as we knew only too well how this site had been mutilated before the war by the carrying off of the finest carving to Berlin, Prof. Sayce and I rather discouraged our immediate companions from going. The following day we made our long and tedious motor ride to Maän. It is a dreary ride at best, but it is now all the more so, as most of it is alongside of the largely ruined Hedjaz railway. Hardly one station was anything but a sad and dreary ruin; many of the bridges had been broken down and were either replaced by another bridge or showed other signs of destruction, and in several places the scanty remnants of bombed incinerated trains were visible. In addition to that there was a strong sirocco blowing, and in some places the dust columns were whirling about over the plain in all directions. At one place I saw eight at once. With the exception of the first hour we passed the whole day without seeing any inhabitant, except a few Arabs at two of the railway stations. It was all the more surprising to us, therefore, to find a small and fairly comfortable railway hotel at Maän itself.

The next day we proceeded to Petra, going two hours by motor and then one and a-half hours, through wonderful scenery, on horseback, and those who have visited Petra even once will never forget the extraordinary impression produced by this great mass of red-brown

sandstone worn in all kinds of shapes and thrust up with jagged edges towards heaven as one approaches the site. Perhaps still more remarkable, because more unique, is the long winding Sik, which passage winds for nearly a mile between lofty precipitous rocks all the way from the commencement of the sandstone until at last it opens into the city's enclosure. Of Petra itself it is impossible to show more than a very few views. The strange beauty of the rocks in many shades of red and brown and purple is famous, and I will not dwell on it now. The archaeological remains, which are extensive, fall into some main groups. We have first of all the undatable "high places" of sacrifice, of which Zebb 'Atuf, the one I show you on the screen, is the most perfect. It is situated on the summit of one of the hills to the east of the city site, and from it there is a good view of Jebel Harun, a shrine which, it seems to me, may have been the oldest sacred site in the neighbourhood. Associated with this "high place" are the great obelisks cut out of the solid rock which occupied the ends of a platform at a little lower level than the "high place." These obelisks appear to have been special features of Petra and we see them reproduced in some of the tombs. The second outstanding feature is the curious ornamentation of the tombs, known as crow-steps, which is ascribed to Assyrian origin. They are certainly many of them very ancient, and are unlike anything else in Palestine or Syria. The design would seem to be in some way connected with altars of sacrifice. But when discussing the "high places" or the obelisks, or these architectural ornaments, it is as well not to speculate too much until we know more. Thirdly, the most outstanding and memorable of the great works in Petra are those belonging to the classic period, such as the great temple of Isis made by Hadrian, the structure known as Ed-Deir (the monastery), which occupies almost the summit of one of the high hills overlooking Jebel Harun, and some wonderful buildings, tombs or temples, on the east side of the rocks enclosing the city. Of these I would very especially mention the so-called temple of the Urn, which, whatever its first purpose, we know was used as a church, and although of very plain architecture, with just three circular apses on the east side, is most impressive from its vast and perfect excavation and the natural coloration of the twisted coloured strata of rocks in the roof.¹

¹ Very good photographs of all these buildings occur in the *Q.S.*, 1898.

Twenty-four hours is little time indeed to explore the wonders of Petra, but it does give a visitor an unfading picture of this extraordinary place. It would appear to have flourished under the Nabataeans—an Arab race—from somewhere about 600 B.C., until the rise of Palmyra at the end of the 1st century and the gradual transfer of the caravan routes towards the north began crippling its trade. I am not of those who think Petra is not worth an extensive excavation. I am sure we should know much more of the Nabataeans in this way and might also find evidences of prehistoric man. There are most interesting points of similarity and points of contrast in the two sites Palmyra and Petra.

I must now conclude what I have to say about the tour with a very few words on the main conclusions that I have arrived at from this visit.

Firstly, no one can help being impressed with the really splendid work of conservation which is being carried on by the Government Department of Antiquities in Palestine. The work is only in its beginning, but carried out on those lines it will soon make Palestine one of the finest fields of antiquity available for the tourist. Secondly, one cannot travel through such sights as these without being enormously impressed with the influence of Egypt all through the history of Palestine and Syria. We saw that at Byblos there were remains actually belonging to the IVth Egyptian Dynasty, but through the cities in Palestine the one civilization which always appears is Egypt, and especially we find evidences of the presence of the great kings of the XVIIIth Dynasty—Seti I and Rameses II. Besides the great monuments, like those of Seti at Homs, Damascus, Tell esh-Shihāb (east of the Jordan) and Beisan, there are those of Rameses II at Byblos, Nahr el-Kelb, Sheikh Saad (in the Hauran) and Beisan. No “tell” can be excavated in Palestine without our meeting evidences of Egyptian culture covering many centuries.

Thirdly, it is perfectly extraordinary how the excavations have increased under the British regime. The French authorities in Syria seem to be by no means eager to welcome non-French excavators, but Britain has been almost overlavish in the way she has offered the treasures in Palestine to the world. Besides the excavations which I have mentioned at Balāta, Beisan, Megiddo, Tabgha and Tell en-Nesbeh, there are concessions given to a German working in Hebron; an American on behalf of the Museum, New York,

at Kulat el-Kurein, and to a Danish representative of the National Museum at Copenhagen at Seilun. And lastly, Dr. Albright, of the American School of Oriental Research, has commenced a most important and promising excavation at Tell el-Mirsim, a site close to Dahariyeh. But where, among all these, do we British stand? It is sad indeed to realize that almost all the excavating work is being done by other nations at the present time, and this at a time when we have the quite exceptional opportunities for doing work under the most favourable circumstances. There are still many tells in Palestine awaiting excavation and, among others, some that the P.E.F. have made some beginning at, such as Tell Sandahannah (Mareshah) and Tell el-Hesi (Lachish), but have in no degree exhausted. It cannot be sufficiently emphasized that in this work the day of opportunity is *now*, and never will such a favourable time return. The mere fact that so many excavators are present at one time all adds to the favourableness of the time, as there are now such opportunities for an excavator to compare his results with that of his colleagues.

The great outstanding difficulty is the question of getting suitable men to undertake this work on behalf of the various societies, and we have been strongly recommended by Prof. Garstang, Prof. Sayce and others, that it would be wise for the Committee to select and send out a young graduate, equipped educationally for the work, to have practical experience for, say, a year, at some of the sites in Palestine, with a view to his taking up whatever site it may be decided that we should excavate.

I very sincerely hope that in giving this address I have impressed upon you how great are the opportunities in Palestine. As regards the work which lies below the surface, as contrasted with what we see on the surface, there is a vast amount yet to be done, and the Palestine Exploration Fund, with its great traditions and established position, should be in the forefront in doing it. Such work will be very much more informing and very much more expeditiously done now that we have had laid for us, through the earlier workers, the sure foundations of our knowledge of the various periods through which the civilization has existed in Palestine.

The CHAIRMAN: As Chairman of this meeting I am sure I am expressing your opinion when I say it was a very serious omission on the part of Dr. Masterman when his natural modesty permitted him to omit from the agenda a vote of thanks to himself. It is my

duty to make good that omission. We have listened to an extraordinarily interesting address, and it is one which obviously the Honorary Secretary has taken a great deal of pains over, apart from the many pains he must have experienced in the jolting cars which took him over that very long route ! Some parts that he has visited I have personally seen, such as Samaria, from the distance, and the Temple of Baalbec, at which I spent a great deal of time, and which is an extraordinary place. Much of what Dr. Masterman has said is, however, entirely new to me, as I feel it is to many others. It gives me the greatest pleasure to propose a hearty vote of thanks to our Honorary Secretary, and I will ask someone who is especially interested to second it.

MR. E. WOOLLEY, in seconding the proposition, said : We have had a most instructive and interesting lecture from our Honorary Secretary. It has come, so to speak, straight out of the oven, and seems to be all quite fresh ; certainly a great deal of what he has said is new to me. I am sure I speak for all present when I say we are very glad to have been present this afternoon. (Applause.)

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation, and Dr. Masterman briefly returned thanks.

MR. RICHMOND proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and in doing so said : It would be superfluous to say what a deep interest Sir Charles Marston takes in the work of the Fund and what powerful and general support he gives it. Amongst the other debts which we all owe to him is the address which we have heard to-day, because I believe it was largely owing to his generosity that Dr. Masterman was able to go on the tour which resulted in that extremely interesting lecture. (Applause.)

The vote of thanks was warmly accorded.

THE CHAIRMAN : I am very much obliged to you for the vote of thanks. I can only assure you that to-day's proceedings have not decreased the interest I feel in the work of the Fund. I hope that in the future we are going to do a great deal more than we have recently been doing, and that we shall be able to show other nations that we, too, can find funds for excavation purposes. (Applause.)

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Society of Antiquaries for the use of their rooms,

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY FROM ROME TO JERUSALEM.¹

(Continued from p. 82.)

The house of Caiaphas is now outside the city, close to the monastery of Mount Zion,² which is distant from the house of Annas one crossbow-shot or a little more. As you descend, however, from the Mount of Olives, you come first to the house of Caiaphas and then to that of Annas, who was father-in-law to Caiaphas. To this house Christ was conducted in the first instance, and here He was buffeted, derided and questioned concerning His teaching and His disciples. It is now a church and is in the hands of the Armenian Christians.³ Affixed to one of the outer corners of this church is a stone which recalls that here Jesus was scourged,⁴ and by the side of the same church, close to the wall, is a very ancient olive tree of great dimensions, to which they say that Jesus Christ was bound.⁵ For this reason the pilgrims are in the habit of taking fragments away as relics. In visiting these places the pilgrims are subject to molestation on the part of the Moors and the Turks.

Proceeding from Jerusalem through Samaria and Galilee, we descended towards the Mediterranean, seeing Tyre and Sidon. First of all, however, ten miles out of Jerusalem, we found the spring, the church and the spot where the Virgin Mary and S. Joseph became aware that their child Jesus, then a lad of twelve, was no longer in their company, so that, returning to Jerusalem, they found him

¹ Translated from a 16th-century Latin manuscript in his possession by H. C. Luke, C.M.G., B.Litt., M.A., sometime Assistant-Governor of Jerusalem.

² The Caenaculum.

³ The houses of Annas and Caiaphas are still in the possession of the Armenians. The house of Annas is inside, that of Caiaphas outside, the present Wall.

⁴ The author has made a slip. The stone or pillar to which he refers is shown outside the house of Caiaphas.

⁵ Shoots of this tree are still to be seen.

in the Temple. The place is now called Elibir or Birro,¹ but the first place to loom in sight is Rame.² After the aforesaid spring we reached the village of Bir,³ then Liben,⁴ where there is a long valley stretching to Sychar or Sichem, full of olive and other trees and abounding in cotton. Thence we reached the city of Sichem, which is distant from Jerusalem thirty miles or ten good leagues. This little town of Sichem or Sychar is now called Nables or Napulosa.⁵ Near Sichem is Jacob's Well, where Christ converted the Samaritan woman. In ancient times there was a great church here, but this is now destroyed.⁶ The Well is deep and is covered at the mouth with many stones, through which it was only with difficulty that we were able to see the water. The Well is distant from Sichem about a mile, but at one time, perhaps, the town was nearer the Well. Here Jeroboam reigned over the tribe of Israel, the same king who set up the two calves of gold in Bethel and in Dan as is related in 3 Kings xii.⁷ Here, in the neighbourhood of Jacob's Well, were buried the bones of Joseph, brought hither from Egypt.⁸ Sichem is now almost ruined, as are the other towns of the Holy Land. In its midst was once a great church, which has been turned into a mosque,⁹ and the town, which lies in a very fertile valley, contains numerous springs of water. Six miles from Sichem, just within the frontier of Galilee, lies Sebaste, otherwise Samaria, where Herod resided and where S. John the Baptist was beheaded. It now contains a monastery of the Greeks. But Herod's palace is still to be seen with its many columns of stone. The town is situated partly on the side of a mountain, partly in the plain.

¹ Now al-Bireh, $9\frac{1}{2}$ English miles from Jerusalem; cf. S. Luke ii, 44 *sqq.*

² The pilgrim may be referring either to Ramah of Benjamin, now al-Ram, seven miles from Jerusalem, or to Ramallah, over against al-Bireh.

³ Bir al-Zeit.

⁴ Now al-Lubban, the Lebonah of Judges xxi, 19.

⁵ The author makes Sichem (Shechem, Nablus) synonymous with Sychar; but the latter is generally identified with the existing Arab village of 'Askar, situated a little to the east of Jacob's Well.

⁶ It has been for some years past in process of being rebuilt by the Orthodox.

⁷ 1 Kings xii, 28.

⁸ Cf. Joshua xxiv, 32. Joseph's tomb is now a Moslem shrine but is also venerated by Christians, Jews and Samaritans.

⁹ No doubt the basilica built by Justinian and rebuilt in 1167 by the Canons of the Holy Sepulchre; now the Jami' al-Kebir.

Proceeding thence along a valley we passed many other villages built on the summits of small wooded hills. [I refer to] the valley of Terebei,¹ the habitation of many Arabs and full of villages, along which we proceeded, leaving on our left Nazareth, through which we shall pass on our return to Jerusalem. Almost at the head of the valley of Terebei there is situated on the right the town of Naim, where Christ raised from the dead the son of the widow; it lies on the side of a certain mountain.² It has many oliveyards and broad fields in the valley lying over against Mount Thabor, which is distant from Naim two miles, as Jerome so clearly points out in his description of the places of the Hebrews. We next ascended Mount Thabor, which from its very foot has an oval shape, although from one side it appears to be round. It is a very beautiful mountain and higher than any other in the vicinity, and almost on the summit is a certain great church, now, however, half in ruins. Towards the south it is partly connected with the other hills, likewise with the little hill by the town of Nazareth. On this mountain took place the Transfiguration of Christ; at its foot, on one side, there is a large wood, now the refuge of robbers. Passing by Mount Thabor we came to a place called Atain or Dothaim, distant a little more than a mile from the Sea of Galilee.³ From Jerusalem to the Sea of Galilee or Lake of Gennesareth it is a three days' journey or thirty good leagues, and the distance [from Jerusalem] to Nazareth is the same. Nazareth, which we passed on our left, is almost a day's journey from the Sea of Galilee.

On the next day we left the Sea of Galilee on our right and descended to Caphet,⁴ a city situated in the mountains overlooking

¹ The author must mean the Plain of Jezreel or Megiddo (Armageddon), the Greek Esdraelon, but the name which he gives to it, "Terebei," is obscure. I hazard the conjecture that "Terebei" may be our pilgrim's corruption of the Turkish word *Dere-beyi* (literally "Lord of the Valley"), a title formerly applied in Turkey to large Moslem landowners, and that Esdraelon, then as now divided into great estates, may have been known in his day as the "Valley of the *Dere-beyi*."

² *Sc.* Little Hermon.

³ It is not clear to what place the author is alluding. It cannot be to Tell Dotham, which lies to the south-west of Jenin. It may be that, with mistaken identification, he is referring to Damieh (the Adami of Joshua xix, 33), situated between Nazareth and Tiberias.

⁴ Safed. The writer must have written "descended" for "ascended,"

the Sea of Galilee. Here was the tribe of Naphtali and the home of Tobias. It took us about half a day to reach this town, whence we looked back upon Thabor and the Sea of Galilee. The town contains many Jews, especially Spanish and Lusitanian Jews, but it was not safe to speak to them in Spanish because the Turks are very suspicious of the Spaniards. Here, too, there are several baptized Lusitanian Jews, who have fled hither from fear of the Inquisition. Throughout these parts Jews have taken refuge through fear: in Tropolì, in Aleppo, in Damascus, in Jerusalem. Everywhere they are dispersed, and in all these places they cause to be heard again the Spanish tongue, especially in Caphet. The place they live in is dry and rugged, as is frequently the case in the Holy Land. Eight to ten thousand Jews live in Caphet, and a similar number of Moors and Turks. The distance between Caphet and the Sea of Galilee is about ten miles.

In Lower Galilee, that is to say the part facing Samaria, although it is mountainous to a certain extent, there are many long and broad valleys, such as that of Terebei, which is more than twenty or thirty miles long and eight or ten miles in width; and there are several others. Of the Sea of Galilee we have spoken above, how it is fed by the waters of the streams and of the River Jordan; the latter crosses, as I have said, the Bridge of Jacob,¹ and its waters are sweet and palatable. Here is the source of the Jordan, which runs along the valley lying between Arabia Petraea and the Holy Land until it reaches the Dead Sea, where its course ends. There are several plains in the valley, such as the Plain of Jericho and others adjoining the Dead Sea, whose waters are saline and provide the salt which is used in Jerusalem. The River Jordan runs from north to south, dividing Arabia Petraea from the Holy Land.

There is to be seen in Caphet a stone bearing the imprint of a right hand with its five fingers; this, they say, is the imprint of the hand of Christ. It is outside the village, set in the wall of a fountain under a poplar. A crossbow-shot from the poplar and from the stone is a tree which produces caroub beans.² The Jews here say that in this place Christ hid Himself, and these Jews said to us: "Your Christ placed his hand on this stone and thus imprinted the whole of his hand on it and on the tree, because here, through fear,

¹ In full the "Bridge of the Daughters of Jacob"; Jisr Benat Ya'qub.

² The text has the Spanish word *algarrobo*.

he hid himself." They do not call Him their Christ, because they still await His coming. He will not come in the manner that they expect, but will come to judge, and then they will know Him, but late.

At a distance of a mile or so from Caphet, and beyond the aforementioned fountain, is the place and church of Tobias.¹ Leaving Caphet to continue on our way, which led us along a very mountainous and rocky path, we reached a part of the country more smiling and fertile than that which we had left, with fields, vineyards and oliveyards, notwithstanding the fact that we were in the mountains. The whole of this district is called Upper Galilee. In front of us we saw the village of Gies,² which we passed on our left, Maro³ lying yet farther on our left. Then came another village called Monte Gabel,⁴ which lay on the right as one faced towards the Mediterranean. Next we crossed certain high mountains, from which one began to see the Mediterranean, and we then reached the village called Maraue,⁵ which is close to the sea, only two or three miles from Tyre.

Tyre is now known by the Moors as Sur, and is closer to Jaffa than is Sidon. We soon reached Tyre, which, projecting somewhat into the sea, appears to be a peninsula joined to the mainland, although before the time of Alexander it was an island lying close to the mainland. But Alexander the Great is said to have caused the sea here to be drained and thus to have joined the city to the mainland.⁶ In ancient days the city was the capital of the realm of King Hiram, who furnished to Solomon many timbers of cedar for the building of the Temple, as is related in 3 Kings v.⁷ The distance between Tyre and the port of Japho or Jepho or Japo is four days or a little more, for a day's journey away is Ptolemais,⁸ which is three days distant from Jaffa.

¹ In the 12th century the *Citez de Jerusalem* mentions the tomb of Tobias as being situated in a cave near "Saphet."

² al-Jish; the Giscala of Josephus.

³ Meiron, the burial-place of some of the early rabbis and a famous Jewish place of pilgrimage.

⁴ Perhaps Bint 'Umm Jebeil.

⁵ Ma'raqa.

⁶ This is perfectly correct; the foundation of the causeway by which Tyre became joined to the mainland was the embankment constructed by Alexander.

⁷ 1 Kings v.

⁸ Acre.

Nowadays, the island or peninsula of Tyre is but sparsely populated: some Moors live here and a few others. The island of Tyre seems to be in circuit about two miles. Leaving this place and proceeding along the coast in a northerly direction we reached Sidon, which is about a day's journey from Tyre. Sidon is situated on the coast and has a more favourable position than Tyre, with wide fields, oliveyards, vineyards and mulberry trees. It has its own harbour, although this is not so good as is the harbour of Tyre. In Sidon are many dwellings of Moors and of Jews, who have fountains, orchards, lemons, pomegranates and other fruits. Of this place the Gospel speaks [in the passage recording that] Jesus "departed into the coasts of Tyre and Sidon, and behold, a woman of Canaan, etc."¹ Here in Sidon is a Greek church which belonged to the Knights of S. John—for these Knights once dwelt here as they did in Acre or Ptolemais, whose other name is S. John d'Acre—but the Moors have now turned it into a mosque.² By its inhabitants it is called Saeto. From Sidon along the coast, as far as the hills of Tyre and Jaffa, are many fertile meadows and fields; and between here and Jaffa, between the mountains and the sea, lies a rich plain. There is no other town on the coast between Tyre and Sidon.

From Sidon we came to Barut or Biritus, which is situated on the coast. In former days Barut was more powerful and richer than it is now, but it is still inhabited by many Moors and by a certain number of Maronite Christians. It is a day's journey from Sidon. About eight miles out of the latter town we passed, on our way, the hill of Sadre, a rugged and deserted spot which is the haunt of robbers. A little farther towards Barut is the stream which is called the River of Love, and on the right is a rather large village of the name of Burj.³

Strangers nearly always arrive at Barut by sea. Barut itself lies on the sea, on a promontory or point of land which projects into the Mediterranean; the water cuts into the land on either side, leaving in the middle a broad triangle. The city of Barut commands the sea, while on the triangle are meadows, oliveyards, vineyards, mulberries, pines and numerous other trees. At Barut is the monastery of S. Francis of the Latins, for they send Friars here from

¹ Matt. xv, 21, 22.

² Still standing as the Jami' al-Kebir, the largest mosque of the town.

³ Now Barja.

Mount Zion or from Jerusalem. The church of S. Saviour¹ is shared between our aforesaid friars, who own and serve the upper part, and the Maronite Christians, who own the lower part and live both there and in the valley of Macodemi, which is in Mount Lebanon. In this church there once took place, in connexion with a crucifix therein, a most remarkable miracle. Certain Jews were misusing the crucifix in exactly the same manner as Jesus Himself was misused when suffering on the Cross; and, when they applied the lance to its side, blood issued from the figure. The Jews, amazed, placed a little of the blood on the eyes of a blind man, who immediately recovered his sight, whereupon the Jews were converted. For a long time this blood was preserved in the church. These matters are recorded in an inscription set in the wall of the church, which also quotes the tract written by the Blessed Athanasius, wherein the story is related at greater length. On account of this very miracle there was summoned a certain Synod in Caesarea of Cappadocia, where the tract of Athanasius was read.

The Maronite Christians profess obedience to the Church of Rome. They celebrate the Mass in almost the same manner as we do, and elevate the Host. They celebrate discalced and, in vesting, first put on the alb or tunic, then the amice. They use the Arabic language even for the canon of the Mass.² Barut has some fine houses, and in the most populous quarter is the church formerly known as S. George's, which is now a mosque. It has a harbour and fortified towers and is distant from Damascus a two days' journey. One mile from Barut is the place where S. George rescued the daughter of King Barut and slew the dragon; and the church dedicated to S. George, with the privilege of indulgence, now marks this spot.³ There was here a certain Christian of the Maronite community named Ibrahim, who was universally praised and loved on account of his benevolence and kindness to all. He was rich and had many sons and was well known in all Syria, Judaea, Cyprus and elsewhere on account of his honesty and his charity.

¹ On the site of this church there now stands a mosque.

² The author is confusing Arabic with Syriac, which has always been the liturgical language of the Maronites.

³ A variant of the stories of S. George and the dragon, which are associated with Jaffa and with Ludd. A Maronite chapel of S. George still marks the site, which lies at the foot of Mount Dimitri on the way to the Dog River.

Proceeding on our way to Tripoli in Syria we followed the coast towards the north. The distance between Barut and Tripoli is two days, so that Tripoli is distant from Jaffa an eight days' journey. In the course of this stage we passed various towns, among them Byblos.¹ This part of the journey was uncomfortable on account of the rugged nature of the ground and because there is no flat country by the sea as there is at Sidon and Tyre. Between Barut and Tripoli, and indeed from the harbour of Jaffa to Tripoli, there are many watch-towers along the coast, whence guards keep a look-out for the coming of Western Christians, a possibility which the people dread greatly. The distance between Tripoli and the island of Cyprus is about 150 miles; and the eastern extremity of this island, which is called the Karpass, lies on almost the same meridian as do Jerusalem and Ptolemais. But in latitude there is a difference, for Cyprus lies on the 35th degree of latitude and Jerusalem on the 31st.

AKKA (ACRE) AND ITS DEFENCES.

By ASAD J. RUSTUM, M.A., Ph.D. (American University of Beirut).

I.

THE DEFENCES AS IBRAHIM PASHA FOUND THEM.²

WHEN in the autumn of 1831 Ibrahim Pasha and his thirty thousand troops encamped before its walls, Akka contained about eight or ten thousand inhabitants. In area it was as small and contracted then as it is at present. Its greatest length did not exceed 3,300 feet, and its average width was, probably, not more than 1,500 feet.

¹ Now Jebel.

² Part of a paper prepared for the International Archaeological Congress in Syria and Palestine, April, 1926. In the complete pamphlet (to be obtained from the Author) there are full references, Arabic inscriptions, and plans, also four important appendixes—two in Arabic, one in French, and one—the literature—in English.

Its houses were all built of stone, and with a solidity which indicated to the average European traveller a strong necessity for defence. Indeed, von Prokesch would have us believe that almost all the buildings within the city were surrounded by high walls. Several of the better-class houses seem to have been two stories high, and, as usual in those days, the rooms of the lower story served as stores and stables, while those of the upper story were occupied by the members of the family. The roofs of all houses were flat, not only because tiled roofs were not yet used, but also because the summer resorts of Mount Lebanon, Nablus, and Ramallah had not as yet become fashionable. The flat roof of a gentleman's house in Akka in those days formed a recreation place in fine weather and an evening resort in the summer season.

Many of the streets of the city were paved, but all of them were narrow, crooked, and dirty. Of the bazaars, besides several ordinary ones, there were two long ranges in the neighbourhood of the land gate. These two ranges of bazaars were covered-in by an arched roof, lighted from above, and paved. They were also provided with benches on each side and were closed by large gates at each end. They had replaced Shaykh Dahir's bazaar in 1817, and had since that date been called as-Suk-ul-Abyad—the White Bazaar.

There were many fragments of Crusading masonry in Akka, but there were no ruins of the kind and size of those which Ludolf von Suchem (*c.* 1340), George Sandys, and Laur. d'Arvieux had been able to see in the 14th and 17th centuries. D'Arvieux, who passed through the country in 1658, specifies the remains of five structures. He mentions the church of St. Andrew, the Marine Arsenal, the hotel of the Knights Hospitallers, the palace of their Grand Master, and the church of St. John connected with it. Von Suchem had apparently been able to see more than all this. He tells us very definitely that the work of demolition was not complete in his days, and that the churches, towers, and palaces of Akka might, under better conditions, have been again restored. By 1830 some of these ruins, if not most of them, had disappeared, for all that George Robinson and other travellers of his time were shown the church of St. Andrew by the sea, and the ruins of that of St. John. Amir Fakr-ud-Din, Shaykh Dahir-ul-Umar, Jazzar Pasha, Sulayman Pasha, and Abdullah Pasha had apparently been too busy building ramparts, castles, mosques, and khans to leave

Sandys' "Crusading Carkass" undisturbed. In their efforts to secure building material Jazzar and succeeding pashas had attacked Athlit and had even gone as far as Caesarea.

The mosque of Ahmad Pasha-al-Jazzar was, perhaps, the most conspicuous building in the whole city. In 1831 it was exactly fifty years old, for it had been erected in 1196 A.H. (1781). A flight of steps led into its outer court, cloister and cells. The court was paved and contained, among other things, two richly ornamented fountains and a sundial. The cloister consisted of a set of vaulted galleries which rested on small columns of coloured marble. As for the mosque proper, it seems to have been a square in shape with a cupola over its centre, and a tall but slender minaret by its side. Its interior was lined with compartments of coloured marble, and was gaudily painted and decorated with Arabic inscriptions. A beautiful colonnade of granite and porphyry supported a gallery, and a high pulpit of Cipolino marble stood on one side near the gallery. The floor was rich in mosaics and was probably all paved with marble. Not very far from the steps which led to the court of this mosque Jazzar Pasha had built a very handsome sabil or public fountain. It stood in 1831 within a sort of a Chinese pavilion and was protected by a beautiful bronze grating.

Close by the port of the city stood the khan of Jazzar Pasha, or Khan-ul-Awamid. It was a quadrangular building with a ground floor and an upper story. The ground fronts of each side of this quadrangle had arcades and columns, and hence the name Khan-ul-Awamid or khan of pillars. From these arcades doors opened into vaulted magazines which were rented by the leading merchants in town. A single staircase led up to the arcades of the upper story. Again, doors opened from these arcades into a series of living-rooms which were let by the week or month to whoever chose to rent them. But here, instead of the big vaulted chamber of the lower story, the traveller saw two rooms, one fronting the corridor and the other extending to the outer wall of the khan.

Not very far from Khan-ul-Awamid our traveller could see Khan-ul-Ifranji, where many of the Europeans lived. Like Khan-ul-Awamid, it too was in the form of a quadrangle and was more than one story high. It does not seem to have had much uniformity in its structure because of the changes and repairs which had been made in it. In 1814 Muallim Haiim Farhi had added a little annex to

it on its western side, and had thus helped to make it still more complex than it had been before. Its ground floor served for magazines and stables and its upper stories sheltered not only Franciscan fathers and transient pilgrims, but the families of European merchants and consuls as well. In addition to these two khans Akka seems to have contained a third khan near the land gate and between it and Burj-us-Sultan, and a fourth one across the street from the back-door of Khan-ul-Awamid. The latter of these two khans is at present called Khan-ush-Shunah. A fifth khan, sometimes called Khan-ul-Hamir, may have also existed between the two enceintes of the city and near the land gate. This khan had been constructed by Ali Agha in 1810.

In the seraglio of Jazzar Pasha—north of his mosque—everywhere was irregularity, for no attempt had been made to balance either rooms, or courts, or even floors. However, out of the chaos of partitions, raised floors, and secret doors of an average Turkish serai of the period, there emerged two well-defined groups of structures—the harim apartments and the diwankhanah. The harim apartments were probably separated from the rest of the seraglio by a high wall which placed them out of bounds to, practically, everybody. We need not be surprised, therefore, if we find them forgotten by almost every traveller. As for the diwankhanah, it seems to have consisted of a row of rooms, an open court, and three kasrs. The rooms were, probably, inhabited by the Mamelukes of the Pasha. The kasrs were his diwankhanah proper. Abdullah Pasha must have undoubtedly done his share to add to the complexity of this compound, but our knowledge of his building activity in the big serai is too scanty to be satisfactory. His own little serai, remnants of which can still be seen, was an entirely separate building.

The square tower of Abdullah Pasha which was north of the seraglio and between it and the inner ditch was the fort *par excellence*. It had been erected in 1234 A.H. on the foundations of the castle of Shaykh Dahir, and had been provided with wells, secret doors, subterranean passages, and all that was necessary to make it a place of last resort. Above its main entrance the traveller can still see the inscription which had been placed there by Abdullah Pasha himself twelve or thirteen years before the fatal year of 1831. Abdullah Pasha had also begun the erection of a citadel at the north-west corner of the town. This is possibly the same as Cadalvene and

Barrauld's "unfinished citadel," even though this latter is located in their map at the north-east corner of Akka. This map is not only silent on the four points of the compass but is also so placed in the book and lettered as to have the northern wall of the city point north and south and face the right of the map and its western wall point east and west. When correctly orientated this map shows the unfinished citadel of Abdullah Pasha in the north-western corner.

As a fortified town Akka was an irregular pentagon which faced the east. Three of its sides were washed by the sea and two of them faced the mainland. It had only two gates, one on the land side—sometimes called Bab-ush-Sham—and the other on the side of the port. Its land gate was at the south-east angle of the pentagon, and in the flank of the tower called Kapu Burji. It was not more than thirty years old, and did not antedate the French invasion. A short projection of the south-eastern wall of the city must have given this gate, then as at present, one of two or three series of *meurtrières* for its protection. The way that led to it from outside was paved with large white stones. About a hundred yards further to the west, the traveller of 1831 could pass through a second gateway—the Lion's Gate of the native historians—which led to the town proper. This inner gate of the city was much older than the outer gate. It carried an inscription in Arabic which dates the erection of Shaykh Dahir's wall, of which this gate was a part, at the year 1163 A.H. (1749). As for the gate on the side of the harbour, it seems to have been south of Khan-ul-Awamid and between it and the western end of the mole. It was low and unassuming. "Having disembarked our luggage, we entered the town by a low gate, which opens out into the port." In addition to these two gates the city possessed two posterns on the land side which gave access to the outer ditch. One of these posterns was at the north-west angle of the flank and the curtain of Burj-ul-Kumundar, and the other was in the same position at Burj-ul-Khaznah.

On the land side the ramparts of Akka were double. There was, in the first place, Shaykh Dahir's wall, which had been built originally about the year 1749. It had appeared on the French map of 1799, and had, very probably, remained essentially the same under Sulayman Pasha and his successor Abdullah Pasha. It started at the south-east angle of the pentagon and ran first to the north to meet Sulayman Pasha's aqueduct, and then to the west to meet

the sea. Its escarp was not more than 30 or 40 feet high, and its parapets were probably all made of stone. On the east it was flanked by two square and three semicircular or hexagonal towers, and on the north it was strengthened by a keep or castle which may have been over 90 feet high, and by Burj-ul-Karim. In addition to all this, Jacotin's sketch of the eastern section of this wall shows two or three rows of *meurtrières* scattered all along its length.

A broad and, in some places, deep ditch surrounded this rampart and separated it from another one, which ran parallel to it and encompassed it. This outer rampart had been added by Jazzar Pasha after the famous retreat of the French in 1799. It was about 40 feet high to the cordon, and between 100 and 200 feet wide. Its entire length from shore to shore must have been over 2,800 feet. Its escarps were all made of stone, and its parapets of earth. As for its guns, they seem to have been all placed in embrasure. The workmanship of its masonry seems to have been mediocre, for as early as 1816 it had already shown "opening chasms in many places."¹ It was bastioned by seven or eight square towers, three on the east and four or five on the north. Beginning at its southernmost extremity and moving first to the north and then to the west, the traveller of 1831 could see Kapu Burji, Burj-un-Nabi Salih, Burj-us-Sabil, Burj-ul-Kumundar, Burj-ul-Guidich, Burj-ul-Khaznah, and perhaps Burj-ul-Karim. Kapu Burji or Burj-ul-Bab, as it was sometimes called, was one of the biggest of the towers of the outer wall. According to Mushakah it was 60 daras deep. It was pierced at the western extremity of its southern flank by the only land gate of the city, and was defended by several guns in embrasure. Burj-un-Nabi Salih and Burj-us-Sabil were smaller than Kapu Burji. The first of these two towers must have been named after the patron saint of the city whose shrine was then, and still is, across the outer ditch from the tower. As for Burj-us-Sabil, it must have secured its name from a public fountain in its neighbourhood. Burj-ul-Kumundar was the north-east angle of the outer enceinte, and hence the name Zavié or Zawiyah. It seems to have been as broad as Kapu Burji and probably as high also. The Egyptian map of the city shows a postern at this point in the fortifications. Burj-ul-Guidich was probably of the same size as Burj-un-Nabi Salih and Burj-us-Sabil. At Burj Muhammad

¹ J. S. Buckingham, *Travels in Palestine* (1822), i, p. 120.

and Burj-ul-Khaznah the outer enceinte was probably as thick as it was at Burj-ul-Kumundar. Like Burj-ul-Kumundar, Burj-ul-Khaznah was also pierced by a postern.

A second ditch, from 15 to 20 feet in depth and 50 to 150 in breadth, surrounded the whole fort on its land side. This ditch had a revetted counterscarp and an unfinished covered way which was tolerably well traversed. In addition, it seems to have had three shutahs, or little forts, which had been built by Sulayman Pasha in 1221 A.H. (1806-7). One of these shutahs was established at the southern extremity of the counterscarp, and the other two in the northern section of the same. The Corps de Garde of the Egyptian map may have been one of these two northern shutahs.

Akka may have been surrounded by the beginnings of a third ditch in 1831, for John Carne saw the inhabitants digging a trench in 1821 about a mile from the city. "The young Pacha of Acre," he tells us, "who acted in a most rash and ungovernable way, opposed with success the stronger chief of Damascus by means of the mountain troops of Lebanon. He resolved on cutting a deep and wide trench all round the town, effecting a communication with the sea on each side; which was not impracticable, as the point on which it stood advanced considerably into the sea. But the trench, if executed, could not avail in any way for the defence of the town, as it was more than a mile distant, and an attacking army would find it easy to pass it in the night. But the Pacha believed the place would be impregnable if the water flowed all round it; and to effect this object, he made the whole population go out and work from morning till evening. The soldiers were seen going about the streets, and compelling by blows the idlers they met to go and dig at the trench. The town was nearly emptied," etc.

On the west and south-west the city was defended by a single wall which ranged all along its coast. This wall was, probably, not more than 30 feet high. In thickness it seems to have varied between 20 and 100 feet. In many places at the top, however, it was only an escarp of a few feet of stone masonry. It was strengthened by six towers. Beginning at its northern extremity and moving southward, the traveller of the period could see Burj-ul-Karim, Burj-ul-Hadid, the Tour de Garde, the Tour de Pavillon, Burj Ali Agha, and Burj Ahmad Agha. Burj-ul-Karim was at the north-west angle of the city and at the western extremity of the

outer ditch. It was more than one story high and covered the greater part of the little promontory on which it stood. Burj-ul-Hadid stood at a distance of 700 or 800 feet to the south of Burj-ul-Karim. It consisted of a low projecting tower and some kind of a rectangular superstructure on the main wall itself. It was defended by guns in embrasure. As for its name, Burj-ul-Hadid, it seems to have secured it from an arsenal which was located in its neighbourhood.¹ The Tour de Garde of the Egyptian map was probably the Burj-ul-Kashshaf of the natives. It seems to have been either round or hexagonal in shape. It formed a part of the wall on which it stood and was, probably, not more than 60 feet high. It was about as far away from Burj-ul-Hadid as this latter was from Burj-ul-Karim. As for the Tour de Pavillon, it seems to have resembled Burj-ul-Kashshaf (Tour de Garde) in both size and shape. It stood at the southern extremity of the western wall. All we know about Burj Ali Agha is that it stood in the neighbourhood of the Tour de Pavillon, and that it was very close to, if not contiguous with, the southern wall of the city. Burj Ahmad Agha was, possibly, at the southernmost extremity of the southern wall of the city, and in the neighbourhood of the modern lighthouse. If the measurements of the Egyptian map are correct, then Burj Ahmad Agha would be about 100 metres to the south-east of Burj Ali Agha.

The sea-wall along the south-eastern front of the city followed the edge of the water and met the eastern wall at the main gate. It was probably as high but not as thick as the western wall. Over much of its length it does not seem to have been anything else but a single escarp. Alderson tells very definitely that it was from 18 inches to 2 feet thick in these places. Beginning with its southern extremity, its towers were Tour de la Deuxième Porte, Burj-ul-Mahmas, Burj Doja, Burj-us-Sultān, and Burj-ul-Ankaliz. According to Colonel Jacotin, of the French Expedition to Egypt and Syria, two of these towers, possibly Burj-us-Sultan and the Tour de la Deuxième Porte, rose higher than the rest, and commanded the harbour of the city. And although we have no definite evidence to show that two towers still rose higher than the

¹ This is the testimony of Lieut. Safadi of Akka, who is at present about eighty years old. Lieut. Safadi served in the artillery of the Turkish Army for forty years, and all this time was stationed at Akka.

rest in 1831, we have nothing to show that they had been destroyed. On the contrary, Aura, the historian of the city under Sulayman Pasha, records one instance of repairs but none of final destruction or neglect. In masonry, both towers and wall were very irregular. They were, probably, at one and the same time Crusading, Dahirian, Jazzarian, Sulaymanian, and Abdullan.

The harbour of the city measured about 1,000 feet north and south, and 800 feet east and west. It was very shallow and could have been entered only by vessels "of small burthen." In Crusading times it had been protected by two moles, one running east and west and the other north and south. The former of these two moles existed in 1831 only in ruins. It was still defended, however, by a tower at its easternmost extremity. This tower was called in 1831 Burj-ul-Bughaz. As for the Crusading mole which ran north and south, it had been submerged by the sea. Its southernmost extremity was alone visible in 1831. At this point stood Burj-ul-Fanus of the Egyptian map and the Phare of the French map of 1799. This burj, or burj combination, seems to have been very much more imposing and more extensive in area than Burj-ul-Bughaz. In 1799 it had been semicircular in appearance on its eastern side, and had been defended by two small bastions on its northern and southern flanks, two or three sets of *meurtrières*, and more than one battery. In addition to this semicircular structure, the Egyptian map of the city shows another which was contiguous to it on the west. The number which stands for Burj-ul-Fanus on the *legende* of this map is located in the plan of this western structure and not in that of the semicircular figure to the east of it. The two inner docks—A and B of Rey's plan of the port of Acre in Crusading times—which had apparently been in existence in 1799, had already been rendered useless. We not only do not hear of them in the literature of the period between 1800 and 1831, but also do not see them indicated on the Egyptian map of the city.

II.

TOWN AND FORTIFICATIONS AS IBRAHIM PASHA LEFT THEM.

Such was the general condition of Akka when, in November of 1831, it was invested by the Egyptian army under Ibrahim Pasha. Abdulla Pasha, its master, had sided with the Sultan of Constantinople

and had flatly refused to surrender the city to Ibrahim Pasha. Ibrahim Pasha had foreseen such a possibility in his struggle with Constantinople. Accordingly, he had provided about ninety pieces of heavy and light ordnance, of which about seventy-six were guns, and twenty mortars and howitzers. In addition, he had brought up with him a battalion of sappers and one regiment of artillery, not to mention his eighteen or twenty thousand infantry and three or four thousand cavalry. He established his headquarters at Bahjah in the palace of Abdullah Pasha, and his troops bivouacked at the same distance from the enemy. The right flank of his besieging army he caused to rest on the sea to the north of Akka, and the left on the small river of an-Naman, the ancient Belus. His trenches and batteries were within a stone's throw from the walls of the city, and occupied practically the same site as those of the French in 1799.

Well acquainted with the resources of his enemy and anxious to spare the lives of his Nizam troops, Ibrahim Pasha decided to bombard the town and thus force Abdullah Pasha to surrender. Literally thousands of shells were thrown into Akka from every direction, and before the siege was over the city had actually been destroyed. "Not a single habitation has escaped uninjured," says Hogg. "Whole streets are blocked up with half-demolished houses, and towers are filled to the first story with fractured remnants of roofs and floors. Every door and window has been torn down and consumed for fuel; shattered arches and tottering walls still seem to menace destruction; and narrow passages through heaps of rubbish afford the only access to various parts of the town. One of the principal bazaars it would be dangerous to enter, and another one of spacious dimensions has only been saved by an arched roof from entire destruction."

The square tower of Abdullah Pasha and, perhaps, the adjoining seraglio also, were damaged early in the siege, and the Pasha and his harem were obliged to take refuge in the "subterranean passage dug by the famous Djezzar." Bartlett's plate of Saint Jean d'Acre shows nothing but a set of broken and devastated walls for the southern and eastern sides of the castle, and Mouriez says very definitely that the square tower of the Pasha "*était presque entièrement détruit.*" His baths must have also suffered, for Vere Monro, who passed through the country in 1833, says definitely that the columns which supported the dome of the bath of Ibrahim Pasha

at Tiberias "were the spoils of Abdullah's baths at Acre." The mosque of Ahmad Pasha-l-Jazzar was too close to the fortifications on the land side and the sea side to escape uninjured. Its cloister was demolished and its dome was everywhere shivered and perforated. The columns which sustained this dome were also fractured and the mosaic floor of the mosque was badly mutilated. As for the minaret, it, too, seems to have suffered, for practically all sketches of the mosque between 1832 and 1838 give us only its base and lower portions of its shaft. The fountains in the court, the sundial, and the sabil outside the mosque area, were, very fortunately, spared.

We are at an almost complete loss when we turn to the khans of the city and to its other mosques and public buildings, for our travellers pay very little attention to them. Blondel speaks of the effects of the earthquake of 1837 on the Latin Convent, and tells us that a number of the vaults were fractured, but he does not say much about the effects of the siege of 1831. He says it all in a few words: "*Les désastres du dernier siège et ceux du tremblement de terre ont converti l'intérieur de Saint Jean d'Acre en un vaste chaos de décombres.*" John Kinneer is a little more specific in his statements than Blondel. He visited Akka in 1839 and slept two nights at the Latin Convent. He says, "The effects of this last attack of 1832 are still visible in many parts of the town, and especially in the convent where I stayed, of which only a part is now habitable."

The story of the walls of the city is a little more complete. Cadalvene and Barrault give us, in their *History of the War of Mehemet Ali with the Sublime Porte in Syria and Asia Minor*, not only a full account of the siege of Akka, but also several of the official bulletins of the Egyptian army in this country. The report of Ibrahim Pasha on the capture of Akka in 1832, and that of Kutchuk Ibrahim on the same event, are also given. Then, on the native side, we possess in the reports of Iskandar Abkarius and of Mikhail Mushakah two very valuable sources. Mushakah's report is especially valuable because he was an eye-witness to some of the events of the siege.

By the 27th of May, 1832, most of the ramparts of the city had been dismantled, and their eastern half had been breached in four different places. Early in the siege, between the 19th and the 23rd

of December, Ibrahim had breached the wall in the neighbourhood of the land gate, and by the 27th of May of the following year he had effected at least one other breach in the same bastion. The Egyptian Map of Akka locates one of these breaches in the southern flank of the Kapu Burji, and in the little curtain south of it, and the other in the northern angle of the face and the flank of the same bastion. A third breach had also been effected in the curtain of Kapu Burji and Burj-un-Nabi Salih, and a fourth one at the north-east angle of the fortifications. The Egyptian Map of the city locates the last of these breaches in the eastern flank of Burj-ul-Kumudar. All breaches were *assez practicable*, but the one at Burj-ul-Kumudar was especially practicable. Here it was sufficiently wide to allow several horsemen to charge into town through it. As for the counterscarp of the outer ditch, it seems to have been very seriously damaged opposite Burj-un-Nabi Salih and at the north-east angle opposite Burj-ul-Kumudar.

Bartlee's sketch of the western wall of Akka about 1835 shows a complete destruction of the upper structures of Burj-ul-Karim, Burj-ul-Hadid, Burj-ul-"Kashshaf," and Burj-us-"Sanjak," and a partial dilapidation of the wall between these towers.

Our knowledge of the history of the south-eastern wall of the city during the siege is too fragmentary to be satisfactory. Mushakah tells us, for instance, that five Egyptian battleships faced Burj-ud-Dubban in the bombardment of December, but does not tell us either the extent to which this burj was bombarded or the effects of the bombardment upon its walls. Similarly, Cadalvene and Barrault say on p. 138 of their work, "*des lambeaux de murailles s'étaient écroulés dans le port,*" and leave the rest of the story untold. Robert's sketch of this side of the city shows a partial battering down of Burj-ul-Fanus and of Burj-ul-Bughaz in its neighbourhood.

But Ibrahim had no sooner destroyed Akka than he began to build it again. When he laid down his arms in the spring of 1833, he did so, not because he had attained his object, but because circumstances had prevented him from going any further. He and his father had taken up arms in order to keep Egypt and to keep their heads on their own shoulders. They had gone to war to change the whole Khesrew regime at the Capital. But, to their great chagrin, not much had been accomplished; Khesrew was still in power, Sultan Mahmud's opposition had been made only more bitter, and Syria

and Egypt were to be held by ordinary tenure, subject to annual renewal. Both Mehemet and Ibrahim were thus bound to consider the convention of Kutahiyah as an expedient, and not as a final solution, and to take steps to better their military position.

Akka had to be fortified and made stronger than it had ever been before. Accordingly, Delcaretto, an Italian engineer, was appointed technical expert, and famous Colonel Schultz of the Polish army of 1830 was invited to come and help, first by his advice and then by direct supervision. Ali Agha, Nazir-ul-Imarah, Husayn Abd-ul-Hadi, Civil Governor of the Iyalah of Sidon, and Shariff Pasha, Governor-General of Syria, were also urged to do their utmost to expedite matters. As for the workmen of the enterprise, they seem to have been practically all local. They were, probably, all drawn from the villages of the neighbourhood and from Mount Lebanon.

The materials that were employed in the reconstruction of Akka and of its fortifications came from Akka, Nazareth and Athlit. Nazareth provided the lime of the enterprise and some of its timber, and Akka and Athlit its stone. According to Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Alderson of the Royal Engineers of Great Britain, the whole of the stone used by Ibrahim Pasha in the repairs of Akka was obtained at Athlit. Specimens of this stone were submitted, about 1840, to Sir H. De la Beche, for examination, and the results of his investigation were published at the time in the sixth volume of the Papers of the Royal Engineers of Great Britain. He is reported to have said the following: "After careful examination of the Acre stone, dividing the specimens into numerous pieces for the chance of finding a perfect shell, or even a characteristic fragment, I have been unable to detect anything affording any good evidence of its probable age. The stone is, in fact, little else than an agglomeration of small fragments of shells, apparently both univalves and bivalves; but as few or no specimens I have seen afford the requisite evidence, neither the species nor the genera can be determined. From its appearance it may be some tertiary deposit, perhaps even very modern—but this is mere conjecture. The specific gravity of its solid parts as ascertained in our laboratory is 2.63; this, of course, does not give the specific gravity of the stone with the air in its interstices." Its specific gravity, by weighing specimens of known dimensions, seems to have been 1.632. A 32-pounder shot penetrated 30 inches in it and made few or no splinters.

In reconstructing the fortifications the Egyptians do not seem to have changed either the position or the general plan of the walls and the ditches on the land side. They only repaired them. Marshal Marmont, who visited Akka in 1834, says very definitely, "on était occupé à déblayer ces ruines et à reconstruire la ville, et l'on rétablissait les fortifications, telles qu'elles étaient auparavant." Local tradition in Akka is also in favour of this same view. Lieutenant Safadi, when we saw him, was very certain of his information. "The old mortar," he said, "is Jazzar's, while the new one is Ibrahim's. I know of no other governor who had anything to do with these walls." The walls themselves, moreover, show two or three distinct periods of masonry. The stones at Zavié are not only smaller in size than those of the curtains in its immediate neighbourhood, but also better dressed and mortared. They are, moreover, in exactly the same position where the historian of the siege of 1831 would expect to find them. A very much better contrast of these periods of masonry can be seen in the counterscarp of the outer ditch which faces Zavié.

Repairs in the first and fourth bastions and in the little curtain south of the main gate meant almost complete reconstruction. In the rest of the outer enceinte it meant the reconstruction of a few feet from the cordon of the escarp, and the rearrangement of the parapets above. The counterscarp of the outer ditch was built *de nouveau* at N and M¹ and repaired at the top all along its length. In addition to all this, Ibrahim Pasha constructed new casemates in the neighbourhood of the modern Khan-ush-Shawarda and Mudawwarat-ul-Aukaliz to defend the ditch of the inner eastern front. He also commenced extensive outworks beyond the outer ditch. Here he constructed a double ravelin on the north-east, and two others, with less saliency, one on the east and another on the north. The object of these outworks was to keep the enemy at a distance and to facilitate sorties, particularly of cavalry, a species of warfare well adapted to the Arabs and Egyptians of those days, and for which the plain round Akka afforded great facilities. It was his intention, moreover, to give these outworks counterscarps of masonry, but the town was lost before this could be done.

Lieutenant Symonds, R.E., who remained at Akka a considerable time in 1840-1, and had frequent opportunities of examining the

¹ These letters refer to the plan in the original pamphlet.

walls and making inquiries of persons on the spot, stated at the time that the whole of the escarp from Burj-ul-Karim on the west to the modern lighthouse and Burj-ul-Kanisah on the south and south-west was refaced by Ibrahim Pasha. He also stated that the parapet of this wall, between a point which was 300 feet north of Burj-ul-Hadid and Burj-ul-Kanisah, was entirely rebuilt by the same Pasha. The parapet between the point referred to above and Burj-ul-Karim was only refaced by the Egyptians. In addition to all this, Ibrahim Pasha constructed the casemates south of Burj-ul-Karim, the whole of Burj-us-Sanjak of Symond's map, and the two semicircular bastions to the south-east of it. The traverses of Juchereau Saint Denys need not detain us; they were apparently all formed of rough timber laid crosswise and were covered with sand-bags. It was also the intention of the Pasha to reconstruct the whole south-eastern wall of the town, and to casemate it, but the town was lost before it could be done.

Thus one would expect to find traces of Ibrahim Pasha's building activity at present in the little curtain south of the main gate of the city, in more than one place in Kapu Burji, and in the curtain adjoining it on the north, in Burj-ul-Kumundar, in the whole western and south-western wall of the city, in the two semicircular bastions on which the modern lighthouse stands, in the casemates east of Khan-ush-Shawarda, and in the outworks beyond the outer ditch on the side. The northern half of Burj-un-Nabi Salih, the whole of the curtain between it and Burj-us-Sabil, and the upper structures of the south-eastern wall of the city were all built in 1843, one or two years after the final evacuation of the country by the Egyptians. Between 1840 and 1917 nothing was done to change either the plan of the fortifications of 1840 or their general structure. Their history during this period is a monotonous story of repair and neglect, more often the latter than the former.

THE ROCK SHELTER OF KSĀR 'ĀKIL NEAR THE CAVE OF ANTILYĀS.¹

By PROF. ALFRED ELY DAY (American University of Beirut).

THE Rock Shelter of Ksār 'Ākil is on the north side of the north branch of the Antilyās valley, less than two hundred yards distant from the well-known cave of Antilyās, which is on the north side of the south branch of the valley. The cave has been excavated by Tristram, Zumoffen and others, and has yielded a quantity of flints and bones of Upper Palaeolithic (Aurignacian) Age, together with some which may belong to the Middle Palaeolithic or Mousterian. The rock shelter of Ksār 'Ākil was discovered by two Beirut merchants who were digging for treasure. They had heard a story current in Lebanon of a cave in which the people of a village had taken refuge with their treasures and had been walled-up by the enemy. The proximity of the cave of Antilyās and a similarity in the contour of the face of the cliff had led them to hope that they might find the mouth of a cave buried under the ground at the foot of the cliff at Ksār 'Ākil. On beginning to dig they immediately began to turn out flints and bones. They consulted the writer, and were told that the deposit was thousands of years old, and that they would not find underneath it any treasures which had been buried for a few hundred years. They, however, clung to their belief, but agreed to share the expense of the excavation with the American University of Beirut, which assumed the conduct of the work. They agreed to give the flints and bones to the University, while retaining for themselves the right to any gold or jewels which might be found.

No cave was found, but a large shaft was dug to the depth of 15 metres (nearly 50 feet) before the virgin soil was reached. The bottom of the shaft was only a few yards higher than the level of the torrent bed in the valley. The overhang of the face of the cliff amounts to about 10 feet.

No marked differences in flints or bones were found at different levels, which is very surprising in such a thick deposit. Specimens of the flints and of the bones and teeth were sent to Prof. Marcellin Boule of the Institut de Paléontologie Humaine at Paris and to the British Museum. Both agreed in considering the whole deposit

¹ Translation of an article read at the Meeting of the International Archaeological Congress in Beirut, April, 1926.

to belong to the Upper Palaeolithic, and to present no important differences at different levels.

Prof. Boule says: "The animal bones belong to species occurring at all levels in your shaft. . . . I therefore do not see the means of establishing divisions according to fossils in your deposit. The stone industry seems to me no less homogeneous. The most ancient and the most differentiated forms occur at all depths. As a whole, it clearly belongs to the Upper Palaeolithic, although there are certain Mousterian types. In view of the distance of Syria from Europe, it seems to me imprudent to make closer comparisons.

Dr. Emmanuel Passemard has examined in detail the material at the American University and considers it all to be Aurignacian, although certain types are lacking, such as the Châtelperron point and the Gravette point.

Miss Dorothea Bate of the British Museum of Natural History has made a report on the bones and teeth sent to London, and has also examined the material at the University of Beirūt. She found the following mammals represented: *Cervus dama*, *Cervus capreolus*, *Capra* (cf. *C. nubiana*), *Gazella* sp., *Bos* sp., *Sus* sp., *Ursus syriacus*, and probably *Ursus spelaeus*. There is a lower jaw of *Ursus syriacus*, and there are two large canine teeth which may belong to *Ursus spelaeus*. The most numerous bones and teeth are those belonging to *Cervus dama* and to *Capra* sp., and these are especially abundant in the upper layers. The few examples of *Bos* and *Ursus* were found only in the lower layers.

Land shells (*Helix*) and sea shells (*Patella*, *Littorina*, *Petunculus*, *Cardium*) were found in large quantities at all levels. A piece of deer antler shaped like a spatula and polished by use was found at 9 metres. A piece of limestone shaped like a wedge or an axe, polished on two faces, was found at 8 metres.

No human bones nor teeth were found, neither were any engravings on bone nor any ornaments.

At all levels were found numerous pebbles of igneous rock, which come from an outcrop higher up the valley. At 11 metres was found a small slab of the same stone worn hollow on the two sides. On it rested a pebble of igneous rock, somewhat worn on one side. The slab is irregularly rectangular and measures 22 by 13 cm. It is from 2 to 4 cm. in thickness. In spite of the fact that Aurignacian man in Europe does not seem to have used mills, one is tempted to consider this slab to be a hand mill. Syria

is far from Europe, as Prof. Boule says, and we need not suppose that man learned to grind his grain in all parts of the world at the same time. Moreover Syria is perhaps the native country of wheat. On the other hand, the slab may have been used for grinding ochre, or for some other purpose.

The material at the American University has been arranged in three divisions according to depth; the first from the surface to the depth of 5 metres, the second from 6 to 10 metres, and the third from 11 to 15 metres. As stated above, the remains of the fallow deer and ibex are most abundant in the first or highest division, and the few bones and teeth of bears and oxen are confined to the lowest layer.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

1. *The P.E.F. Map of Ophel*: The following is a translation of a letter from the Revd. Father H. Vincent to Sir Charles Close on the subject of the Map.

École Biblique et Archéologique
Française, Jerusalem.

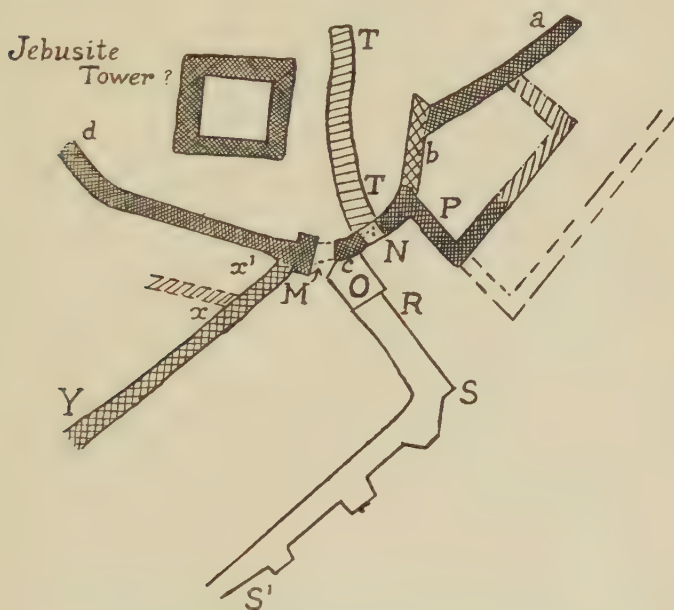
2nd May, 1926.

THE Palestine Exploration Fund has just sent me the beautiful and excellent map of Ophel of which you have directed the preparation. I will not delay to send my sincere thanks and congratulations. This clear and careful drawing is a new service rendered by the Fund to the topographical and archaeological study of the Holy City. The few hours that I have just devoted to a very careful examination of both maps enable me to appreciate what precision has been arrived at in the compilation of original documents of so varied and so unequal a character.

On one point alone, a small matter of detail, I interpret the archaeological facts differently: that is concerning the system of fortification at the south end of the hill. No doubt you have drawn this detail from the information provided by Commandant Weill, who directed the excavations in this region; his drawings have not yet been discussed publicly, but I have followed their preparation and have discussed their elements with M. Weill. Now I think, after much consideration on the site, that certain details should be slightly altered.

In the present state of the excavation the question of the "Jebusite tower" and the analysis of the crossing of canals II and IV are not yet clear.

What, on the other hand, is very clear, when one has followed the detail of the excavation, is that the primitive Jebusite stairway, T-T, led to a gate in the rampart, without doubt after the manner of the posterns of Boghaz-keui. This gateway, N, has left indications



OPHEL : PLAN OF JEBUSITE TOWER, ETC.

in the Hebrew rebuilding of the rampart, when the rounded outline *a-b c-d*, enclosing the spur, became the objective of the first Hebrew rampart which crossed the Tyropoeon valley to enclose the great western hill. It has never been possible to study this rectilinear development (*x-Y*), with sufficient precision. I have the impression, however, that it must be attributed to the beginnings of the Hebrew monarchy. I believe, also, that at the point where it joined the Jebusite rampart, near the gate N, a projection, O, had been arranged for, corresponding with the tower P, in order to cover the ancient gateway then reconstructed.

On the other hand, I do not see at present any evidence for that gate M, which the map shows so clearly (probably taken from M. Weill's drawing). And I do not see that there is any actual proof that the Hebrew wall x -Y was joined to the Jebusite rampart by the section marked x - x^1 in the attached diagram. I explained the facts of the case in a plan drawn in 1921 (*Rev. Bibl.*, 1921, fig. 6, p. 565). The last season's work of M. Weill in 1923-4 has not modified this detail.

In consequence, the great opening which I have marked on the diagram by the letter M still remains, for me, exceedingly doubtful.

It is the ancient gateway N, reconstructed in the 9th-8th centuries B.C., by a development of the rampart R-S-S¹, which continued to be used as the outer gate, under the name of "the gate of the Fountain." If there really exists an opening in M, it was only an internal passage between the ancient wall (which had become the dam of the lower pool), and the new outer rampart S-S¹.

But, once again, this is only a point of detail, which deserves discussion or, better still, clearing up by further excavation, and it in no way diminishes the worth and value of the splendid map, on the production of which I am so glad to congratulate you.

Believe me, &c.,

(Signed) H. VINCENT.

2. *Tiberias*.—The Rev. J. Garrow Duncan in his concluding and valuable article on "The Sea of Tiberias and its Environs" (*Q.S.*, April, pp. 65 *sqq.*) points out the reluctance of the Jews to take up their residence in Herod's new city of Tiberias, since the place, having been built over a former cemetery, was ceremonially unclean.

It should not be forgotten, however, that this prejudice was but short-lived. At the time of the war with Rome, A.D. 66-70, there seems to have been a colony of Jews in Tiberias of sufficient size and importance to take an active part in its voluntary submission to Vespasian (Robinson, *Biblical Researches in Palestine*, iii, p. 268).

Later on it became, by a strange reversion of feeling, one of the sacred cities of Palestine (Stanley, *Sinai and Palestine*, p. 365; G. A. Smith, *Historical Geography of the Holy Land*, p. 451).

Further, about the middle of the 2nd century A.D., Tiberias became the centre of Jewish learning, and so remained for several centuries. Here the Mishnah, the great mass of traditional law, is said to have been collected and committed to writing. The popularity of this Jewish University continued until the time of S. Jerome, who resorted thither in order to find an instructor in Hebrew (Robinson, iii, p. 268).

Mr. Duncan mentions the opinion of some who think that S. John the Baptist was beheaded, not at Machaerus, as Josephus tells us, but at Herod's palace at Tiberias, adding the remark, "If so, it is possible that one of these underground dungeons may have been his prison."

Josephus (*Ant.*, xviii, v. 2) says the Baptist "was sent a prisoner, out of Herod's suspicious temper, to Machaerus, the castle I before mentioned, and there put to death." He has already recorded in the same chapter the defeat of Herod's forces in an encounter with those of Aretas, evidently in the neighbourhood of Machaerus. The evangelists S. Matthew (xiv, 3) and S. Mark (vi, 17) do not mention the place of the murder.

There seems, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, no reason to doubt the statement of Josephus. See Smith, *Historical Geography*, p. 570 note; Edersheim, *Life and Times*, i, p. 658.

REV. R. D. MIDDLETON.

TRANSLITERATION OF HEBREW AND ARABIC CONSONANTS.

HEBREW.

HEBREW.	ENGLISH.	HEBREW.	ENGLISH.
א	'	כ	<u>kh</u>
ב	b	ל	l
בּ	<u>bh</u>	מ	m
ג	g	נ	n
גּ	<u>gh</u>	ס	s
ד	d	ע	'
דּ	<u>dh</u>	פ	p
ה	h	פּ	f
ו	v, w	צ	<u>z</u>
ז	z	כּ	<u>k</u>
ח	<u>h</u>	ר	r
ט	<u>t</u>	ש	<u>sh</u>
י	y	שׁ	s
כ	k	ת	<u>t</u>
		תּ	<u>th</u>

ARABIC.

ARABIC.	ENGLISH.	ARABIC.	ENGLISH.
ا	'	ض	<u>d</u>
ب	b	ط	<u>t</u>
ت	t	ظ	<u>tz</u>
ث	<u>th</u>	ع	'
ج	g	غ	<u>gh</u>
ح	<u>h</u>	ف	f
خ	<u>kh</u>	ك	<u>k</u>
د	d	ل	l
ذ	<u>dh</u>	م	m
ر	r	ن	n
ز	z	ه	h
س	s	و	w
ش	<u>sh</u>	ي	y
ص	<u>z</u>		

Long vowels marked thus:—ā, ē, ī, ō, ū.

THE
PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE "Narrative of a Journey from Rome to Jerusalem," translated and edited by Mr. Luke, C.M.G., B.Litt., which has been appearing serially in the *Quarterly Statement* will shortly be published by the P.E.F. in a small volume. Some of the earlier chapters have been re-translated and annotated and a valuable "Introduction" added in which Mr. Luke discusses the date of this MS.; an index will also be added. It is perhaps a pity that this interesting travel story cannot appear in the series of the "Palestine Pilgrims' Text Society Library," but, unfortunately, that society was dissolved after the publication of the last volume of the series. The journey of this unknown and unnamed traveller here recorded is a not unworthy addition to these published texts.

We publish here an account by our Honorary Secretary of a visit he made during the recent International Archaeological Congress to the sites of Tell Sandahannah and Beit Jibrin. Dr. Masterman has here collected the chief historical and archaeological facts connected with these sites—or, as he describes it—this site. This is one of the sites in Southern Palestine, a field which the P.E.F. has long made their special sphere, which should be seriously considered when the Committee decide upon a fresh campaign. Another attractive site in the neighbourhood is Tell el-Hesi—called Lachish—which greatly appeals to many old friends of the Fund. There is no doubt that both these sites, the scenes of partial excavations by the Fund in bygone years, would well repay a more exhaustive excavation.

The two outstanding difficulties are lack of funds and lack of a suitable excavator. As regards the first we realize that any excavation in these days needs much more money than in the days when the P.E.F. did so much digging in Southern Palestine. This, however, is probably a difficulty more easy to surmount than the second one. We are in urgent need of a competent Director of Excavations. Our Honorary Secretary, in his address at the Annual Meeting (*Q.S.*, July, 1926, p. 134), mentioned a proposal, originally suggested to us by Professor Garstang, which the Committee view with favour, viz., that if they can find a suitable graduate with the necessary qualities and knowledge they are willing to send him, at their expense, to Palestine, and perhaps Egypt for, say, a year to acquire a knowledge of practical excavation and of local antiquities, with a view to their employing him as Director of Excavation at some such site as has been proposed. For the right man who proposes to give some years to excavation it is a fine opportunity.

The Committee regret the delay in issuing the *Memoir* or *Annual*, 1923-5, on the Ophel excavations. Most of it has been in print for some time. Much of the delay has been due to the addition of valuable material since the original MS. was put into type, and to the compilation, under the supervision of Sir Charles Close, of two important maps. One of these shows the results of all the excavations made upon the Ophel ridge during the last sixty years. The work should be in the hands of Subscribers before Christmas.

The Palestine Museum of Antiquities has now published a *Guide to the Exhibition of Moslem Heraldry in Palestine*, issued by the Department of Antiquities, Jerusalem (January, 1926). It is prepared by Dr. L. A. Mayer of that department, who is responsible for the arrangement of the Exhibition and is engaged in writing a monograph on the subject. The present Exhibition is the first attempt to display the Moslem heraldry of one country and to show its connexion with the contemporary heraldry of the adjacent countries, and all visitors to Palestine will do well to pay it a visit.

The new plan of Jerusalem, on a scale of approximately 1 : 5,000, or about 12 inches to a mile, recently published by the Pro-Jerusalem Society, is now on sale at the P.E.F. office. Unmounted it measures 39 × 34 inches, and the price is 5s. Mounted on cotton and folded to size 8 × 6 inches, price 9s. The latter form is the more convenient, as, owing to its size, the unmounted sheet cannot be sent through the post without a fold.

The Library of the Palestine Exploration Fund contains many duplicate volumes. They may be had separately, and a list, with the price of each volume, has been prepared, and can be obtained on application.

The list of books received will be found below, p. 168 *sq.*

The Committee will be glad to communicate with ladies and gentlemen willing to help the Fund as Honorary Local Secretaries.

It may be well to mention that plans and photographs alluded to in the reports from Jerusalem and elsewhere cannot all be published, but they are preserved in the office of the Fund, where they may be seen by subscribers.

A complete set of the *Quarterly Statements*, 1869-1910, containing some of the early letters (now scarce), with an Index, 1869-1910, bound in the Palestine Exploration Fund cases, can be had. Price on application to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

The price of a complete set of the translations published by the Palestine Pilgrims' Text Society, in 13 volumes, with general index, bound in cloth, is £12 12s. A catalogue describing the contents of each volume can be had on application to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

The Museum at the office of the Fund, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1, is open to visitors every week-day from 10 o'clock till 5 except Saturdays, when it is closed at 1 p.m.

Subscribers in U.S.A. to the work of the Fund will please note that they can procure copies of any of the publications from Prof. Elihu Grant, Honorary General Secretary to the Fund, Haverford College, Pa.

The Committee have also to acknowledge with thanks the following :—

Catalogue of the MSS. in the Hebrew character collected and bequeathed to Trinity College Library by the late William Aldis Wright, Vice-Master. By Herbert Loewe. (Cambridge Univ. Press, 1926.)

Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology, xiii, 1-2. Excavations at Luxor, Nubia, etc.

Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, xii, 1-2. The Egyptian name of Joseph, by Prof. Ed. Naville; Philo and Public Life, by E. R. Goodenough; Egypt and Syria in the First Intermediate Period, by H. Frankfort; etc.

The Near East. June 24: Christendom's most spectacular ceremony, by "Selim"; June 30: Palestine at the League; July 22: The Future of the Wakhabis, by St. John Philby; July 29: The Grand Mecca Conference, by Sirdar Ali Shah.

The Expository Times. August. Recent Excavations in Palestine, by Stanley A. Cook.

The New Judaea.

Zionist Review.

Journal of the Society of Oriental Research. April: Naukratis, a chapter in the history of the Hellenization of Egypt, by E. Marion Smith.

The Homiletic Review.

The American Journal of Philology, xlvii, 2.

The Museum Journal, Pennsylvania, March, 1926.

The Jewish Quarterly Review, July.

Journal of the American Oriental Society, xlvii, 2. Is Canticles an Adonis Litany? by Nathaniel Schmidt.

Journal Asiatique, October-December, 1925.

Revue Biblique, July, 1926: The inscription of Abibaal king of Byblus, by M. Pierre Montet; The Cherubim, by Fathers Dhorme and Vincent; The Gods of Pagan Arabia after Ibn al-Kalbi, by Father Marmardji; A new inscription of the Vth Macedonian Legion, by Father Abiel; International Archaeological Congress in Syria and Palestine, by Father Paul Dhorme, etc.

Biblica, April, 1926.

Conscientia.

Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 1926, part ii.

On the chronology of the strata of Jericho, by Dr. Carl Watzinger ;
Hatshepshu and the Sinaitic inscriptions, by Hubert Grimme,
with a note by Kurt Sethe.

Orientalistische Literaturzeitung, May. Das islamische Damaskus, by
G. Bergsträsser.

Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins, xlix, 3. The excavation of
Shechem, by Dr. Sellin ; Bitolion and Bethleha, by Prof. Alt ;
Extinct animals in Palestine, by J. Aharoni, etc.

Der 'Adschun, Part III. By Prof. Steuernagel.

Zeitschrift für die Alttestamentliche Wissenschaft, 1926, ii. Edomite
genealogies, by I. Moritz ; the Egyptian Bible (the stories of Joseph
and Moses) by S. Luria ; Summary of recent articles on Palestine,
etc., by the Editor (Prof. Gressmann).

Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte. Reprints of articles by Dr. Peter
Thomsen on Gibeah, Gilgal, Glass, Gold, Grave House, Costume, etc.

Archiv für Orientforschung. (International ; ed. by Prof. E. F. Weid-
ner.) Vols. ii ; iii, 1-3. (Includes summaries of excavations and
archaeological research in Palestine and the Near East.)

Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research. April : A day
among the ruins of the 5th-century churches near Antioch, by
Mrs. Stuart Bone.

Kirjath Sepher. A quarterly bibliographical review of the Jewish
national and university library in Jerusalem. June, 1926.

Bible Lands. July : The Slavonic Josephus ; the excavations and
Restoration of the Sphinx.

Al-Mashrik. June : The Beirut museum of antiquities, by M. Ibrahim
Mouawwadh ; July : Gebeil (Byblus), by Ibrahim Bey A. Ghanem ;
An excursion to the north of Lebanon, by P. Antoine Chebli ;
Beirut since 1860, by P. L. Cheikho (who concludes his long survey
of the history and monuments of Beirut in the August issue).

NEA ΣΙΩΝ.

From Mr. Pilcher :

The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, 1926. January, April.

The Committee will be grateful to any subscribers who may be disposed to present to the Fund any of the following books:—

The Memoirs of the Survey of Western Palestine.

The Quarterly Statement, from 1869 up to date.

Duc de Luynes, *Voyage à la Mer Morte* (1864); published about 1874.

K. von Raumer, *Der Zug der Israeliten*. (Leipzig, 1837.)

Lagarde, *Onomastica Sacra* (1887).

New Edition of the Babylonian Talmud, English Translation. Original text edited, formulated, and punctuated by Michael L. Rodkinson.

Revised and corrected by the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise. Published by the New Amsterdam Book Company, New York. Vol. i, *Sabbath*, already in the Library, subsequent volumes wanted.

Sir George Arthur, *The Life of Lord Kitchener*.

Whilst desiring to give publicity to proposed identifications and other theories advanced by officers of the Fund and contributors to the pages of the *Quarterly Statement*, the Committee wish it to be distinctly understood that by publishing them in the *Quarterly Statement* they do not necessarily sanction or adopt them.

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

I give to the Palestine Exploration Fund, London, the sum of _____ to be applied towards the General Work of the Fund; and I direct that the said sum be paid, free of Legacy Duty, and that the Receipt of the Treasurer of the Palestine Exploration Fund shall be a sufficient discharge for the same.

NOTE.—*Three Witnesses are necessary to a Will by the Law of the United States of America, and Two by the Law of the United Kingdom.*

THE P.E.F. MAP OF OPHEL.

By COMMANDANT R. WEILL.¹

I AM very grateful to you for having sent me Father Vincent's letter dealing with the shape of the fortifications at the southern point of the CITY OF DAVID at Jerusalem, the shape, that is, that appears on the new map of the hill published by the Palestine Exploration Fund. I think it my duty, without losing an instant, to forward the explanation for which you have furnished the opportunity, and which the very interesting criticism of our master in Jerusalem renders, indeed, necessary.

To start with, and in order to deal with precise plans and objects, I extract from my large-scale plans the elements of a reduced sketch, drawn quickly but accurately, on which I have drawn only the details of the fortification of the southern spur and the immediate neighbourhood. It is this sketch, on the scale of 1:500, which is attached to this letter. I feel that I am to blame for not having got out this drawing for you on the very day on which you gave me the opportunity of revising the drawing of your map when it was being prepared. I should thus have corrected a certain want of precision from which your fine map is not free on the point in question, of which Father Vincent has indicated the chief element.

By a kind of accident, at this corner, the great Hebrew walls of the lower stage (J2 in my sketch), formerly traced by Bliss, have been drawn after his plans (Bliss and Dickie, *Excavations at Jerusalem*, Pl. XIII), and then the higher scarps of the spur have been drawn after my indications, without the two elements being sufficiently tied together. In the hands of the compiler of the map, things have taken the appearance that the square returns of the walls J2 seem cut off from the foot of the escarpment, to which they should be united, with the result that the stairway coming down to

¹ A translation of a letter from Commandant R. Weill to Sir Charles Close, written with reference to the letter from the Rev. Father H. Vincent which was printed in the *Quarterly Statement* of July, 1926.

the east of the "Jebusite Tower" appears to debouch, at the south point of the hill, in a gap arranged between the point of attachment of J1 and the point of attachment of J2. But this gap (this "gate M" of the letter of Father Vincent, of which he remarks correctly that it does not exist), has never been imagined to exist by anyone; only there is, in the drawing of the new map, a breach of continuity, a graphic lacuna, which everyone can correct without trouble, by pushing the square return of the great lower wall until it touches the scarp, which carries the primitive wall (p-M) in my sketch. For the rest, I am also in agreement with Father Vincent. Some exact details may, however, be interesting.

The Postern-Stairway T and the lower approach N between the walls J2.—It appears certain that, after the erection of the walls J2 (Jewish extension of the second period), the approach N was arranged as a gateway, in prolongation of the stairway T descending the hill. But the disposition of the detail was without doubt complex, and we do not yet know it. Having opened up, in 1924, certain important remains seen by Bliss thirty years before us, I was able to "tie" his old plans with my own on the flank of the hill, and put the walls J2 in position on the general plan, not quite exactly even then, on account of the want of precision of Bliss's plans, but with considerable probability of exactitude. The outlines are those of the present sketch, in which one can see, resting on the return of J2, on the road and in the slopes of the present path, at the points f, layers of great blocks which appear to me to belong to the subjacent construction. One can also see that the stairway T, at its base, is not in alignment with the lower approach N, but is on the right of the wall J2 on the north side of the passage. From this, and from a consideration of the heights, it would appear that the stairway T was received at its lower end, on the platform of this wall J2, from whence supplementary steps led to the bottom of the approach N (to imagine this state of things one must mentally suppress the oblique wall B, which is very late, and has completely changed the aspect of the bottom of the passage, and about which I shall say a word presently). The walls J2 have then been obliged to conform in their disposition round the gateway N to the necessities of making use of the old stairway which climbed the high scarp. The new works had also to take account of other pre-existing works, notably the outflow of Canal IV, which has a short, steep

descent to the valley, as it appears, even in the hollow of the approach N (see the new P.E.F. map). Neither this canal nor the others which run under the spur and in the neighbourhood are drawn in my present sketch.

The outline of the primitive scarp round the Point.—Father Vincent's letter speaks of "the rounded outline . . . enclosing the spur," which "became the objective of the first Hebrew rampart which crossed Tyropoeon valley" . . . (our wall J1), and his rapid sketch shows the projection on the eastern flank of this rounded outline. But here it is important to call attention to the fact that, this kind of "rupture" on the Kidron front is caused by the late wall B, and in no way by the old Canaanite scarp, which on this face of the spur seems to have been quite rectilinear.

The history of the walls which here join, or are superimposed, is the following: On the southern front the primitive wall crowns the steep scarps M1 and M2, which dominate the reservoir basin, then it turns by a sharp angle towards the north, marked, in a straight line, by the huge abutments M and M3, cut into the rock to receive the footings of large block masonry. (The extreme point p has disappeared, used up, in great part destroyed, by the hand of man in making a way up the ascent which leads to the crest of the hill.) In the early times of the Hebrew kingdom, as I have explained at length elsewhere, with the construction of Canal II and of its reservoir the Birket El-hamra, the Tyropoeon was closed by the wall J1, which forms a dam for the reservoir and is prolonged by a great new wall closing in the little valley. This wall, J1, is welded to the base of the extreme point of the acropolis, exactly in prolongation of the rectilinear eastern face. But these new works resulted in the uncovering of the old front of the acropolis at a critical point, namely, that of the ascent of the stairway T: the diversion of Canal II to the side of the hill and its opening through the heart of the masonry of the abutment M caused the total demolition of the scarp at this spot; and the necessity of defending this gap was, no doubt, taken account of in the design which resulted in the construction of the outer walls, J2, not earlier, doubtless, than the middle of the 7th century. If I venture to fix this limit of age, it is because the arrangement of J2, as is noted above, appears to have taken account of Canal IV as pre-existing, and this canal is supplementary to the great Canal of Hezekiah, and somewhat later.

Centuries pass, restorations and destructions succeed each other. At the Byzantine period, if not on a clear site, at least along a front in a state of complete devastation, the splendid wall B was built on a plan which was curiously discordant with that of the underlying archaic scarp: immediately to the south of M3 it bends back a little, then bends in the opposite direction along the outside of the old wall, taking obliquely the abutment M and covering it completely, blocking the opening of Canal IV and the whole of the gateway N; in crossing, it overwhelms with its mass, with the same indifference, the hollow of the stairway T. To-day, the wall B having been in its turn demolished, the abutment M is restored to us, and also the lower steps of stairway T, still in places in disorder and in places much destroyed, but of which the upper steps, preserved by chance, allow us to reconstruct the line with certainty.

Strange as it is at first sight, this outline of the wall B can be perhaps explained if it is noted that the work is, as it were, switched off and attracted towards the exterior by the projection of the wall J2. It is possible that the Byzantine architect sought to join his work to the trace of J2, with rounded angles, so as to prolong his work towards the south, raised on the enormous sub-structures of the old Jewish wall.

I feel that I ought to apologize for the anticipatory character which the foregoing observations have in some places, especially when dealing with the successive systems of aqueducts which cross each other and are superimposed in traversing the promontory, and which the student of the new map will certainly find difficult to understand. Explanations will shortly be available in a summary account of our operations of 1923-24, which will be issued before the complete publication of our plans, which themselves will, I hope, be published before long. Meanwhile, I can only, my dear Colonel, repeat to you my thanks for your friendly communications and ask you to believe me, etc.

Paris, 17th June, 1926.

BEIT JIBRÎN AND TELL SANDAHANNAH.

By E. W. G. MASTERMAN.

THESE names, Beit Jibrîn and Tell Sandahannah, probably convey little to a large number of people who, as Biblical students or as tourists, are familiar with the most famous of the sites of Palestine. And yet they mark the sites of a succession of towns bearing various names which were very important indeed in bygone ages. I shall, in what follows, treat these two localities as one, as I think there is no doubt that historically they are one, and that the great fortified city—Mareshah, Moresheth, Marissa—which flourished from some centuries before the period of the Hebrew monarchy down to shortly before the Christian era, is the direct predecessor of the city Betogabra, and the later Eleutheropolis. The last-named in Roman times arose almost at the foot of the Tell, and survived under various names through the Roman, Byzantine, Arab, and Crusading days as a city of great importance. The site is a beautiful one, surrounded by all the best country of the Shephelah—fruitful fields and great groves of olives, and, doubtless, in happier days, vineyards, orchards, and forests. It is, moreover, a most important meeting-place of great roads. Here converge roads from Hebron, from Jerusalem, and from the sites of other great cities which flourished along the foothills to the north and north-west. Through here pass well-worn routes to Ashkelon and Gaza, and to many once important sites to the south, such as Lachish and Beersheba. From this spot, when the city was named Eleutheropolis,¹ the distances of towns and cities were measured, and alongside many of the high roads to-day there still remain some of the milestones which recorded the distances of this city.

A city so situated upon the great approaches to the country of Judaea was necessarily fortified—as were similar sites in the debatable land between the Hebrews and the Philistines or Egyptians; and this position as a frontier fort was renewed in the unsettled days of the Crusades.

¹ In the *Onomasticon*.

There is abundant evidence in this small area of the successive civilizations which have here flourished through the ages. We have the cave-dwellers, who made their dwellings in the more ancient of the vast and complicated caves with which the hill-side of Tell Sandahannah is riddled. Excavation has shown that the hill-top has plentiful remains of the Hebrew monarchy. Of the succeeding period, when Greek civilization flourished, we have witnessed the uncovering by Bliss and Macalister of the plan of the whole ancient city, while the tombs of that period are unique in the land. Roman ruins of great walls and mosaics are overlaid by the fortifications of the Crusaders. The Crusading Church of St. Anna (originally doubtless a Byzantine foundation), the remains of which lie upon a hill to the north of the village, has given rise to the name "Sandahannah," applied to this lofty *tell*. The present village of a thousand inhabitants covers a mere fraction of the area of the great city of the earlier Christian centuries.

Beit Jibrîn has recently become of more practical interest to the residents and visitors to Palestine, because of the opening of a good motor-road by which this site can be included in one of the most fascinating and easy all-day motor-drives in Southern Palestine. Before briefly describing this drive I would like to mention something of my previous visits to this site. In the summer of 1893 I broke my journey to Gaza by spending a by no means too comfortable night, in company with Dr. A. Paterson, of Hebron, in a room of the Sheikh's house. My only interest then in Beit Jibrîn was what I had read of the wonderful caves there, and I broke my journey in order to get a hurried glimpse of them. In 1900, however, I had a much better opportunity, as I spent a few never-to-be-forgotten days with Dr. Bliss and Mr. (now Professor) Macalister, who were engaged in excavating the summit of Tell Sandahannah. Even more fascinating than the excavations were the visits I made with Mr. Macalister to the labyrinth of bell-shaped caves, to the great columbarium locally called *es-sûk* ("the market"), and to many tombs. Unfortunately the opening of tombs initiated, or stimulated, by our excavations, became for the natives of Beit Jibrîn an all too popular habit, and so, when the scientific excavations were over, the people occupied their abundant leisure by searching for further tombs to pillage. The result of some of these efforts were found (1901) by Dr. Peters, of New York, and Dr. Thiersch, of Munich, who,

when reaching this place a few months later, found the now famous "Painted Tombs of Marissa" rifled and irreparably injured, though still presenting features of considerable archaeological interest on account of the very curious paintings upon the walls—especially the animal figures. Dr. Peters shortly afterwards kindly asked me, with Dr. Merrill, the United States Consul in Jerusalem, to come and see the tombs. We had a delightful cross-country ride from Jerusalem, pitched our tents at the foot of Tell Sandahannah, and spent the next day in the tombs copying the couple of hundred Greek inscriptions rudely scratched up the soft walls.

My last visit to this site was in the spring of the present year (1926), when a visit there was a part of the programme of the International Archaeological Congress. The day's drive was all the more wonderful to me because of the difficulties of my previous visits. It seems even now difficult to realize that we did so much in one day; and yet we did it so easily that any average tourist could undertake it, if done as ours was, in the month of April. The weather was warm and sunny, the roads firm and hard, and the fields were green and bedecked with flowers. I should like very briefly to mention our route, in the hope that others may realize the opportunities now offered them to visit with ease and comfort a large section of country which, a few years ago, was only within reach of the leisurely traveller, prepared either to camp or to rough it for the night in native houses.

Our day's programme took us first to Bethlehem and the Church of the Nativity, so greatly improved since the war by the removal of the ugly screen in front of the sanctuary; then to the Pools of Solomon, now repaired and protected from defilement, and all three filled with clear blue water; and thence to Hebron, where we had the high privilege—seldom accorded to a large party like ours—of visiting the sacred Haram, the mosque over the traditional Cave of Machpelah, so long resolutely closed to the "Infidel." We viewed the cenotaphs, with their sumptuous embroidered coverings, which stand—or are supposed to stand—over the actual tombs of the Patriarchs in the cave below. We were invited to peer down the well-like opening and to view by the light of a lowered candle the floor of the cave itself. Rejoining our motor-cars we resumed our way. Returning a little by the road by which we came, we then turned off westwards and pursued a picturesque mountain road down

through winding valleys now showing great shelves of barren rock where once stood terraces for vineyards and olives. On reaching the foothills, the valleys opened out into rich corn lands dotted on all sides with clumps of ancient olive trees under some of which, a little short of our destination, we lunched; but our conductor would allow us no siesta, and soon we again mounted our cars, and in a few minutes reached the rather straggling and untidy village of Beit Jibrin. Time allowed of our seeing only two samples of the archaeological remains. We were first conducted, by the official guardian of the antiquities, to some remarkable mosaics, over which the Antiquities Department of the Government have raised a building for protection against wind, rain, and robbers. Two of these mosaics belonged to a Roman villa of about A.D. 200, but the largest, with many birds and beasts, which lies at a higher level, appears to have been the floor of a Christian church of some three centuries later.

We then took the road running southwards, passing the lofty Tell Sandahannah to our right and the ruins of the Church of St. Anna on the left, and so visited the famous Marissa tombs. Though guarded to some extent under the Turks when they were first found, they have been considerably damaged during the war, when all effort to protect them ceased. Besides wilful damage, great deterioration has set in through the effect of light and air upon the paintings: they have very much faded during the twenty-five years since I first visited them. One could not but be thankful, as one peered around at the half-perished procession of weird animals depicted on the walls of the tombs, that a permanent record of what they were like has been made in the facsimile paintings published in the P.E.F. volume, *The Painted Tombs of Marissa*.

Compelled to leave all too soon, we threaded our way northwards through the fine groves of ancient olive trees of Beit Jibrin and took the route along the remarkable north-to-south valley which marks off the division of the Shephelah from the mountains of Judaea. Our way lay through the frontier lands, the scene of many battles in the past. As we passed below the great hill of Tell Zakariya—once the strongly fortified Azekah—we noticed several milestones recording the fact that we were following a Roman road, doubtless traversed by many chariots in the early Christian centuries. We crossed a shoulder of the hill of 'Ain esh-Shems, with the remains of the convent

excavated by Dr. Mackenzie and Mr. Newton, and the *wely* where the finds were stored—where I had spent many hours in the two years just before the fateful 1914. We crossed the railway near the station formerly called Deir Aban (now Artuf), and obtained a near view of the flourishing little Jewish colony of that name with the lofty *wely* of Zorah towering up to our left. Then winding through the hills we reached the Jaffa-Jerusalem road at Bab-el-Wad, and rapidly ran home for a late tea.

The History of the Site.

Mareshah, under the name of Mukrashti, is mentioned in the Tell el-Amarna tablets. We gather from the context that it was a fortified city, as it is recorded that the people of Lachish (Tell el-Hesi)—a near neighbour to the east—seized the city from the representatives of the King of Egypt. Of the interesting period between this and the coming of the Hebrews, which has proved so fruitful in Egyptian remains in other excavations in Palestine, we know nothing; but it is difficult to imagine that records of these centuries are not still awaiting the spade of the excavator of the site. When the Hebrews came, according to Joshua xv, 42, Mareshah became one of the “cities of Judah in the Lowland.” In 2 Chron. xi, 8–12, Rehoboam is described as “building cities of defence for Judah,” of which Mareshah was one. “In every city he put shields and spears and made them exceeding strong,” but not strong enough to prevent Shishak from taking Jerusalem (2 Chron. xii, 9), of which Mareshah was an outpost. In the reign of King Asa “Zerah the Ethiopian, with an army of a thousand thousand and three hundred chariots,” came here and was defeated in “the Valley of Zephathah at Mareshah” (2 Chron. xiv, 9, 10). Mareshah was the native city of Eliazer ben Dodovah, who prophesied evil things against Jehoshaphat’s ships of Tarshish (2 Chron. xx, 37), and a more famous prophet came from there if—as many scholars believe—Moreseth-Gath, from which the Prophet Micah came, is identical with Mareshah (Micah i, 15; Jer. xxvi, 10). During the captivity of the Jews in Babylonia the Idumeans or Edomites, pushed north by the Nabateans, advanced into Judæan territory and occupied Mareshah. The evidence of the painted tombs teaches us also that the city was partially colonized by Phoenicians from Sidon.

Though Greek influence at this time softened the city's name to *Marissa*, the old name survives to-day at some ruins near by called Khurbet Mar'ash. In 163 B.C. Judas Maccabaeus "did not leave off fighting with the Idumeans, but pressed upon them on all sides and took from them the city of Hebron, and demolished all its fortifications, and set all its towers on fire, and burnt the country of the foreigners and the city Marissa" (Josephus, *Ant.* XII, viii, 6). Half a century later (110 B.C.) John Hyrcanus "took Dora and Marissa, cities of Idumaea, and subdued all the Idumeans." He permitted them to stay in their country only on condition that they became Jews (Josephus, *Ant.*, XIII, ix, 1); but whatever restrictions the Maccabaeans imposed in their political liberties were removed by Pompey, who restored to it—as to other cities of importance—its freedom (*ibid.*, XIV, iv, 4), and Gabinius shortly afterwards re-fortified it (*ibid.*, XIV, v, 3). The end, however, of this hill-top city came in 40 B.C., when the Parthians finally destroyed it. The first mention of the reoccupation—probably on the site of Beit Jibrîn itself—is the account (Josephus, *Wars*, IV, viii, 1) of the destruction by Vespasian of all the strongholds of Idumaea, and his capture of two villages in the midst of Idumaea named Begabris (emended from "Betaris") and Caphertobas.

When next we find mention of the city is during the *pax Romana*, when people were no longer compelled, under conditions of difficulty and discomfort, to occupy the summits of lofty hills, but could build their houses in security near their springs and wells, their orchards and their cornfields. This happened at many sites in Palestine, and here led to the foundations of the new city being laid where Beit Jibrîn is to-day. Ptolemy, in the 2nd century, mentions it as *Betegabra*, and in the Talmud it occurs as *Beit Gabrin*. When beautified and enlarged in the 3rd century it received the name of *Eleutheropolis*. It became the seat of a bishop, roads on every side were measured from it as a centre. But there is clear evidence that this Greek name was never accepted by the Semites; the last mention of Eleutheropolis is in 796, when the city was destroyed by the Saracens. After that this Greek name so entirely disappeared that, when Dr. Robinson was making his "Researches" it was only by careful exploration and measurements from the known sites that he was able to prove that this had actually been the site of Eleutheropolis. His demonstration was so complete that it has never since been disputed.

The geographer el-Mukaddasi (10th century) mentions *Beit Jebri'l*—in another passage *Beit Jebra'il*—as one of the half-dozen great cities of the mountains of Palestine. It is “a city, partly in the hill country, partly in the plain. The district sends its produce to the capital [Ramleh]. It is the emporium for the neighbouring country, and a land of riches and plenty, possessing fine domains. The population, however, is now on the decrease and impotence has possession of many of its men.”

Istakhri and Ibn Haukal, in the same century, mention Beit Jibrîn as one of the towns of “Filastin” conquered by the Arab General el-Amir Ibn el ‘As. In the time of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem it was called by the Crusaders *Gibelin*. It was fortified by King Fulk in 1134, was destroyed by Saladin after the battle of Hattin (1187), but was occupied in 1191 by Richard Cœur de Lion, and one of his armies camped here. Shortly afterwards the Knights of St. John erected a castle there, and to them doubtless belong the ruins of the Church of St. Anna. The Arab historian Yakût of the 13th century mentions it as one of a dozen of the greatest cities of Palestine. It was destroyed by Beibars and never recovered its former prosperity. In 1551 the Turks—as is shown by a dated inscription on the spot—erected an irregular castle here. The town appears to have remained little but a village—a shadow of its old magnificence—and such it is to-day, an unattractive village of poor stone and mud dwellings inhabited by about a thousand Moslem fellahin.

Here, then, we have a site—or, if you will, two sites within two square miles—which has a long history of occupation as a fortified city from the earliest times right down to the Turkish regime. It was besieged by the Khabiri, fortified by Rehoboam, held by the later kings till the Babylonian invasion, and later by the Idumeans; it was captured by Judas Maccabaeus, and later by John Hyrcanus, and finally destroyed by the Parthians. After being rebuilt, under the name Begabris, at the foot of the *tell*, it was destroyed by Vespasian. In the reign of Septimus Severus it had privileges and a new name conferred upon it, and entered upon some centuries of prosperity and greatness. After its destruction by the Moslems it again flourished during the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem, was captured by Saladin, recaptured by Richard, and held as an outpost of the diminished kingdom for over half a century.

The Site as a Field of Excavation.

Such a site is well worthy of our consideration as a site for further excavation. First, as regards the *tell*, only the Greek city, and that the latest, has been uncovered, and yet in the short three months which Dr. Bliss was able to excavate there no inconsiderable amount of archaeological finds were made. Not only was the whole ground-plan of the latest city laid bare, but a number (some 40) of Greek inscriptions, mostly imprecatory spells, were found, and also a collection of so-called "revenge dolls"—figures made of lead, named after an enemy, on which damage could be inflicted which, it was believed, would cause similar injury to the enemy by sympathetic magic.

The whole of this work lasted less than three months. On June 4th, as Dr. Bliss writes, "the camp was moved to Tell Sandahannah, and excavations were begun the next day. . . . On August 28th the *tell* had resumed the appearance it had when we first broke ground. A traveller walking the next day over its flat top would never have suspected that a few days before he could have strolled through the streets of a town, entered its houses, examined its walls, counted its towers."

What are three months for the excavation of such a site? I venture to say that we have here a site of quite exceptional promise—practically untouched, except as regards the Greek period. The extraordinary caves—though many have been mapped—yet present an unanswered problem as regards their origin, and the most ancient of all may quite possibly exist below the remains of the ancient city. The Hebrew city of Mareshah has been reached in only two trial pits, and the pre-Hebrew city which must have existed somewhere is completely undiscovered.¹ The site is not built upon; there is no *wely* and no modern cemetery to limit the field of work, and there are no trees requiring compensation for their removal. As has been shown, it is remarkably accessible by road and is not far from the railway at Deir Aban (Artuf). The heat in the dry season is mitigated by fresh breezes from the sea, and the rain, which is less here than in the mountains, should never interfere with the work for more than a few days at a time. I should judge the site is as healthy as any field of excavation in the land. It is a site where the often embarrassing problem of disposal of the rubbish is unusually

¹ See *Excavations in Palestine* (1898-1900), p. 32.

simple, for all the steep sides of the *tell* are available for the purpose, with loss to no one. The people of Beit Jibrîn, however much they may have been in recent years successful robbers of tombs, are not hostile to regular excavations, and they have by now, we may hope, been educated to the idea that "treasure hunting" is not the main object of the excavator. They have had a Government official dwelling in the village for some time to guard the existing antiquities. The *tell* itself would not require very expensive labour to clear it entirely—nothing, for example, compared with Tell el-Mutasellim or Tell Beisan or even, one might say, Gezer. On the *tell* there are no accumulations of Arab or Roman occupations, as the successive cities of the Christian centuries were built elsewhere. At a very few feet down the remains of the period of the Hebrew Monarchy would be reached. The history of the *tell*, its occupation by Idumeans, its close contact with the Philistines, and its history going back at least to the time of the XVIIIth Egyptian Dynasty, all suggest that the archaeological remains should be of special interest to students of the Old Testament. The possibility of prehistoric remains in the countless caves excavated in the hill is one which will appeal to many, and even if such were not forthcoming the problem of the origin of these caves is of sufficient importance to justify an expedition specially equipped for their complete investigation.

At the same time, should funds permit, there is a vast field for possible exploration among the abundant ruins around Beit Jibrîn itself. Of this village, Robinson (*Biblical Researches*, II, p. 25) writes as follows :—

"Here is a village, with ruins, apparently of different ages, and more extensive and massive than any we saw in Palestine, except the substructures of the ancient temple at Jerusalem and the Haram at Hebron. They consist of the remains of a fortress of immense strength, in the midst of an irregular rounded enclosure, encompassed by a very ancient and strong wall. This outer wall was built of large squared stones, uncemented. It has been mostly thrown down ; but on the northern side it is still several feet in height, running along the southern bank of the water-bed of the wady which comes down from the E.N.E. In the other quarter also it is still distinctly to be traced. Along this wall on the inside, towards the west and north-west, is a row of ancient massive vaults with fine round arches

of apparently the same age as the wall itself. These are now nearly covered by the accumulated rubbish, yet some of them still serve as dwellings for the inhabitants. The northern wall of this exterior enclosure, representing the diameter from east to west, measured six hundred feet, and the other diameter cannot be much less. The character of this wall and of these vaults leaves no doubt that they are of Roman origin," etc.

In suggesting that the P.E.F. should take up this work it may be objected that a new site—a new *tell* with possibly a Biblical name—is likely to have a greater popular appeal. But it must be remembered that the number of really important *tells* favourable for excavation in Western Palestine is not very great. Some *tells* are occupied by buildings, others are too large for our resources, some hold out no promise of much return for our expenditure. Secondly, all archaeologists will agree that no *tell* should be abandoned after a very incomplete examination, such as that to which Tell Sandahannah was submitted, and the fact that the P.E.F. has already worked there and has published two volumes¹ dealing with the site is a strong reason that our Society, rather than another, should complete the unfinished work. Tell el-Mutassellim is now being excavated by the Americans, after an interval of many years, in a more thorough manner than was attempted when the Germans carried out their first, but very incomplete, work there some years ago, and this example of the completion of an abandoned site is one which we may be wise to take to heart.

Note.—I wish to acknowledge my indebtedness to Professor Macalister, who has read through my MS. and made several valuable suggested alterations and suggestions. He says: "I am cordially in sympathy with the proposal to return to Sandahannah, and if I were not fixed in my present job would envy the man who has the chance to do it scientifically."

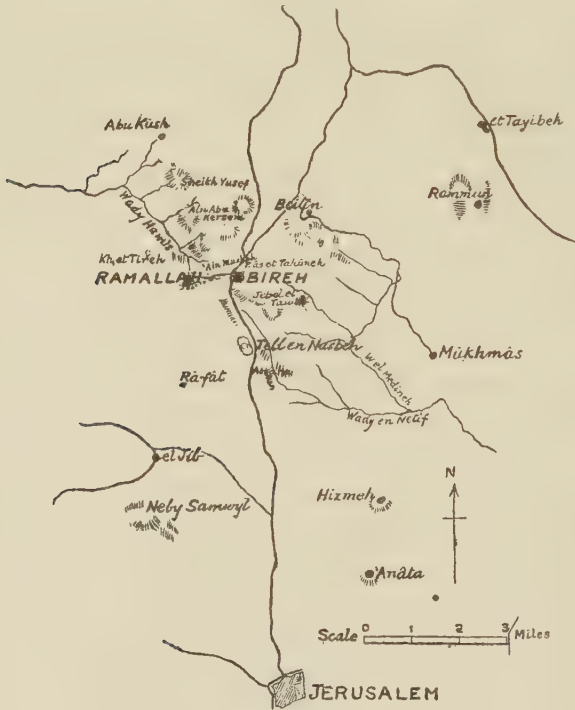
¹ *Excavations in Palestine (1898-1900); Painted Tombs at Marissa (Mareshah).*

RĀMALLĀH.

SIGNS OF THE EARLY OCCUPATION OF THIS AND OTHER SITES.

By PROF. ELIHU GRANT.

THE traditions of the present populations of the modern Arab villages in Palestine do not reach back very far. One hundred—two hundred, perhaps—rarely are more years condensed in the tales



Sketch-map of Rāmallāh and the district.

that appear to have ancestral continuity. Farther back than that, fancy may leap any distance and talk of Crusaders, Solomon, or even of Noah, with equal familiarity.

In the region that lies from ten to fifteen miles north of Jerusalem, in the village of Rāmallāh and its neighbours, and in the country between them, are numerous indications of population

far earlier than can be named in the traditions of the present inhabitants. This country is to be seen best in sweeping gaze from such vantage points as the burgh at Rāmallāh, from the tower on the eminence north of el-Bīreh, known locally as Rās et-Tahūneh, and from Jebel Tawīl, east of el-Bīreh. The watershed of middle Palestine which directs the waters, westward toward the Mediterranean, or eastward toward the Ghōr (Jordan-Dead Sea region) runs between Rāmallāh and el-Bīreh. These two villages are now joined along a fine automobile road, and the way between is pretty well built up with dwellings, offices, and schools. All the connecting land now so easily traversed was but field and rough pasture-land twenty-five years ago. Just in front of the Friends' Boys' School is a spot on which a bit of local history was made about a century ago. The old men call the place *mahat el-mudāfa'* (محطة المدافع), emplacement of the guns, because Ibrahim Pasha, overrunning the land from Egypt, here beat the opposition of the el-Bīreh people decisively. They had placed their guns and spread their supply of powder on cloths, probably on abayehs, on the height of Rās et-Tahūneh, but sparks from Ibrahim's fire set off their powder.

But the antiquity of the sister villages goes immensely farther back than these events. We have picked up very early pottery around Rās et-Tahūneh. The wide views from that point, northward and to the right and left, take in a land that must often have been contested between Israel and Judah in the days of the two kingdoms. It is a hollow expanse of semi-fertile ground, naturally open to the opposing strength of hostile tribes. Here north and south must have battled. It is too scanty for military importance in these days, but was well suited for hand-to-hand exploits of champions and for the movements of warriors in archaic days. Just where the new carriage-road ascends beyond the winter pond (*bālū'a*), north of el-Bīreh, are the three parallel walls of huge polygonal stones, piled there in prehistoric times, and fronted by ancient flint fields.

El-Bīreh will be returned to soon, but we should like now to mention the valleys which begin near here and Ramallah. Many rock-cut tombs are to be seen in these valleys. They are of a type generally dated between Persian and New Testament times.¹

¹ Frequently referred to simply as Jewish.

In every direction from Rāmallāh, in the valley sides, the tombs are found wherever comparatively seamless rock affords the proper material from which to cut them. One sees them all the way down the valleys that go toward the Mediterranean. They are often discovered by the natives after rain and frost action cause the earth to settle in cracks above or in front of them. Those that are known have been rifled, and stand open to the air. Many have been destroyed in the course of quarrying, and doubtless some of them were cut in the sides of abandoned quarries. Several are observed in the village of el-Bireh, one is to be seen in Rāmallāh in the dooryard of Dr. Saadullah. Sometimes the gaping hole of the entrance leads horizontally to a vestibule from which niches, or galleries, lead off, and sometimes the visitor descends into a pit from which a simple, or complex, accommodation for the bodies was cut at the sides. Both *arcosolia* and *kokim* are found as receptacles. Just under the hill at the north of Rāmallāh, near the spring named 'Ayn Miṣbāḥ, is a cluster of tombs. The valley just here bears the local name Wady Mughārah, or Cave Valley, probably with reference to those cavernous tombs in which modern children have played as they went to picnic under the near-by trees.¹

Just north of 'Ayn Miṣbāḥ² is a hill, empty at the top except for signs of former occupation. On it pottery fragments dating back to 1500 B.C. were found. It is perhaps referred to as Khirbet 'Ayn Abu Kerzam as often as by any designation, though I heard also the name Khirbet 'Ayn Miṣbāḥ. Evidences of ancient building, as well as signs of soldier occupation during the World War, are noted.

'Ayn Abu Kerzam, or Umm Kerzam, as sometimes heard, is on the opposite side of the hill from 'Ayn Miṣbāḥ, northward. Still north from this 'Ayn Abu Kerzam, about twenty minutes' walk, is another spring near rich land and olive-trees, and in the cliff sides there are many of the type of tomb under discussion. In one of them were eight *kokim*.

Such burial-places would be the property of the well-to-do and of the nobility. Their design and execution indicate the skill of a trained guild, or craft, and they would be an expensive luxury

¹ On the use of *maghārah* (Ar. cave) for tomb, see *Annual of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem*, Vols. II-III, 1921-2, p. 80, note 2 (article by Worrell).

² *Misbāḥ* is a strong suggestion of *Misṣpāḥ* (Heb. מִצְפָּה).



VIEW OF MUKHMĀS.



MUKHMĀS: OLD STONE AS DOOR-JAMB.



ET TAYIBEH : OLD STONE WORK.



ET TAYIBEH : REMAINS OF TOWER.

that comparatively few families could afford. The population at the time of their construction might be guessed as a certain proportion of the common folk to the grandees who were laid away in such tombs. The destruction of such makes a census of them impossible now. Certainly those that have been spared are a considerable number, and more will doubtless open up.

Go in any direction you will from Rāmallāh, and the vineyards, orchards, and grain-lands, or even pasture, are apt to yield signs of former occupation. There are many springs in and about the village, though they are seldom strong, until one reaches such as 'Ayn Kānyeh and 'Ayn Jeriyūt. Springs would themselves be a guide to one looking for ancient abodes and the paths to them. Besides those Rāmallāh springs mentioned in *The People of Palestine*, there is 'Ayn el-Balady (slightly brackish) in the middle of the village, and one newly found, called 'Ayn ed-Dilby.¹ Bir ed-Dayr is a half-hour's slow walk on the road from Rāmallāh to Rafat. When one adds the famous spring at el-Bireh and the waters of Kh. 'Atāra ('Ayn en-Nusbeh) one realizes that a three-mile circuit hereabouts was a fairly fertile region always.

The village of Rāmallāh² itself, one of the most prosperous and modern-looking in the land, shows unmistakable signs of much earlier settlement than the present dwellers know. At the very centre of the highest ground stands the burgh, or watch-tower (Gr. πύργος). It was probably the nucleus of the modern settlement, and important also in whatever preceded modern Rāmallāh, at any time. Such towers are found in many modern villages at the natural defensive centre of the complex of dwellings. From the top the watcher, if he sees signs of a raid, warns the villagers who are at work in the fields, orchards, and vineyards surrounding. In Rāmallāh the burgh is in the *ḥamūly*,³ or tribe, of Shakkarah. In that quarter, named Salāt Hanny (سلاد حني), we noticed many ancient stones built into the

¹ M. E. Kelsey reports this as 1½ hours west of Rāmallāh among the figs, or beyond.

² See article by Albright in *Annual of the American School of Oriental Research*, Vol. IV, 1922-3, pp. 112 sqq., especially p. 114 sq. (Ramah of Samuel = Rāmallāh = Arimathaea). He quotes Ewald, *Geschichte des Volkes Israel*, Vol. II, p. 550.

³ حمائل, plural حمولي.

houses, and it is not hard to believe the well-informed native who told us that just beneath the surface are more such stones. They have the bossed centres and drafted margins of the stone dressing and blocks loosely called Herodian or Jewish. Had they been brought from far they would in all probability have been cracked and fashioned into more convenient sizes for transport. But it would appear that they have been up-ended close to where they were found. This applies especially to the large block now used as a jamb, measuring 39 by 37 by 24 inches. This would not be too large to carry a long distance for a building whose stones were to be in proportion, but for a modern builder, using the small building-stones characteristic of the dwellings and the period of this village, the toil and expense of bringing these ancient blocks any considerable distance uphill to scatter them among the houses of the neighbourhood is impractical in act or thought. The fine arch near the house of Fraym Yusat (فرام یوست) remains to delight the eye, though having no modern use. A trifling suggestion of antiquity is noted in two Jewish coins found by our first group of boys in the Friends' School-yard twenty-five years ago, in what is now known as the Harb house at the eastern end of the village. Of course they may have been dropped there at any time previously. The slab from a Christian structure in one of the rooms of the house was brought from Dayr Diwān. Its Greek inscription has been published: "For the repose of Solomon the presbyter" is a rendering.¹

From the burgh of Rāmallāh fine views are had of the tree-clad terraces, the hills, the ravines, and all the land that so swiftly descends towards the Mediterranean, in plain sight thirty-five miles away. Rāmallāh had excellent defence on that side because of its natural position. This is even more apparent if one stands on any of the hills a half-mile or more away and looks toward what must always have been the most prominent hill site in the region.

Et-Tireh is one such natural outwork of Rāmallāh at less than a mile distant. Here in the olive orchards are ruins, within and without the walled-in property of the Greek Church. Within the compound a church ruin is outlined on the ground at one corner.

¹ *P.E.F.Q.S.*, October, 1904, p. 382; also *The People of Palestine*, Elihu Grant (Lippincott), p. 157.

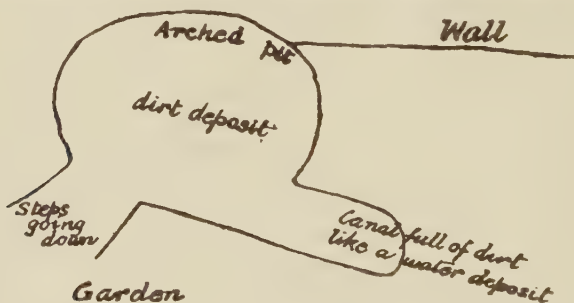
Its few remaining capital and column fragments are of the plainest description. There is suggestion that this site was occupied before the days of the church, for a villa, or for a temple even. Old pottery would carry the date back of Christian times, and on the outside of the compound wall, under a pomegranate bush, south-east of the church site, is the outline of a small gate, or door, evidently to a structure, earlier and larger than the church. In the grounds outside the compound are many ancient stones. The kasr, or tower, for the modern plantation is built of such.

Beneath the ground of the church is a cave and subterranean press with cistern and many cuttings. The place has been worked over at different times and turned to various uses, one of which may have been a chapel. The side walls of the large underground chamber once had slabs lining them, as the holes for the clamps, or pins, show. What was once a well has been broken through and enlarged. At one time this was a press-room for making olive-oil. Here are the press-bed, mill, several little caves, rooms, drip-pits, and niches, one in the form of a cross, crudely cut, with basin cut at the foot, for holy water, perhaps. It may be that we see here at et-Tiréh the successively smaller and more hidden places for Christian worship as the faith shrank in fortunes in that neighbourhood. Something similar may be traced in the different places of discarded sanctity at Rāmallah. Or the cave here and the one at Rāmallah may have been the most primitive places for the Christian worshippers in the respective localities after the modern settlements were made (*cf.* the sacred cave in the village of Neby Samwil). In the village of Rāmallah are three abandoned places of worship. One was a little cave sanctuary near the old threshing-floor, in a district now largely built over. (See *The People of Palestine*, p. 196.) I did not identify these, cave or threshing-floor, on my last visit. Then there is the dismantled Greek Church in the centre of the village near the 'Ayn el-Balady, in the hamāly of Ḥadadeh. Most mysterious is that debatable sanctuary called el-Khalil, or the Mosque, simply. El-Khalil, *i.e.* "Abraham," would indicate the Haram rights of Hebron.¹

¹ See article by Prof. C. C. McCown on Muslim shrines in Palestine, Vols. II-III, *Annual of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem*, 1923, pp. 47 *sqq.*

On our trips to Rāfāt, Jeba', and Neby Samwil, in one direction, or past Shaykh Yusef towards Abu Kush,¹ in another, or beyond el-Bireh, towards Baytin, again to Jebel Tawīl, Hizmeh, Mukhmās, we saw the signs here mentioned of former populations in ages probably both early and late Old Testament in date, and even in the New Testament period. Springs, paths, fertile pockets of land, tombs, caves, sanctuaries, and the huge building-blocks of late Jewish and Roman times, make the usual suggestive combination.

At el-Bireh the Crusading structures have overlaid the earlier remains and doubtless have helped to obliterate them, even as the modern inhabitants are destroying much of the work of the Christians. The picturesque walls remaining from the old church which we used to measure and photograph have gone flat, and only



Sketch of the catch-pool of this system.²

a sacred enclosure, made of the building material, remains; but in neighbouring houses and in the yard of mosque and guest-room the scattered stones may be seen in new uses. The fine ruin of the ancient Khan has suffered but little in twenty years. In the neighbourhood of the great spring are ruined waterworks, perhaps of Crusading time. A huge cistern south of the spring shows a retaining wall two metres thick, with an overflow in the gardens south of that.

‘Ayn Nusbeh, with Kh. ‘Atāra, has a current interest because of the excavations which are now proceeding at the site. We went over it and were reminded by certain features of those at Tell el-Fūl. There are signs of use by soldiery recently. It was always a well-watered

¹ Look on the left of the road thither for ‘Amudeh (or ‘Amudiyeh), a ruin so called by the natives because of the columns.

² Perhaps the whole was a Crusading pool.

site, or sites, has plenty of pottery sherds, and while there are no enormous stones now remaining in sight, there are many of considerable size. Terracing and *rujoom* work has been carried on by moderns towards the northern portion of the place, and much of the ground is under cultivation. The site of an important building was photographed. At the north-east is a sloping bastion exposed. Two pictures were taken of a wall that seemed earlier than any Arab work, certainly. Farthest south, of all the parts visited, is a wall of large blocks, unhewn. Professor Badé of Berkeley, California, is at work excavating the site, with a view to testing the various identifications which have been proposed for it.

Rāfāt, three-quarters of an hour's walk from Rāmallāh, has a mosque and a shrine, or wely, with the name "esh-shekh Muhammed er-Rāfāti," and pertains to the Jerusalem district. Although the village has the reputation of being fanatical, we were received pleasantly. The population may be about 220. North of the village are several open rock-cut tombs. One had a vestibule over 12 feet wide. Another had a vestibule 6 feet square, with the doorway leading into the chamber, cut rounding at the top. Still another reversed this with a rectangular doorway within the rounding façade. This façade was 4 feet high and 3 feet across. Within was a large chamber.

The mosque at Rāfāt has a yard with the most pitiful tree in it, supported by a pole. Nothing is left of the tree except the central stem -no top; presumably it is dead. Elsewhere this testimony to the veneration for a tree that the devout have not been able to keep alive is apparent in mosque yards.

El-Jīb is on a sightly hill, very like a miniature Samaria. One end of the site is occupied by the modern village of 600. The unoccupied portion of the site looks like a good prospect for the excavator. In the village is an old cave, probably once sepulchral, used now as an oven. Bread is baked there, and cooking pots (*kidry*) were being dried within. The dark and sooty house of Abdullah Abu Drabbeh was a cave, once a tomb, as the loculi show.

About a half mile west of el-Jīb is a gaping cave, 30 feet broad (*i.e.* from front to back), an old sepulchral chamber 10 feet high, with fifteen burial places remaining. There are three columns hewn from the rock, and signs of a fourth. Evidently there was much cutting away at the front. West from this cave

is a large rock-hewn and plastered cistern with a tall supporting column. There are signs that soldiers occupied the cave in recent war time. Both of these caves are on the slope of a hill, the site of an old occupation, as the ruins show. The ploughed ground contains many sherds.

Besides the famous mosque at Neby Samwil is a small wely of shāykh Abdullah which is a cave, once a tomb, 5 feet across. It is now closed with a wooden door. There were many sooty lamps about, a plate with ashes, probably for burning incense. For other welis in this place see the article by Prof. McCown, Vols. II-III, *Annual of the American School in Jerusalem*, p. 56 sq.

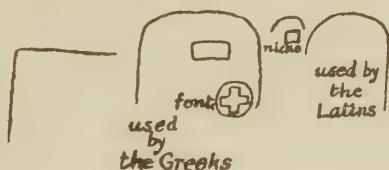
The village of Mukhmās has a population of about 360, divided into three *humūlies*, or tribes, Dar Abu 'Ali, Dar Kana'an, and Dar el-Hajj (in order of size). It is one of that thirsty line extending from 'Anāta to et-Tayibeh on the frontier of cultivation overlooking the Ghōr. The houses of Mukhmās contain many ancient stones—indeed, in places about the village it would appear as if the dwellings were largely constructed of such. The familiar Roman dressing is often seen. Capitals and parts of columns, old cistern rims, and other fragments are abundant. The ruins are extensive and there are signs of early occupation all about the tell. Much ash and old lime, signs of former occupation, cover the surface of the orchards, vineyards, and gardens for many acres. North of the village is an ancient cemetery with rock-cut tombs. Rock cuttings abound. We saw a number of underground tombs to which steps led down. The entrance would be guarded by a round, or rolling stone, 30 inches across. Within the subterranean tomb chamber are stone sarcophagi without lids. They were cut from the near-by rock and were lying on the floor of the room in groups of threes, or so. Plentiful pottery fragments clutter the soil of the ploughed ground, and the men tell stories of whole jars, vases, and much glass having been found in the neighbourhood after rains and sold in the city. The wely of the village is called Sultan Ibrahim. Some yards of mosaic pavement, mostly white, some of it red, testify probably to a Christian church at a former time.

Rammūn is another of the thirsty villages, and quite dependent on the rainfall. Its largest cistern is on the western side. Higher up the slope and running under one of the dwellings is a large cave

with a crumbling rock-cut column. Alcoves lead off from the main cave. Beyond the settlement on the opposite side is a large cave,¹ said to be occupied by three families. We saw the animals, bedding, and household goods, in charge of some aged women, while the other denizens were abroad at work. There is a tiny sacred cave with little sooty lamps. The natives say that they know that this cave, called il-Jiljāl (الجلجلال), is sacred, because if one puts an animal there it sickens and may die. Il-Jiljāl is a wely. Southward is a large, clean, airy and comparatively light cave, which is called "the cave of the Christians."²

The large hill to the west of Rammūn contains rock tombs. The entire site is very prominent. Et-Tayibeh is in plain sight to the north.

Et-Tayibeh is on one of the sightliest spots for one of these picturesque hill villages, and is to-day one of the more important Christian settlements. Its people are courtly and independent, compared with many in the land. Its outlook is splendid, off toward Rammūn and toward the Dead Sea. Greeks and Latins



are the ecclesiastical divisions, and the new buildings are not a few. The main antique within the settlement is the remainder of a fine tower, probably Crusader in its last construction. On the eastern hill are the cemeteries and the substantial ruin of an ancient church. The broad flight of stairs brought to mind a similar construction in a far older building, that of Herod's temple at Sebaste (Samaria). Oil lamps are burned for the dead in the niche between the two chapels, Greek and Latin. On the stone pavement before and under the main (west) entrance of the church sheep are sacrificed for vows. The flesh is given to the poor. A small portion was stuck above the doorway on the outside. At the north of the vestibule is an old crypt, entered through a manhole. Still north and west in the corner of the structure is a cistern.

¹ Sha'f ṭzāhir (شعاف ظاهر).

² شعاف النصرارة

NARRATIVE OF A JOURNEY FROM ROME TO JERUSALEM.¹

(Continued from p. 143.)

CHAPTER X.

Notes on Divers Places.

ACCORDING to the Chaldaeans and Nestorians, who declare it to have been situated in Mesopotamia, the home of Abraham is called Orai by the Syriac-speaking peoples and Raa by the Arabs²; and this city, as I was informed by an attendant of the Patriarch of the Nestorians (a people living in Mesopotamia and beyond as far as the Tigris and Nineveh), is distant a five days' journey from the Syrian city of Aleppo. By these people Mesopotamia is called Bethnaraim. The aforesaid Patriarch came to Rome in 1552 to do homage to the Roman Pope.³

Capernaum is a town lying on the shore of the Sea of Galilee below Minim, otherwise Bethsaida; and, as you go from it towards Damascus, you pass Joseph's Pit,⁴ which is beside the road, on the way to the bridge of the Daughters of Jacob. This town is absolutely destroyed, in accordance with the prophecy of Christ.⁵

Shiloh, where for a long time before the building of the Temple there rested the Tabernacle of the Lord and the Ark of the Covenant, was close to the sepulchre of Samuel, five or six miles from Jerusalem

¹ Translated from a 16th-century Latin manuscript in his possession by H. C. Luke, C.M.G., B.Litt., M.A., sometime Assistant-Governor of Jerusalem.

² Urhāi, Edessa.

³ This Prelate was John Sulaqa, the first Patriarch of a continuous line of the Uniate seceders from the Nestorian Church. He was consecrated in Rome Patriarch of what now became the Chaldaean Church by Pope Julius III on the 9th April, 1553, but was murdered in 1555 in Diarbekr after his return to the East. The circumstance that our pilgrim speaks of him as apparently still living would help to date the manuscript somewhere between 1553 and 1555.

⁴ This pit, situated between Capernaum and Safed, is still shown at the Khan Jubb Yusuf.

⁵ S. Matthew xi, 23; S. Luke x, 15.

in the direction of Rama and Jaffa.¹ Gabaon² also is said to be in the neighbourhood of Rama in the Valley of the Terebinth,³ where David overcame the giant Goliath.

There are in Syria many Christians called "Christians of the Girdle," whose forbears were converted by the miracles which S. Thomas performed with the girdle given to him by the Blessed Virgin on the occasion of her assumption into Heaven.⁴

The prepuce of the Lord is said to be preserved in France in [the Church of] Our Lady of Dupini in the province of Béarn.

The Soldan or King of Alcayre [Cairo] and Babylonia ordered the destruction⁵ of the chapel of the Holy Ghost, which stood, lofty and beautiful, on Mount Zion, close by the Caenaculum. Below the latter are the sepulchres of David, Solomon and other kings of Judah. The Moors have closed it with a door of iron, and it has become one of their mosques, together with the entire monastery of Mount Zion, whence our frairs of S. Francis have been expelled.

Beneath the chapel of Mount Calvary there is another chapel, where was found the head of Adam. This lower chapel is called Golgotha, and in it lies buried Godfrey of Bouillon, the first King of Jerusalem after the capture of the Holy Land from the Saracens. Here, too, is the tomb of his nephew Baldwin the Second, King of Jerusalem.⁶ Mount Calvary is distant from the Lord's tomb

¹ The city of Shiloh is now identified with Seilun, a village a little to the north-east of Turmur 'Aya and roughly half-way between Jerusalem and Nablus; but the Crusaders and their successors were wont to identify it with Nebi Samwil (Mizpah), which contains the reputed tomb of Samuel, much venerated by Moslems.

² Gibeon.

³ The Valley of the Terebinth (Valley of Elah) is generally identified with the Wadi al-Sant (Valley of Mimosa) in the south of Palestine, between Gaza and Hebron. It has, however, been identified by some with Mizpah.

⁴ This is one of the many fantastic explanations of the term "*Christiani della cintura*," which, in fact, denoted those whom we should now designate the Arabophone laity of the Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem. The appellation "of the girdle" may have originated in the edict issued by the persecuting Khalif Mutawakil in A.D. 856, whereby Christians and Jews in his dominions were ordered to wear broad girdles of leather.

⁵ The author is probably referring to the destruction of the basilica of S. Mary of Mount Zion by the Sultan Melek al-Mu'azzam, a nephew of Saladin, in 1219.

⁶ The tombs of the Latin kings of Jerusalem, both in the Chapel of Adam and in the neighbouring vestibule of the Holy Sepulchre, were destroyed by the Orthodox after the fire of 1808.

108 feet, and 18 steps lead from the floor of the church up to Calvary, where the Cross was set up in the rock. The place is marked by the following inscription in Greek letters and in the Greek tongue : *Deus principium nostrum ante secula operatus est salutem in medio terrae.*

In the direction of Bethlehem is the House of Evil Counsel, where Judas sold Christ and the Scribes and Pharisees decided upon His death. Here Solomon was anointed king by order of David. Two miles from Jerusalem towards Bethlehem the star appeared to the Magi, and the tomb of Rachel lies one mile from Bethlehem. The principal church of Bethlehem was built by S. Helena and was called the Church of S. Mary.

Ascalon, one of the five cities of the Philistines, is situated by the shore of the Mediterranean above Gaza, and was the birthplace of Herod the Ascalonite.¹ Here is found in abundance [the vegetable] of the onion family called shallot, for shallots take their name from the city of Ascalon.²

In the direction of the Jordan valley, two miles after leaving Jericho on the right hand, is reached Mount Quarantana, where Jesus Christ fasted for forty days and forty nights and was tempted of the Devil. On it there now stands a chapel with an altar. It is believed that Abraham inhabited this mountain for a long time, because the people are wont to call it the Garden of Abraham. At the foot of the mountain is the Fountain or Stream of Elisha, which was once salt ; but Elisha, having cast salt into it and offered prayer, changed it into sweet water.³ From this mountain we turned back to Jericho, which is distant from the Jordan about five miles. On the bank of the river we saw the place, still having traces of an ancient church, where Jesus entered it to be baptized by John. A mile before reaching this place we beheld the Church of S. John ; and on the farther bank of the Jordan is another church, where Christ was wont to preach and to baptize.

About two or three miles from the place where Christ was baptized lies the Dead Sea or Sea of Sodom and Gomorrha, into which the Jordan runs its course. This sea receives nothing alive ; it is always

¹ Herod the Great.

² It is interesting to find here this perfectly correct piece of etymology. The word " shallot " is a corruption of Escallion, which was the Norman-French form of the name Ascalon used by the Crusaders.

³ 2 Kings xxi.

steamy and it renders sterile the land surrounding it, which once was a renowned and most fertile valley. It is 22 leagues long and six leagues across, but has no outlet. Beyond the lake, to the east, is the Pillar of Salt, which was once Lot's wife.¹ This region is the land of Moab, whence Moses surveyed the Promised Land and where he died. At the southern end of this Sea is the wilderness in which the children of Israel wandered for so many years. It is said that S. John the Baptist was decapitated at Malharonta² and was buried in the city of Sebaste, which in antiquity was called Samaria. Ten miles from Sebaste is Jenin of the tribe of Manasseh, where Jesus healed the ten lepers³; and four miles thence, more or less, is Naim, situated on the slopes and at the foot of Mount Endor, which is about two miles from the region of Mount Tabor.

It is said that Simon the Canaanite and Nathanael were born in Cana of Galilee, which lies at a distance from Nazareth of from four to five miles; this is the place where Jesus turned the water into wine. Saphor⁴ is distant from Nazareth five miles or rather more, and is the birthplace of Joachim and Anna, the parents of the Blessed Virgin. The house of the Blessed Virgin is in Nazareth, and the site of the Annunciation is hollowed out of the rock and contains three altars. Close by is the church, which was formerly the synagogue where Christ read from the book that was delivered unto Him.

On the farther shore of the Sea of Galilee, towards the mountains of Arabia, is the tomb of the blessed Job.⁵

The Carmelite friars have their origin in Mount Carmel, which is in the Holy Land near Acre or Ptolemais, between Tyre and Sidon on the one hand and Joppa on the other; here, too, is Caesarea, where the centurion was baptized by S. Peter.

The Promised Land is said to be 146 miles or 50 leagues in length from north to south, reckoning from the Lebanon, where is the city of Dan, to Beersheba and Gaza, where is its southern boundary

¹ The transformation of Lot's wife into a pillar of salt is generally associated with the Jebel 'Usdum on the western shore of the Dead Sea.

² The fortress of Macheronte beyond the Jordan, where Josephus places the Baptist's execution.

³ Luke xvii, 12.

⁴ Sepphoris, the modern Saffurieh.

⁵ The place referred to by the pilgrim is the Monastery of Job (Deir Ayyub, near Sheikh Sa'ad in the Hauran).

with Egypt. Its breadth from east to west, that is to say, from the mountains of Arabia beyond Jordan to the Mediterranean, is 80 miles or some 27 leagues. But in my opinion its length is greater than they say. The mountain, or the desert place, in which Christ performed the miracle of the five loaves and the two fishes, is near the Sea of Galilee, not more than two miles distant; and through this place we passed when going to Otaim or Dothaim¹ and Caphet. Otaim is one mile away from this Sea and has [groves of] citrons and lemons, and you pass it going to and returning from Jerusalem. Half a mile from the said Sea is the castle of Magdala. Those coming from Minim, which is otherwise called Bethsaida,² on their way to Jerusalem go this way after passing several perennial springs. There are still a few houses here, and in former days the place contained handsome buildings. Here was the castle of Magdala, the castle of S. Magdalen, who is called Magdalene from this place.

On the summit, or almost on the summit, of Mount Thabor, and on the one side, are three churches, almost in ruins, where Christ was transfigured. And at the foot of the mountain there is the chapel [marking the place] where Christ charged the Apostles that they should tell no man what things they had seen.

CHAPTER XI.

Mount Sinai.

JOURNEY FROM THE HOLY LAND TO MOUNT SINAI OR S. KATHARINE.

In Gaza or Gazarah, which is the last town of the Philistines and is close to the borders of the Holy Land and Egypt, is still shown the house of Samson.³ This city is the point of departure for Mount Sinai, where is the body of S. Katharine; and here must be procured the necessaries for the journey, such as food and camels, for the path lies across a dry and sandy desert, taking 17 days or more to be traversed, and the water (in skins) and the other requisites for the journey have to be loaded on to the camels. After a day's

¹ See above.

² The author evidently accepts, from the fact that he gives "Minim" as the other name of Bethsaida, the identification of the latter place with Khan Minieh.

³ His reputed tomb is shown even now in one of the mosques of Gaza.

journey in this desert there appears in sight the place where the prophet Elijah slept under a juniper tree and, being touched by an angel, beheld beside him a cake baked on the coals. Having eaten this cake and being strengthened thereby, he travelled forty days until he reached Mount Horeb, which is Mount Sinai.¹ After seven days in the said desert we came to many caves and hovels of the wild Arabs, who go about naked except for the private parts. These people, with their women and children, live entirely on the milk of camels and sheep and on dates. After ten days in the desert we found a large well, from which two camels transferred the water by means of a wheel into a large jar. [This jar is used] for the watering of the caravans or streams of camels which frequently pass this way with Moors travelling to Mecca² to visit the body of their — Mahomet. At times there pass ten thousand camels, and sometimes even twenty thousand, and occasionally yet more, laden with water and many other requirements of the pilgrims to Mecca. After thirteen days there began to appear the great mountain range, whose summit is Mount Sinai: and there we crossed a large valley enclosed by high mountains and red rock, which almost dazzles one's sight. Descending this valley, there appears on the right the Red Sea. Not far from here is the monastery of S. Katharine, situated at the foot of Mount Sinai, which is otherwise called Horeb. This monastery is bounded on the east and south by red and barren hills, but not on the north, for here there is a fairly large garden almost square in shape and about two cross-bow-shots [in length and breadth], planted with many trees, vines, figs, pomegranates, almonds, citrons and other plants of this nature. Through the middle of it runs a stream of living water, which irrigates the entire garden. This monastery is surrounded by a wall like a castle and is about one mile in circuit. It has two gates, made of iron on account of those Arabs who dwell in the desert, and on account of wild beasts, so that no harm may come to the Greek monks who dwell there. The monastery contains all the necessities [of life] and includes many excellent dwellings occupied by forty Greek monks, men of approved and holy life, as it should be. It is said that these men eat no meat and drink no wine except on high feast days. Within the monastery is the church of S. Katharine, virgin and martyr, a most beautiful

¹ 1 Kings xix, 4-8.

² The Egyptian pilgrimage route across the northern end of the peninsula.

building with three naves and sixteen columns of marble, eight on either side. On the high altar is the tomb of S. Katharine, in which her body is to be seen, and at the foot of the tomb is a silver opening through which trickles a certain blackish liquid resembling oil, which is very efficacious in the case of many diseases and is collected by the pilgrims. To the church is attached a plenary indulgence. Behind the high altar is the spot where Moses saw the Lord in the burning bush, which was not consumed. Monks and pilgrims, entering here, remove their shoes in remembrance of the words which God spoke to Moses in the third chapter of Exodus: *Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, etc.*¹ The Greeks call this place Bezeliel, which means "in the shadow of God."

After seeing the monastery you ascend Mount Sinai, where the Lord gave the Law unto Moses on two tables of stone. The climb is difficult, and for the greater part you mount by steps, and the ascent is about two miles.² On the summit is the Chapel of Elijah, where Elijah fasted forty days and forty nights, and here is the very place where the Lord gave the Law unto Moses. Having come down from this mountain we made the ascent to Mount Katharine,³ whither the angels carried the Saint's body from Alexandria and deposited it on the summit. Here it remained unknown to all for 300 years, when its presence was [miraculously] revealed to the Bishop of Alexandria. It was then transferred to its present resting-place, so that the monks [who had established themselves around it] might have a more suitable refuge. This is the highest mountain in Arabia, and there are to be seen on it traces of an ancient chapel dedicated to S. Katharine. From its summit there are visible the Red Sea, Egypt, and parts of Arabia; and here, too, is to be obtained a plenary indulgence.

In the year 1431 the Soldan of Babylon or Alcayre took the monastery away from the Christians, together with all their properties there as well as their revenues in Cairo, Gaza, and Jerusalem, leaving them nothing beyond their property in Damascus. He even built a mosque in the monastery and maintained it for two years, after

¹ Visitors must still remove their shoes before entering the Chapel of the Burning Bush.

² The pilgrimage steps are about three thousand in number and probably date from the 6th or 7th century.

³ Jebel Katerin, 8,536 feet high.

which the Christians re-purchased it for three thousand ducats. Nevertheless, the Soldan retained for himself nearly all the revenues ; and the monastery, which once supported two hundred monks, has now only the forty Arabs who guard the place and a similar number of monks.

CHAPTER XII.

Egypt and the Return Journey.

Having seen all these things, we proceeded towards Cairo or Babylon,¹ which is in Egypt. After four days we perceived the Red Sea and the mountains of Ethiopia, and soon afterwards there appeared in sight the place where Moses crossed the Red Sea with his people. Not far from here is the valley of Elim with the several springs, which Moses made to appear by striking the ground seven times with his stick ; here, also, is the bitter spring which Moses rendered sweet.² We next passed Matharea with its garden of the balsam which has no like elsewhere in the world ; this spot is distant four miles from Cairo. The garden is about a stone's-throw square and is enclosed within a high wall.³ Inside it is a spring where they say that the Virgin washed the Infant Jesus and His little swaddling clothes ; its waters irrigate the aforesaid garden. Near this spring they have dug two other wells, whence water is drawn by two buffaloes ; but from noon of Saturday until the dawn of Monday these animals refuse to draw water despite the goading of sticks. The balsam is cultivated here by Christians, and they say that, if infidels cultivate it, it will not give the same essence. The leaf of the balsam resembles that of rue, and the plant grows to a height of three feet from the ground. At a certain time of the year these plants are threshed in the sun with a sharp piece of bone to extract the precious oil, which is held in such repute by the Soldan (or Turk) that he maintains several guards in this place. It is believed that the balsam was brought here by Cleopatra from the Holy Land, to wit, from the

¹ Old Cairo, the site of which was called Babylon by the Greeks.

² Exod. xv, 25.

³ The village of Matarich, near Heliopolis and actually six miles from Cairo. Adjoining the Garden of Balsam described by the pilgrim is now a chapel belonging to the Jesuits.

vineyard of Engedi,¹ where it was planted by Solomon, who had obtained it from the Queen of Sheba. This vineyard lies between Jerusalem and the Dead Sea, being five or six miles from the latter and visible from Bethlehem. Others, on the other hand, declare that the little balsam seedlings sprang up from the ground after the Virgin Mary had washed the clothes of the Infant Jesus in the spring of Matharea; and, although no ancient writer declares this to be the case, God has done many things more marvellous than this. In this garden of balsam, where is the spring, is obtained a plenary indulgence, because the Virgin Mary is said to have been present here.

A fine and pleasant road leads from the garden of balsam to Cairo, and is bordered by fields, from among which rises the new Babylon.² This town forms together with Cairo³ practically one city, the two being separated from one another by only half a mile. It is a very great city, perhaps as much as thirty-three miles in circumference, and amply supplied with merchandise and merchants. It is so densely populated that the streets are almost impassable except for those on horseback. There are, they say, about 30,000 Christians who have renounced their faith, and the city is also inhabited by Moors, Turks, and Christians of various sects. It possesses 30,000 horses and mules, of whom 16,000 are employed in taking water from the Nile and in distributing it throughout the city. There are 60,000 riding asses, 3,000 windmills, 14,000 mosques and shrines and 40 Christian Churches. There are 14,000 bazaars⁴ and streets set apart for the buying and selling of merchandise.

Cairo, together with the whole of Egypt, is now in the hands of the Grand Turk, but formerly was in the possession of the Soldan.⁵ When it is ravaged by the plague, which it is frequently on account of the dense population and the great heat, it happens that as many as 40,000 people die in a single day. There is a church here dedicated to S. John the Baptist, which contains some of his relics.

Both the River Nile, which is as large as the Po, and the other great rivers of the country overflow their banks twice a year and irrigate all Egypt, which has no rainfall. On this account the land

¹ Song of Solomon i, 14.

² *i.e.* New Cairo.

³ *i.e.* Old Cairo.

⁴ The author uses the Spanish word *encontrades*.

⁵ The Mameluke Sultans.

of Egypt is exceedingly fertile, being thus enabled to bear two crops in the year. The Nile overflows about the middle of March and floods the land for fifteen days, after which it begins to go down ; so that by the middle of April the ground is again disclosed, bare of all vegetation. It is then that the Egyptians sow their seed, which they then cover over by hoeing. In a few days the seed puts out shoots, and by the middle of June they are able to reap. In certain parts they plough their land with oxen as we do. The Nile again swells and overflows its banks, as I have said above, in the middle of August, and in the middle of September they sow again for their second crop.

Seven miles beyond Cairo is the town of Hermopolis, in which Jesus, Mary, and Joseph, persecuted by Herod, appear to have remained for seven years ; and beyond it is the desert of the Thebaid, once inhabited by SS. Anthony and Paul, the first hermit, and many other Saints. From this city of Cairo, which is in Egypt, to the city of Gaza, which is at the beginning of the Promised Land, it is a journey of almost ten days, the greater part of it being through sandy and waterless country. If, however, you want to travel from Cairo to Alexandria, you can go up the Nile by boat and will then, after a hundred miles, reach the monastery of S. Macarius, which contains the Saint's body. Thence it is a journey of another hundred miles to Alexandria, which is situated on the shore of the Mediterranean and is the scene of the beheading of SS. Mark and Katharine. From Alexandria you can continue your journey to Damietta, which is also on the coast in the direction of the Holy Land. This is the place where the Prophet Jeremiah was stoned because he foretold their captivity to the Jews. In former days Damietta was called Thamas.¹

From Alexandria to Cyprus it is a distance of at least five hundred miles, at all events to the port of Salines. In this island we visited in Baffo,² one of its towns and ports, the prison of SS. Paul and Barnabas, and the seven cells of the seven sleepers, also known as the Maccabees,³ for SS. Paul and Barnabas frequently preached the Gospel in this island, as is related in the 13th Chapter of the Acts.

¹ The original (Coptic) name of Damietta was Tamiat.

² Paphos.

³ These sights are still shown in Paphos.

Having re-embarked, we left the Greek islands of Crete, Rhodes, Zante, Cephalonia and Corfu on our right and travelled towards the shore of Africa until we came in sight of the extremities of Calabria and Apulia and the entrance to the Adriatic, which lies between Vallona and the point of Apulia. From this channel, which is about sixty miles wide, it is some six hundred miles to Venice; and finally we came in sight of Venice itself.

(*To be concluded.*)

NOTES ON EXCAVATIONS.

PROF. SELLIN gives a provisional report of his excavations at the hill of *Bulāta*, the ruins of the ancient Shechem, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilometres east of Nāblas. His earlier work there, published in 1914, was resumed last March, in conjunction with Prof. Praschniker, of Prague, the architect Herr Johannes, of Berlin, and the well-known Dutch scholar, Dr. Böhl, of Groningen, who also publishes an account in the *Mededeelingen* of the University of Amsterdam. From these it appears that four stages are distinguished: (1) The Canaanite, 2000-1400 B.C.; (2) the Early Israelite, 1400-900 B.C.—interrupted in 1100 through the destruction of the city by Abimelech; (3) the Later Israelite; and (4) the Samaritan—Hellenistic Age. A grave of the earliest of these periods contained a collection of bronze weapons, including a fine curved sword. Signs of both Babylonian and Egyptian influence presented themselves in the ornaments, and three clay figurines of the usual mother-goddess type showed, as Prof. Sellin remarks, how cautious one must be in dealing with negative results, seeing that, whereas previously such Astarte objects had not been found in Shechem, now three were unearthed in a small space. An Israelite domestic altar was found; it is dated, after the pottery, to the 8th or 7th century; it was 60 cm. high, 36 broad, and on the top were four bosses or knobs at the corners and a hollow in the middle for containing the offerings. Another, of about the same period, is a fine specimen, half as high again; close by were half a dozen censers, and not far off some 35 small oil-bottles. Potsherds with Aramaic lettering were found in a stratum dated—whether on independent

grounds is not specified—to the 5th or 4th century. Traces were found of the old city wall, with a great tower, and among other traces of good building were the remains of what was apparently a large hall with pillars. Once again it was seen that the Syrian-Palestinian palaces (*hullani*) developed out of fortresses. In general, it would seem that Asia Minor or Syrian influence was responsible for the inauguration of the history of Shechem: the comparison with the later architectural features of Zenjirli and other North Syrian cities points to an immediate connexion. Subsequently the city was destroyed, but in the "Old Israelite" period it was restored and refortified, and Prof. Sellin observes that as regards the earlier Shechem and the rather artificial refortification, its archaeological history resembles that of Jericho. Of the nature of the fortification of Shechem in the days of the Israelite monarchy, nothing definite has as yet come to light.¹

The excavation of Jericho by Sellin and the German Oriental Society in 1908-9, published in 1913, showed three distinct strata, which were distinguished (on the plan) by blue, red, and green colours. The first represented the old city, which suffered destruction; in the second or "red" epoch the city was considerably enlarged, and several remains of its buildings were discovered. This also was destroyed, and was followed by a new settlement in the "green" period, rich remains of which were found. Subsequently Prof. Carl Watzinger, who took part in the excavations, came to the conclusion that, while the order and relative chronology of the three strata could stand, this could not be said of the absolute dating which had been adopted on the basis of the literary record and the archaeology. Relying upon the biblical tradition of two main epochs—the destruction of the Canaanite city by Joshua and the rebuilding under Ahab—the blue, red, and green strata had been styled Canaanite, Israelite, and Jewish respectively. But there were difficulties in the way, and it is interesting to note that the bearing of the results of the excavations at Gezer, as shown by Schweitzer (*Untersuchungen zur Chronologie der geometrischen Stile in Griechenland*, I, 36 sq.), were of crucial importance in solving the problem.

¹ From a Berlin report (*Observer*, August 29) it seems that the temple has been found, built on a terrace 26 metres long. It is of Egyptian style and behind it are buildings presumably the chambers of the royal priests. A gold necklet was unearthed from a heap of bones of oxen and camels, and rubbish

Now, writing in the *Zeitschrift der morgenländischen Gesellschaft*, 1926, pp. 131 *sqq.*, Prof. Watzinger states that Macalister's fundamental work at Gezer, no less than Mackenzie's discoveries at 'Ain Shams, have forced a reconsideration of the dates, which were now confirmed by the French discovery of the royal graves at Byblus, and Albright's account of the American excavations at Tell el-Fül (Gibeah). The "red" period stands out as the Golden Age of Jericho: it was at its height in the age of the Middle Empire in Egypt, and its foundation probably goes back to the beginning of the second millennium B.C.: the Amenemhets of Egypt, the Middle Minoan of Crete, and the Early Bronze Age in the north, the second City of Troy—it is in this age that Jericho flourished—and the style of building seems to have come through North Syria from Asia Minor. The destruction of this "red" Jericho is dated before the middle of the second millennium, perhaps soon after 1600 B.C., and Prof. Watzinger associates it, not with the Hyksos, but with invading tribes from the desert in the east. It remained desolate: "in the time of Joshua Jericho was a heap of ruins on which stood perhaps a few isolated huts." Gradually the city was re-occupied; the greater part of the remains of the third, the "green" epoch, were of the 10th and 9th centuries, and Prof. Watzinger concludes on archaeological grounds that the rebuilding of the city by Hiel, under Ahab, seems to have been much more unimportant than the tradition presupposes. The site continued to be inhabited, but from the 6th century the remains diminish and soon cease. Accordingly, in consequence of this alteration of the dates, the "blue" epoch is thrown back into the third millennium B.C. and its pottery can be associated with the Early Bronze Age of the Aegean basin. During this epoch Jericho was an important city; but more needs to be known, since, apart from Gezer and Parker's work in Jerusalem, our material for the contemporary architecture is small. So the blue, red, and green strata are now: Old Canaanite (third millennium), Later Canaanite (first half of the second millennium), and Israelite; and, if we accept Prof. Watzinger's view, the antiquity of Palestine and the relative lateness of the Palestine of the Old Testament becomes more striking, for elsewhere it is the ancient and pre-Israelite or pre-monarchical Palestine which archaeology is bringing to life, and the land of the great prophets and of the inauguration of Judaism in the 5th century B.C. comes, as it were, at the close of a very long and strenuous

history. To be sure, caution is still necessary before we indulge in generalization. As Prof. Watzinger points out, neither Vincent nor Thiersch were satisfied with the chronological scheme previously proposed for Jericho, and I myself, in turn, in the *Q.S.*, 1910, pp. 54 *sqq.*, with Prof. Sellin's earlier reports before me, ventured to comment upon certain difficulties which, as far as I can see, were not removed by the later and fuller publication in 1913. Archaeological research is moving very rapidly and it is not always easy to correlate the results. It must suffice to refer readers to Thomsen's excellent illustrated article on "Jericho" in the *Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte*, where the archaeological history of the city on the lines of the new chronology is set forth.

At Tell en-Nasbeh, the presumed Mizpah of Benjamin, Prof. W. F. Badé, of the Pacific School of Religion in the University of California, lay bare a fine city wall, which "alters all preconceived notions of the strength of the ancient fortified cities of Palestine." The wall, according to a report in *The Weekly Times* (May 7th), averages 16 ft. in thickness. The defensive works are of the Bronze Age, "long before the Hebrew occupation of Palestine." From a tomb were taken "nearly 100 jars, cups and other pottery, of great age . . . they seemingly belong to an entirely new field of Palestinian archaeology, possibly dating before 2000 B.C.; some of them correspond with what Prof. Macalister referred to the Pre-Semitic inhabitants of Palestine." In an interview (reported in *The Daily Telegraph*, July 30) Prof. Badé stated that he estimated that the ancient city was probably $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent. In a citadel at the south-east corner he found a number of hammered flint balls, evidently such as were used by slingers. Two cave tombs were found, with upwards of 100 skeletons and ornaments of gold bead, a gold ring, and beads of semi-precious stones, all carefully ground and threaded on gut. "In readiness to meet the emergencies of siege, eight water cisterns were also found, dug from the living rock, and one of these was large enough to hold fifty people."

Prof. Albright, of the American School of Oriental Research, and Prof. Kyle, of the Xenia Theological Seminary, are excavating at Tell el-Mirsim, which they believe to be the ancient Kirjath-Sepher. We are told that the ruins give a complete history of the site from 2000 to 600 B.C. The city wall is said to be, or rather

to have been, 40 ft. high and 10-14 ft. wide. At the time of writing no detailed information has come to hand.

Of the work at Megiddo, first begun by Schumacher (1903-5) and now recommenced, at the initiation of Prof. Breasted, by the University of Chicago under Dr. Fisher, a good introductory survey is given by Father Mallon in the July number of *Biblica*. The historic site offers the grandest possibilities; it is one of the largest of unoccupied Tells, and the work has been munificently financed by Mr. John Rockefeller, Junior. The excavation is being undertaken with meticulous care; the results will be anticipated with eagerness. A grotto of the late Neolithic Age has been laid bare, but so far the most interesting "find" was a stone, apparently overlooked by Schumacher (*parmi les déblais de S.*), with the cartouche of Shishak, obviously the Egyptian invader of Rehoboam's day. As is well known, Shishak's inscription in the temple of Amon at Karnak contains a list of cities (Megiddo, Taanach, Beth-shan, etc.), chiefly in Galilee and Israel (as distinct from Judah), whereas the biblical narrative names only an attack upon Jerusalem. The statement (in 1 Kings xiv, 25) is an excellent example of the definitely restricted interest (or knowledge) of the historian or his source. On the other hand, the version in 2 Chron. xii, 2 *sqq.*, presupposes an invasion on a grand scale; it is a good example of the way in which a perfectly trustworthy recollection of an historical event will persist and appear in a late source along with late and unreliable elements. But the Book of Chronicles, in fact, fails to record any Egyptian expedition beyond "the cities which belonged to Judah." It has often been discussed whether Shishak's invasion meant more than a passing interest in Palestine; it is at least noteworthy that the Chronicler, while recording the deliverance of Jerusalem, quite clearly refers to some period of servitude (v. 8: "they shall be his [Shishak's] servants"), and it is tempting, therefore, to suppose that for a time, at least, Judah (and Israel) paid homage to Egypt, and that the king's cartouche discovered at Megiddo is a relic of the event.

At Beisan (Beth-shan) Mr. Alan Rowe continues to make excellent progress, and *The Times*, which has been doing good work with its reports of archaeological research in the East, printed a long account summarizing the latest conclusions.¹ Altogether four Canaanite

¹ Cf. *Q.S.*, p. 92.

temples have been traced, one of the Amarna period, one of Seti I, and two of Ramses II. The latter were dedicated to the war-god Resheph and the war-goddess Antit respectively, and these deities, under the names of Dagon and Astarte (Ashtoreth) persisted until the shrines were destroyed. "Somewhere about 1000 B.C. King David seems to have driven out the Philistines. He was probably also responsible for the partial demolition of the 'House of Ashtaroth' and the 'Temple of Dagon.' A new floor which the excavators found laid in the former building over the debris of destruction, and at such a height as to cover the stone bases of the four columns which they once supported, was perhaps his work. David must certainly have established a sanctuary or a tabernacle to the God of Israel at Beth-shan. If there was such a sanctuary, the only place large enough for it was either in the ruins of the Dagon temple or in the reconstructed (?) Ashtoreth temple." Egyptian craftsmen appear to have taken part in the decoration of the temples of Seti and Ramses, and Cretan influence shows itself "in the shape of the cylindrical cult objects and ring flower-stands." The curious "shrine houses" resemble those "depicted on certain Cretan faience tablets. Forms of them are also depicted on a Babylonian relief of Gudea, and on an Assyrian intaglio of later date. The cylindrical cult objects and the shrine-houses found in the archaic Ishtar temple at Assur, 2700 B.C., are said to have come from Anatolia.¹ At Beth-shan the shrine-houses were probably used as small stands for special offerings, and the cylindrical cult objects either as incense stands or as vases for sacred flowers or plants. This much we gather from certain Mesopotamian analogies." The worship of the great goddess was prominent. "Ishtar, the Assyrian form of Ashtoreth, was found on a cylinder seal in the temple of this era. The dove, serpent, lion, gazelle, and duck were associated with the Beth-shan goddess at all periods. Gazelle horns have been found in all the temples. The bull, which was discovered on a vase in association with the lion, or emblem of the goddess, was the emblem of the god. The Hebrews themselves seem to have regarded the bull as the symbol of Yahweh. The animal was also the emblem of Hadad, the Syrian god of weather, storms, and

¹ [See also the discussions by Reimpell, *Zeit. f. Assyriol.*, XXX, 79, Weber, *Mitt. d. Vorderasiat. Gesell.*, XXI, 370.—S. A. C.]

lightning." The roofs were of wood, supported by two stone columns with palm-tree capitals. Mr. Rowe suggests that these columns would be revered as sacred stones (*maṣṣebōth*), and he points out the appropriateness of the palm-tree in the temple of a goddess whose familiar symbol it was. The excavations at Beisan have brought a wealth of new material of extraordinary interest for the religion of Palestine during the 14th-11th centuries, and it is good news to learn (from the report) that Mr. Rowe expects to resume work there on 1st September. Fuller details concerning the deities whose cults were practised there would be specially welcome. In the report Mr. Rowe mentions besides Ashtoreth (Astarte, Ishtar), Ashtoreth of the Two Horns, and Kedesh (the "Holy"), and, besides the war-god Resheph, a bearded god wearing a conical crown. That polytheism prevailed at all the more important shrines is only to be expected and is illustrated by what Solomon did in Jerusalem and by the reforms of Josiah.

In the *Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research*, February, Drs. Albright and Dougherty, in their account of a journey from Jerusalem to Baghdad, refer in passing to the archaeological conditions at various ancient sites. They found, as was to be expected, a close resemblance between the Early Bronze pottery of Syria, Phoenicia, and Palestine. "Painted ware is rather rare, and seems to be oriented toward Mesopotamia rather than toward Egypt, as in the case of southern Palestine. Aegean affinities are apparently absent." They examined Tell Nebi Mend (Kadesh on the Orontes, Laodicea ad Libanum), and remark that the late M. Pezard's excavations there did not last long enough to produce very interesting results. The strata were Early Bronze (c. 2000 B.C. ?), a characteristic Middle Bronze, and what appeared to be Late Bronze; above seemed to be a poor Early Iron stratum covered by Hellenistic Roman debris. Tell Kattineh, to its north, being exclusively Early and Early Middle Bronze, could not on that account be Katna of the Amarna tablets, for which they preferred the mound of Hums. Mishrifeh (sounded by M. Du Mesnil du Buisson) "consists mainly of an enormous square enclosure of beaten earth about a kilometre on a side, while the enclosing rampart was originally, and still is in places, about 20 metres high. The total cubic content of the enclosing rampart was thus considerably over a million cubic metres,

the removal and heaping up of which was a prodigious undertaking." The rampart could be dated between 2000 and 1500 B.C., *i.e.* about the period when the strikingly similar Hyksos fortress of Tell el-Yahūdiyeh, near Cairo, was built. "Mishrifeh thus appears to be a memorial of the great barbarian invasions which seem to be partly, at least, responsible for the abandonment of so many of the Early Bronze Age towns of Syria. It was probably this epoch of barbarian irruption which brought the Hittites, Hivites, Perizzites, Jebusites and their neighbours into Palestine, either as invading conquerors or as fugitives, fleeing before the barbarians from the north. The Hyksos irruption into Egypt also belongs here, though we do not yet know the race of the leaders of this horde movement, comprising Hebrew and Indo-Iranians as well as Hittites and others." Tell Tukān, south of Aleppo, consists of a number of mounds and is over four times as large as Megiddo. It was abandoned during the Middle Bronze, "shortly after 2000 B.C.," and like Hamath (the mound of the ancient city is wholly unoccupied by buildings) and other great sites in North Syria afford abundant food for imagination as to the light they might throw upon the civilization of early Northern Syria.

"Syrian plains and river valleys were dotted with fortified cities and villages, established wherever it was possible to irrigate the surrounding plain. Just as in Palestine, only the valleys and plains were occupied by towns, while the highlands were left to the beasts and nomads. The wealth of Syria was then such as to attract Mesopotamian commerce, which extended its operations and its colonies far into Syria and Asia Minor, as we know from the archives of the colony of Kanish, the so-called Cappadocian tablets. . . . It will ever remain the especial merit of the late Professor Clay to have insisted on the importance of this region called by the Accadians, Amurrū, 'the West,' in the earliest historical periods.¹ While it may not have possessed a strictly autonomous culture, it was the heart of the great Egypto-Babylonian culture-nucleus, and all transpiring currents of culture passed through it and were influenced by it."

¹ [See *Q.S.*, 1925, p. 156 sq.]

From this quotation it will be seen how the archaeological history of Palestine is merely part of one great complex, how closely interconnected are the different labours which are being pursued over the whole area, and how repeatedly the more isolated results tend to dovetail into one another, with results of extreme importance for the larger questions of history and civilization. There is a very marked liveliness on the archaeological fronts, and it is a cheering sign to see so much competent activity, expert enthusiasm and trained imagination in research upon the Bible Lands. One must the more lament that this country is not taking the part it should in the great campaign, and that our own P.E.F., the parent of all others, should be so hampered as it is by lack of funds.

S. A. C.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF PUBLICATIONS.

Catalogue of Hebrew MSS. bequeathed to Trinity College Library by the late William Aldis Wright, by Herbert Loewe. (Cambridge University Press, 1926. 20s. net.)

THE late Vice-Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, for many years a valued member of the Executive Council of the P.E.F., possessed among his many gifts a keen sympathy for Hebrew studies and a wide knowledge of the language.

The Hebrew manuscripts which are here described were collected and bequeathed by him to his college and are of no small interest. He was one of the "Revisers" of the Old Testament, and in collaboration with the late Dr. S. A. Hirsch published a hitherto unknown Hebrew commentary on Job. He was a generous patron, and freely lent his MSS., many of which were utilized by the late Dr. Ginsburg (from whom he had previously purchased them) in his great edition of the Masoretic text. Dr. Wright was anxious to make his collection available to junior students of Rabbinics, and it was therefore his intention that the catalogue should have their needs in view, even at the risk of containing many things known to the expert. Mr. Loewe has performed his task admirably, and Hebraists everywhere will be glad that this memorial of a fine old scholar has at length been published, and they will agree with Mr. Loewe that the late Vice-Master collected his MSS. with keen discrimination. Little had hitherto been known of the contents of the collection. The gap has now been filled.

In the *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, April, 1926, a full discussion, by Mr. S. R. K. Glanville, of "Egyptian theriomorphic vessels in the British Museum," is of interest for our readers on account of the resemblance between many of them (they are commonly birds) and the "pottery object in the form of a duck or similar bird" which Prof. Macalister unearthed at Gezer (*Gezer*, Vol. II, p. 15 *sq.*, and Fig. 216). This, it will be remembered, had holes at the side which, in his opinion, were for the insertion of real feathers, and the resemblance after all proves to be only

a superficial one. Among other articles of general interest for Palestine, mention must be made of Mr. H. Frankfort's discussion of the relations between Egypt and Syria in the First Intermediate Period, that is to say, before the Middle Empire. He argues that there was practically no intercommunication by land, whereas by sea contact goes back to the Protodynastic Period, and an Egyptian sanctuary may have existed at Byblus well before the VIth Dynasty. This does not mean that intercourse was continuous or frequent. Now in this dynasty we seem to have signs of some new power in Palestine, or rather in Phoenicia, and towards the close of the reign of Pepi II "Egypt's fate all of a sudden is wrapped in darkness, and only recently literary evidence has suggested that this was the darkness of anarchy and disintegration." On the archaeological side a new type of object appears—the "button seals," with designs of an utterly un-Egyptian character; "they appear again in, and in fact are typical of, the Syro-Cappadocian glyptic." These are due not to importation but rather to foreign settlers; and Mr. Frankfort draws attention to the thoroughly un-Egyptian cylinder of Khendy, probably of the VIIIth Dynasty, characterised by *guilloche*, and a monkey-like imp, superficially resembling, though not akin to, the Egyptianizing Hittite cylinder seals of the latter half of the second millennium B.C. This imp-creature can be traced to North Syria or East Anatolia, and the fact that it flourishes particularly under the dynasty of Hammurabi suggests that here, or rather beyond Taurus, is the source of those movements which, on the one hand, caused such trouble to the VIth Dynasty of Egypt and, on the other, brought the "Amorite," First Babylonian, Dynasty to power. From the document known as the "Admonitions of Ipuwer" it can be seen that there was social revolution in Egypt; foreigners were gaining power and "became Egyptians everywhere." While the centre of gravity lay in the north (Manetho tells us that the VIIth and VIIIth Dynasties were at Memphis), the characteristic "button seals" have been found as far south as Nubia. It is to this age that the excavations at Byblus may be able to add their contribution, but at present they do not allow us to infer that the invaders of Egypt had as firm connexions with Palestine and Syria as had the Hyksos, some centuries later. The retaliatory steps after the *Second* Intermediate Period, when the Pharaohs of the XVIIIth Dynasty marched into South-West Asia, stand in contrast

to all that we know of Egypt after the *First* Intermediate Period: and such struggles as the Pharaohs of the IXth to XIth Dynasties had with their northern neighbours were with contemptible Bedouins. Athribis in the south-eastern Delta—"the navel-string of the foreigners"—may have been, as Mr. Frankfort conjectures, the last seat of the invaders, as Avaris was that of the Hyksos, and with its fall the VIIIth Dynasty disappeared. Mr. Frankfort's article is a stimulating combination of literary evidence, archaeology and excavation, and it will be interesting to see how other Egyptologists view it. Meanwhile it is important to observe how the stream of influence flowed now from Egypt into South-West Asia, and now in the reverse direction: it is an exaggeration, therefore, to suppose that Egypt was the fountain-head of all civilization.

Such simple theories as the origin of civilization from some one single source or to take another case—the common ancestry of Egyptian and Semitic languages, are unscientific; the problems of the evolution of culture, like those of organic life, are much more complex.

Part II of the *Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (March, 1926), is taken up with an illustrated report of the Egyptian Expedition in 1924–25 to Thebes and Lisht. Of special interest is the work by Mr. and Mrs. N. de G. Davies and Mr. Wilkinson at the tombs of Rekhmirē and Huy, famous for their representations of Cretans. These Cretans stand in striking contrast to the more heavy-featured Semites represented on the tomb of Rekhmirē's uncle, Useramon, which is also reproduced in the *Bulletin*, and readers will be glad to know of this convenient set of illustrations and will look forward to further reports. Meanwhile the drastic regulations governing archaeological field-work in Egypt have, as the *Bulletin* states, already forced some readjustment of plans, and a telling example of other difficulties is afforded by the incidental news (p. 48) that the copying of a difficult text in the tomb of User is aggravated by the numerous pigeons, whose nesting-places are not to be disturbed, and "imply as many hiatuses in a text already bristling with textual difficulties."

A very full and valuable monograph on Naukratis by Miss E. Marion Smith is published in the *Journal of the Society of Oriental Research*, April, pp. 119–207. It deals with the site of Naukratis,

its history, commercial development, religious cults, famous occupants, and surveys all the references to the city in Greek and Latin literature.

In the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, June, Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt discusses the view that the Song of Songs was a collection of poems used in the rites of Adonis. It has commonly been felt that it must be more than what it seems to be—a collection of secular lyrics; and “it should be admitted at the outset that the assumption of pagan survivals in the festivals of Israel and in its sanctuaries is perfectly legitimate. . . . Nomads do not celebrate agrarian festivals. Most of the sanctuaries were taken over from the former inhabitants, and that in Jerusalem was built by a Tyrian architect. In all of them, including the royal temple at Jerusalem, heathen cults were carried on . . .” But while Prof. Schmidt considers it highly probable that the author of the songs “derived some of his conceits and imagery from popular festivities,” he concludes that the theory in question has not justified itself, a conclusion with which it is difficult not to agree.

In the *Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society*, Vol. VI, Nos. 1-2, Mr. T. Canaan continues his studies of “Mohammedan Saints and Sanctuaries in Palestine.” In this number he deals with oaths, vows and sacrifices, and presents much valuable material which will be welcome to biblical students and folk-lorists. Mr. S. Tolkowsky writes on “Canaanite Tombs near Jaffa,” namely, tombs found on the banks of the river ‘Auja, hard by the so-called “Napoleon Hill,” and a few miles to the north-east of Jaffa. The hill in question, to judge from the pottery on the surface, was an important settlement, and this fact and the unhealthiness of the Jerisheh district, make it difficult to see why the plain and not the hill should have been occupied. That the hill was of some military importance appears certain; and since the river ‘Auja (like Mt. Carmel) was a powerful natural obstacle for the passage of the coast road running down Palestine, it is easy to understand why the banks of the ‘Auja should be flanked by a number of Tells, the most important of which is the “Napoleon Hill” by Jerisheh. Mr. Tolkowsky believes that the famous battle on land and water wherein Rameses III defeated the Philistines and their allies was fought “in the corner formed

by the southern bank of the 'Auja and the sea-shore," and not near Carmel or on the coast of the Delta, as has otherwise been supposed; and he suggests that a thorough investigation of the site would furnish valuable information on the history of this part of the Maritime Plain and its relations with the Levant. Prof. Albright contributes a number of important "Notes on Early Hebrew and Aramaic Epigraphy." Among them he includes the new Hebrew ostrakon from Jerusalem, supplementing the translation utilized in the *Q.S.* 1924, pp. 184-186. He renders it:—

- (1) Yehizkiyahu (Hezekiah) son of Kore of Bitlis (?)—Bukkiyahu (Bukiah).
- (2) Ahⁱiyahu (Ahijah) son of Hash-Sharok (?) in the valley of Y-r-t.
- (3) Zefanyahu (Zephaniah) son of Karzi (?) in the valley of Y-r-t.

And, on l. 8—the rest being illegible— . . . son of Hezekiah.

He points out that to biblical critics the chief value of the ostrakon lies in its script (he dates it in the 7th century B.C.) and the light it sheds on the possibilities for interchange and confusion of letters—notably *y* and *z*, *n* and one form of *w*. Another and more important note discusses the jar-handles discovered, like the ostrakon, by Mr. Duncan. He prefers the reading *Adaiah* (עדיה), originally suggested by Clermont-Ganneau, and he places these in the Post-Exilic Age (about 500 B.C.) between the royal jar-stamps (which he dates in the 7th century) and the handles stamped with Yahu (c. 4th century). From the number and distributions of the *Adaiah* stamps Prof. Albright infers that the owner of the name had something to do with the fiscus. The jars stamped with the name had to do with some form of taxes, and he is tempted to identify him with the priestly noble of Jerusalem mentioned in the parallel texts 1 Chron. ix, 12, and Neh. xi, 12, and who, as he cleverly argues, stood next after the high-priest and the prince of the temple, and corresponded to the *gizbar* or *gazophylax* or temple treasurer in the last centuries of the Second Temple. Now, when Nehemiah reorganized the temple fiscus he placed over the treasury Shelemiah, the priest, and if Prof. Albright is correct, this very name in the form Shelemyo may be read on the pentagram referred to in the *Q.S.*, 1924, p. 182 (plate V, No. 7). Finally, the *Yah[u]* seals are in early

Palestinian Aramaic character and may be referred to the period "after Ezra's theocratic reform when Jewry came nearest to attaining the theocratic ideal of its prophets and priests." Following Van Hoonacker and others, he places Ezra after Nehemiah and dates his arrival in Jerusalem in 398 B.C. He remarks: "the curious fact that the Hebrew script is supplanted by the Aramaic on official Jewish Government seals about 400 B.C. makes one wonder whether the Jewish tradition that Ezra introduced the 'Assyrian,' i.e. the Aramaic script does not have a nucleus of truth after all. Our attitude toward tradition, while no less critical than it used to be, is becoming less sceptical." We have given the gist of Prof. Albright's interesting note so that readers may see how much there is to be made out of the stamps which Mr. Garrow Duncan discovered at Jerusalem. If Prof. Albright is correct, they combine with other data in a most unexpected manner and admit of being correlated with Old Testament evidence . . . But are the readings *Adaiah* and *Shelemiah* so clear? And are the royal jar-handles really Pre-Exilic?

Mr. Victor Trumper writes a short note on the choosing of Gideon's 300 (Judges vii, 5 sq.). He points out that the spring Ain Jalud absolutely swarms with leeches, and that the men who scooped up the water in their hands would avoid the risks run by those who put their face down into the water to drink.

The *Vorgeschichtliches Jahrbuch für die Gesellschaft für Vorgeschichtliche Forschung*, is devoted not merely to prehistoric research, as its title suggests, but to all archaeological work. Volume I comprises classified lists of the literature for 1924 with, in most cases, a brief account of each work cited, and with a number of articles (one is on the Galilee skull) and miscellaneous items of personal and scientific interest. It is edited by Prof. Max Ebert with the help of a number of experts, Palestine and Syria being in the care of Prof. Peter Thomsen. It ranges over Europe and the Near East, and is the most valuable publication of its kind. It certainly fills a gap, and now that archaeological research is becoming more strenuous this new year-book will be a boon to many.

To the *Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte*, the articles on Palestinian archaeology and religion are contributed by Dr. Thomsen and Prof. Alt respectively. The former has sent us another batch of reprints

of his articles. They include such sites as Gibeah, Gilgal, and Jericho, and such topics as Glass, Tombs, House and Household Utensils, and Clothing (well illustrated).

In the *Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palastina-Vereins*, XLIX, the editor, Prof. Steuernagel, continues his monograph on 'Ajlun, Part III of which is now published separately. It is a remarkably complete survey of the topographical and archaeological details, and is profusely illustrated. L. Bauer, of Jerusalem, writes on the locust plague in Palestine; it is reckoned to come about every half-century, but why, is not known. Dr. Range writes on recent literature on the geology of Palestine, and Dr. Blanckenhorn on the rainfall in Galilee in the winter of 1924-25. Dr. Thomsen gives a synopsis of journals relating to Palestine—a useful bibliographical survey—and in connexion with this it may be mentioned that the fourth volume of his Bibliography of the literature on Palestine, covering the years 1915-24, is expected to appear in 1926. We have before referred to the value of his work for Palestinian studies; students find it indispensable, and we are asked to state that his address is now Dresden, A.19; Laubestrasse, 11, 11, where all material for his bibliographies can be sent.

Encyclopaedia Judaica. An ambitious project has been planned by the publishing firm "Eschkol" (Berlin-Charlottenburg, Bismarckstrasse 106); it is no less than a complete encyclopaedia of Jewish culture. The work, which is estimated to extend to about 500 sheets, will be in German, and German and Hebrew editions of specimen articles have been sent to us. These include general biographical articles, special articles on Alchemy, Alexandria, Old Persian Religion, Autonomy, Aramaisms in the Bible, Jewish Art, &c., and afford a good idea of the catholicity of the undertaking. Modern savants find a place—e.g. Einstein (with a critical account of his epoch-making achievements). An article on Astruc and his inauguration of the literary analysis of the Pentateuch, otherwise full of interest, leaves out the origin of his name, which we understand to be Jewish. It is a point on which information would be useful. The account of Askalon refers elsewhere for the recent excavations, but gives an illustration of a Roman-Byzantine marble frieze. Alexandria is naturally treated at length, and is a most informing

statement. The article on Trade is exceptionally full and valuable. Jewish Art (from the Middle Ages to the present day) is interesting, with some well-collected illustrations. All in all, the enterprise is to be welcomed.

We have also received *Kirjath Sepher*, a quarterly bibliographical review of the Hebrew University Library at Jerusalem. It gives a full survey of recent literature bearing upon the Jews, the Old Testament—including also the New Testament. It is useful to consult, though it may be feared that the comments in New Hebrew will be intelligible only to the minority of the readers. And this applies with greater force to the linguistic studies now being published by the University, under the title **מדעי היהדות**. Accordingly we must the more appreciate the *Report of an Expedition to Southern Palestine* by Adolf Reifenberg of the University, which is published (with 22 illustrations) in both English and Modern Hebrew. It is the first of “Publications on the Scientific Investigation of Palestine” (edited by Prof. Fodor of the Chemical Institute). Both Mr. Reifenberg and Mr. L. Pickard (who writes on the local geology), though primarily concerned with the more chemical and economic sides of their trip, give an interesting account of what they saw: one may refer in particular to the rude rock-markings at ed-Deir (Figs. 1 and 2) and to the trace at Bir Khumr (Wady Muhauwat) of a former eruption from the interior of the earth, the first sign of the splitting of the surface which Blanckenhorn, in his criticism of the description of the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah, anticipated but did not find.

S. A. C.



PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

FOUNDED 1865.

Patron—THE KING.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

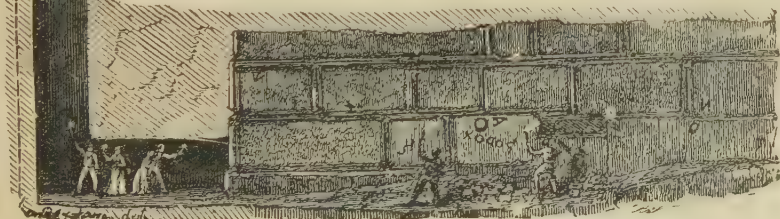
JANUARY, 1925.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED AND SOLD AT THE OFFICE OF THE FUND,
2, HINDE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W. 1;

AND AT

8, COLLEGE LANE, HAVERFORD, PA., U.S.A.



COOK'S NILE STEAMER SERVICE.

CAIRO—ASSUAN—2ND CATARACT.

WEEKLY SAILINGS.

FARES :

ASSUAN and BACK, Twenty days' voyage, £70.

„ „ „ Fourteen days' voyage, £56.

2ND CATARACT }
and BACK } Twenty-seven days' voyage, £100.

*PRIVATE STEAMERS and DAHABEAHS
for HIRE.*

TOURS TO PALESTINE, SYRIA,
AND IRAK.

Programme on request, from—

THOS. COOK & SON, L^{TD.},
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, AND BRANCHES.

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Second-hand copies of some of the books and maps marked "Out of print" may be had by application to the Secretary.

BOOKS.

- THE QUARTERLY STATEMENT.** A Journal of Palestine Research and Discovery. Issued free to Members. For back numbers apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. Cases for binding in yearly vols., in Green or Chocolate, 1s. 6d. each net.
- INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1869-1892 inclusive,** 3s. Subscriber's price, 2s. 3d.
- INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1893-1910 inclusive,** 5s. Subscriber's price, 3s. 9d.
- ANNUAL, No. 1, 1911.** Contains a full account of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1911, and of investigations carried out at RABBATH AMMON AND PETRA. By Dr. DUNCAN MACKENZIE and F. E. NEWTON. Price 21s.
- ANNUAL, No. 2, 1912-1913 (double number).** Contains a full report of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1912. Price 31s. 6d.
- ANNUAL, No. 3, 1914-1915 (double number).** THE WILDERNESS OF ZIN: The complete archaeological report of the SURVEY OF THE NEGEB AND N.E. SINAI carried out during 1914. Price 45s.
- THE SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.** 4to. Seven Volumes and Index, as under: MEMOIRS (3 vols.); SPECIAL PAPERS; NAME LISTS; JERUSALEM VOLUME and Portfolio of Plates; FAUNA AND FLORA, by Canon TRISTRAM. Price on application to Secretary. (Note.—"Fauna and Flora," by Canon TRISTRAM, LL.D., D.D., F.R.S., can be purchased separately. Price £3 3s. net.)
- THE SURVEY OF EASTERN PALESTINE.** (One Volume.) By Colonel CONDER, LL.D., M.R.A.S., R.E. Price on application to Secretary.
- TENT WORK IN PALESTINE.** By Colonel CONDER. 6s. *Out of print.*
- HETH AND MOAB.** By Colonel CONDER. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- MOUNT SEIR.** By Prof. E. HULL. 6s. *Out of print.*
- THE GEOLOGY OF PALESTINE AND ARABIA PETRÆA.** By Prof. E. HULL, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S. 21s. *Out of print.*
- THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF SINAI, PETRA, AND THE WÂDY 'ARABAH.** (One Vol., richly illus.) By H. CHICHESTER HART. £2 2s. net.
- ACROSS THE JORDAN.** By G. SCHUMACHER, C.E. 6s. *Out of print.*
- THE JAULAN.** By G. SCHUMACHER. With Map, Plans, and Illustrations. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- ABILA, PELLA, and NORTHERN 'AJLUN.** By G. SCHUMACHER. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- JUDAS MACCABÆUS.** By Colonel CONDER. 5s. 8d. Subscriber's price, 4s. 6d.
- THE LATIN KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM, A.D. 1099 to 1291.** By Colonel C. R. CONDER. 9s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 7s. 6d.
- THE LIFE OF SALADIN.** By BEHA ED DIN (A.D. 1137-1193). Translated and Annotated by Colonel CONDER, with a preface and notes by Major-General Sir CHARLES WILSON. 10s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 9s.
- PALESTINE UNDER THE MOSLEMS.** By GUY LE STRANGE. With Map and Illustrations. 16s. *Out of print.*
- SYRIAN STONE LORE.** By Colonel CONDER. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- THE BIBLE AND MODERN DISCOVERIES.** By HENRY A. HARPER. 7s. 6d. 5th Edition. Subscriber's price, 5s. 8d.
- THE CITY AND THE LAND.** Seven Lectures on Palestine. Single Lecture, 1s.; the Volume, 3s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 2s. 8d. *Out of print.*
- THIRTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND:** a Memoir of the work of the Society. By Sir WALTER BESANT. 2s.
- FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND.** A Record and a Summary, 1865-1915. By Colonel Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., etc. 4s.
- NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.**—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.00) and upwards.

- ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.** (Two Volumes 4to, profusely Illustrated.) By Prof. CLERMONT-GANNEAU, LL.D. Vol. I, Jerusalem and its Vicinity; Vol. II, Investigations in Southern Palestine. £5 5s. net.
- EXCAVATIONS AT JERUSALEM, 1894-1897.** With Plans and Illustrations. By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., and A. C. DICKIE, A.R.I.B.A. 15s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 12s. 6d.
- GOLGOTHA AND THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.** With Plan of Jerusalem and Illustrations. By Major-General Sir CHARLES W. WILSON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. Price 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT JERUSALEM.** With Tables and Diagrams. By JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In paper covers, 2s. 6d. net.
- LACHISH.** By Prof. FLINDERS PETRIE, Litt.D., LL.D. 10s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- A MOUND OF MANY CITIES (Lachish).** By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D. With numerous Illustrations. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE, 1898-1900.** (Profusely illustrated.) By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A., and Prof. WÜNSCH. £2 10s. Subscriber's price, £1 10s.
- PAINTED TOMBS AT MARISSA (MARÉSHAH).** By the Rev. J. P. PETERS, D.D. (New York), and Dr. HERMANN THIERSCH (Munich). Price £2 2s. Subscriber's price, £1 11s. 6d.
- THE EXCAVATION OF GEZER, 1902-5 AND 1907-9.** By Prof. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. With Illustrations. Price £4 4s. Subscriber's price, £3 3s.
- NAMES AND PLACES IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS AND APOCRYPHA** with references to Josephus, and identifications. By GEORGE ARMSTRONG. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s. *Out of print.*
- THE TELL AMARNA TABLETS,** including the tablet found at Lachish. Translated by Colonel C. R. CONDER. 5s. *Out of print.*
- AN OLD HEBREW CALENDAR-INSCRIPTION FROM GEZER.** With facsimile. By Prof. LIDZBARSKI, the Rev. G. B. GRAY, D.D., D.Litt., and Mr. E. J. PILCHER. Reprinted from the *Quarterly Statement*, Jan., 1909. Price 1s. net.
- A TABLE OF CHRISTIAN AND MOHAMMEDAN ERAS.** From July 15th, A.D. 622, the date of the Hejira, to A.D. 1900. By the Rev. J. E. HANAUER. Pamphlet. 7d. net.
- AN ARABIC ASTROLOGICAL TREATISE.** By a Jerusalem Christian Native. Translated and annotated by Miss GLADYS DICKSON. Price 1s. net.
- THE ANCIENT CUBIT AND OUR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.** By Lieut.-General Sir CHARLES WARREN, K.C.B. 5s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 4s. 2d.
- THE EARLY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF MANKIND.** By Lieut.-Gen. Sir CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 5s.
- HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES.** By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. 2s. 6d. Postage 3d. extra. Cloth 4s. Postage 6d. extra.

PALESTINE PILGRIMS' TEXT SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

This valuable and unique collection of early descriptions of the Holy Places, and of the topography of Palestine, from the earliest times to the period of the Crusades or later, published by the Palestine Exploration Fund, in 13 vols. with an Index, royal 8vo, bound in cloth, with Maps and Illustrations, the complete set £10 10s. comprising the following Translations:—

- Volume I.**—"The Churches of Constantine at Jerusalem"; "The Bordeaux Pilgrim," A.D. 333; "The Pilgrimage of St. Silvia of Aquitania," A.D. 385; "The Letter of Paula and Eustochium to Marcella," A.D. 361; "The Pilgrimage of the Holy Paula, by St. Jerome," A.D. 382.
- Volume II.**—"The Epitome of St. Eucherius about certain Holy Places," A.D. 440; "Breviary, or Short Description of Jerusalem"; "Theodosius," A.D. 530; "The Buildings of Justinian by Procopius," A.D. 560; "The Holy Places Visited by Antoninus Martyr," A.D. 560-570.
- Volume III.**—"The Pilgrimage of Arculfus," circa A.D. 670; "The Venerable Bede on the Holy Places"; "The Hodæporicon of St. Willibald," circa A.D. 754; followed by the "Itinerary of St. Willibald"; Mukaddasi, "Description of Syria, including Palestine," A.D. 985; "The Itinerary of Bernard the Wise," A.D. 870.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

- Volume IV.**—Nasir-Khusrau, "Diary of a Journey through Syria and Palestine"; Saewulf, A.D. 1103; "The Pilgrimage of the Abbot Daniel," A.D. 1106-1107.
- Volume V.**—Feteilus, A.D. 1130; John of Würzburg, A.D. 1160-1170, "Description of the Holy Land"; Johannes Phocas, A.D. 1185; Theoderich, "Description of the Holy Places," A.D. 1172; Two Letters: One from Sir Joseph de Cancy, Knight Hospitaller, to King Edward I, and one from King Edward I to Sir Joseph.
- Volume VI.**—Anonymous Pilgrims, I VIII: "The City of Jerusalem"; "Guide-book to Palestine," A.D. 1350; John Poloner, "Description of the Holy Land," A.D. 1421.
- Volumes VII-X.**—Felix Fabri, the Wanderings of, A.D. 1484.
- Volume XI.**—Extracts from Aristeas; Hecataeus of Abdera, Origen's treatise against Celsus, Lectures of St. Cyril, the life of St. Saba, Dion Cassius, Paschal Chronicle, the Patriarch Sophronius, the Chronicle of Theophanes, and the Eutychii Annales, Jacques De Vitry, A.D. 1180.
- Volume XII.**—Burchard of Mount Sion, A.D. 1280, Part XIV of Book III of Marino Sanuto's "Secrets for true Crusaders to help them to recover the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1321); Ludolph Von Suchem's "Description of the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1350).
- Volume XIII.**—The Life of Saladin. By Beha ed-Din, A.D. 1145-1232.
- The Index.**

The following Books are sold, though not published by the Society.

- JERUSALEM, THE CITY OF HEROD AND SALADIN.** By SIR WALTER BESANT and Prof. E. H. PALMER. St. Martin's Library Edition. Chatto and Windus. 3s. cloth.
- THE STORY OF JERUSALEM.** By Col. Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B. J. M. Dent and Sons' Mediaeval Town Series. Cloth, 6s. net.
- BIBLE SIDELIGHTS FROM THE MOUND OF GEZER.** By R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. Hodder and Stoughton. 5s.
- STUDIES IN GALILEE.** By ERNEST W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., with a Preface by GEORGE ADAM SMITH, D.D. University of Chicago Press. 6s. net.
- BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,** as described in the Laws of England from Anglo-Saxon times. By Col. Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B. John Murray. 2s. 6d. net.
- A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN PALESTINE.** By R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. Cambridge University Press. 4s. net.
- THE RELIGION OF ANCIENT PALESTINE.** By STANLEY A. COOK. Archibald Constable & Co.'s Religions, Ancient and Modern, Series. 1s. 6d. net.
- THE PHILISTINES, THEIR HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION.** The Schweich Lecture, 1911. By R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. The British Academy. 3s. net.

MAPS AND PLANS.

- THE GREAT MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE,** with modern names only (In 24 sheets; Scale, 1 inch = 1 mile.) £2 10s. Subscriber's price, £2 2s.
- MAP OF PALESTINE,** with modern names only. In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch = 1 mile. Including both sides of the Jordan, and extending from Baalbek in the north to Kadesh Barnea in the south. £1 10s. *Out of print.*
- MAP OF PALESTINE,** with modern names only. In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE.** In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. £1 10s. *Out of print.*
- OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE.** In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE,** showing WATER BASINS IN COLOUR, AND 5 VERTICAL SECTIONS. In 6 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 13s. *Out of print.*
- THE SECTIONS** of the Country north and south, and east and west, on 2 sheets. 2s. Subscriber's price, 1s. 6d. (Western Palestine only.)
- PLAN OF JERUSALEM** (reduced from the Ordnance Survey Plan), showing in red the latest discoveries. 2s. 6d.; mounted on cloth, 4s. 6d. Subscriber's prices, 2s. and 4s.
- PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE.** Scale, 5 miles to the inch. 6s. 9d., unmounted; mounted on cloth, roller, and varnished, 17s. 6d. Size mounted, 30 inches by 52 inches. Subscriber's prices, 5s. 3d. and 14s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- SMALL PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE.** Size 29 inches by 19 inches. 3s. Subscriber's price, 2s. 6d.
- NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.**—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$8.0) and upwards.

MAP OF THE "DESERT OF THE WANDERINGS," from Mount Hor on the East to the Suez Canal on the West, and from Mount Sinai in the South to Beersheba in the North. Compiled by the War Office, and based principally upon the sketch Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Scale, 4 miles to the inch. In eight sheets. The Complete Map, mounted on linen, and with a few of the scriptural sites inserted in red by hand, 21s.

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 2 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 7s. 6d., unmounted; mounted to fold, 15s. 6d. Subscriber's prices, 6s. and 13s.

All Maps can be had mounted to order on rollers for hanging, or on cloth and folded.

MODELS AND CASTS.

RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile (the same as Map No. 4). Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £16 16s.

The map measures 7 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 4 feet 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Subscriber's price, £14 14s.

SMALL RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles to an inch. Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £8 8s.

The map measures 42 inches by 32 inches. Subscriber's price, £7 7s.

Both maps are on view at the office of the Fund, 2, Hinde St., Manchester Sq., W.

CASTS OF MOUNT SINAI. Small, Coloured, framed, and names written, 18s. net. Size, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Large, Coloured, framed, and names written, £2 2s. net. Size, 25 inches by 27 inches. Scale, 6 inches to the mile.

SEAL OF "HAGGAI, THE SON OF SHEBANIAH." Facsimiles of this Signet, in metal, 2s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF THE TABLET WITH CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTION FOUND AT LACHISH. 3s. each net.

CASTS OF THE ANCIENT HÆMATITE WEIGHT, brought by Dr. CHAPLIN from Samaria. 2s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF INSCRIBED BEAD, referred to in p. 32, *Quarterly Statement*, 1893. 1s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF THE SEAL FOUND ON OPHEL, referred to in p. 181, *Quarterly Statement*, 1897. 2s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF THE SILOAM INSCRIPTION. £1 5s. each net, framed.

CASTS OF THE INSCRIBED TABLETS FOUND IN THE EXCAVATIONS OF GEZER (*Quarterly Statement*, p. 229, 1904; p. 206, 1905). Price 2s. each net.

NOTE.—These prices prevail at the time of going to press, but are liable to alteration owing to the fluctuating cost of plaster casts.

PHOTOGRAPHS & SLIDES.

A new Catalogue of Lantern Slides and Photographic Views has been prepared, comprising over 1,000 subjects, and classified as follows:—

Palestine, General.

Jerusalem.

Petra District and Sinai.

Explorations in Philistia, 1890-1900.

Explorations at Gezer, 1902-1905 and 1907-1909.

Explorations in S. Palestine and Sinai, 1914.

Syria.

East of the Jordan and Dead Sea.

Explorations at Jerusalem, 1867-1874.

Explorations at Jerusalem, 1894-1897.

Explorations at Beth-Shemesh, 1911, 1912.

Manners and Customs, and

Miscellaneous.

Price of Lantern Slides 1s. 6d. each (uncoloured).

Price of Lantern Slides of the Raised Map of Palestine (coloured), 3s. 3d. each.

Price of Photographs, size 7 inches by 5 inches, 1s. 6d. each (unmounted).

Price of Photographs, size 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 2s. each (unmounted).

For Catalogue, price 1s., apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

Branch Associations of the Bible Society, all Sunday Schools within the Sunday School Institute, the Sunday School Union, and the Wesleyan Sunday School Institute, will please observe that by a special Resolution of the Committee they are allowed to purchase the books, maps, etc. (by application to the Secretary only), at the reduced price.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND:

A SOCIETY FOR THE ACCURATE AND SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION OF THE ARCHÆOLOGY, THE TOPOGRAPHY, THE GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE HOLY LAND, FOR BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATION.

PATRON—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

VICE-PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—H. R. HALL, Esq., M.A., D.LITT., F.S.A.

Hon. Treasurer—COL. SIR CHARLES F. CLOSE, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.

Hon. Secretary—E. W. G. MASTERMAN, Esq., M.D.

STANLEY A. COOK, Esq., LITT.D. (*Editor*)

REV. CANON DALTON, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

PROF. ARCHIBALD C. DICKIE, M.A., F.S.A.

SIR ARTHUR EVANS, M.A., D.LITT., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.

THE HON. EVERARD FEILDING.

D. G. HOGARTH, Esq., C.M.G., M.A., D.LITT., F.B.A., F.S.A.

LT.-COL. E. M. JACK, C.M.G., D.S.O.

A. W. A. LEEPER, Esq., M.A., C.B.E.

PROF. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, LITT.D., F.S.A.

CHARLES MARSTON, Esq.

ROBERT L. MOND, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

THE HON. W. G. A. ORMSBY-GORE, M.P.

BRIG.-GEN. E. M. PAUL, C.B., R.E.

F. W. PERCIVAL, Esq., F.S.A.

SIR WILLIAM M. FLINDERS PETRIE, D.C.L., LITT.D., LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.

REV. PROF. SAYCE, LL.D., D.D., D.LITT.

REV. P. N. WAGGETT, D.D.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S., R.E.

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT ALLENBY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

REV. CHARLES WRIGHT BARCLAY, M.A.

HERBERT BENTWICH, Esq., LL.B.

RT. REV. BISHOP J. H. BERNARD, *Pro-vost of Trinity College, Dublin.*

LIEUT.-COL. HOPE BIDDLEPH, D.S.O.

HERBERT BIRCH, Esq.

F. J. BLISS, Esq., Ph.D.

REV. CANON PROF. C. F. BURNEY, M.A., D.D., D.LITT.

G. K. CHESTERTON, Esq.

REV. P. A. GORDON CLARK.

FRANK H. COOK, Esq., C.I.E.

REV. PROF. G. A. COOKE, D.D.

A. E. COWLEY, Esq., M.A., D.LITT.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, P.C., F.S.A.

PROF. GUSTAV DALMAN, D.D., Ph.D.

ORMONDE M. DALTON, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.

SIR WYNDHAM DEEDES.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ELY.

REV. WILLIAM EWING, M.A., D.D.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. F. FELLOWS.

DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.A.

PROF. JOHN GARSTANG, M.A., D.Sc., B.LITT.

J. W. L. GLAISHER, Esq., Sc.D., F.R.S.

THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER, D.D.

REV. THOMAS HARRISON, F.R.G.S.

COLONEL SIR COOTE HEDLEY, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., R.E.

PROF. HERMAN V. HILPRECHT, LL.D., Ph.D.

REV. R. F. HORTON, D.D.

REV. PREBENDARY INGRAM, M.A.

LORD IVEAGH, K.P., F.R.S.

REV. PROF. A. R. S. KENNEDY, D.D.

SIR FREDERIC G. KENYON, K.C.B., M.A., D.LITT., F.B.A., *Director and Principal Librarian, British Museum.*

REV. PÈRE LAGRANGE.

WILLIAMSON LAMPLOUGH, Esq.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—(continued).

M. E. LANGE, Esq.
T. E. LAWRENCE, Esq., C.B., D.S.O.
PROF. M. LIDZBARSKI.
SAMUEL LLOYD, Esq.
THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF LONDON,
D.D.
W. HOLDSWORTH LUNN, Esq.
RT. REV. R. MACINNES, D.D., *Bishop in
Jerusalem and the East.*
COLONEL A. M. MANTELL, R.E.
JAMES MELROSE, Esq.
CLAUDE J. GOLDSMID-MONTEFIORE, Esq.
JOHN MURRAY, Esq., C.V.O., F.S.A.
COLONEL STEWART F. NEWCOMBE,
D.S.O., R.E.
THE RIGHT HON. AND REV. THE
MARQUIS OF NORMANBY.
REV. PROF. LEWIS B. PATON, Ph.D., D.D.
E. J. PILCHER, Esq.
H. PRIE-GORDON, Esq., D.S.C., M.A.
PROF. BERESFORD PITE, F.R.I.B.A.
SIR W. M. RAMSAY, D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A.

ERNEST RICHMOND, Esq.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF WELLS,
D.D.
LORD ROLLO.
REV. PÈRE RONZEVALLE, S.J.
THE RIGHT REV. THE DEAN OF WEST-
MINSTER, D.D.
RIGHT HON. SIR HERBERT SAMUEL,
G.B.E., H.M. High Commissioner for
Palestine.
H. E. SATOW, Esq., H.M. Consul-General,
Beirut.
REV. C. ANDERSON SCOTT, D.D.
SIR CECIL H. SMITH, LL.D.
PRINCIPAL SIR GEORGE ADAM SMITH,
D.D., LL.D.
SIR R. STORRS, C.M.G., C.B.E.
GUY LE STRANGE, Esq.
REV. PÈRE HUGUES VINCENT, O.P.
LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARD L. WALLER,
C.M.G., R.E.
PERCY D'ERF WHEELER, Esq., M.D.

Bankers—MESSRS. COUTTS AND Co., 440, Strand.

Assistant Secretary—G. J. H. OVENDEN.

Office—2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.1.

Hon. General Secretary for U.S.A.—PROF. ELIHU GRANT,
8, College Lane, Haverford, Pa.

Payments sent to the Head Office of the Fund (Cheques, Money Orders, or Postal Orders) should be payable to the order of The Secretary, and crossed "Coutts and Co." Money and Postal Orders should be payable at London, W.1.

Subscribers on the Local Lists should forward their payments through the Local Secretaries, and those in America through PROF. ELIHU GRANT, Hon. General Secretary.

Annual Subscribers of *one guinea*, or more, will receive, in addition to the *Quarterly Statement*, the Memoir of the Excavation in progress, fully illustrated, when issued; they have also the privilege of purchasing the maps and publications of the Fund at reduced prices. The *Quarterly Statement* is a journal which records the progress of the Society's work, and matters of interest relating to Palestine.

A donation of Five Guineas, followed by an annual subscription of One Guinea, qualifies for Membership. A payment of Twenty-five Guineas qualifies for Life Membership.

NOW ON SALE.

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE.

WITH MODERN NAMES ONLY.

SCALE 1:168,960 OR $\frac{3}{8}$ INCH TO A MILE.

This Map extends from NAHR EL-KASIMIYEH in the North to just below BEERSHEBA in the South, slightly West of WADY GUZZEH in the South-west, and Eastward to include the JORDAN VALLEY. It has been compiled from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and revised and brought up to date from Official sources during the War.

Railways, Roads, Tracks, etc., etc., are clearly shown, and the contours are indicated by delicate engraving, the whole forming a most complete map for the Traveller and Student.

The price in two sheets, unmounted, is 7s. 6d., but the map can be had mounted on cloth, and cut to fold in black cloth cover, size 10 inches by 5½ inches. Price 15s. 6d.

Price to Annual Subscribers to the Fund is

Unmounted 6s.

Postage 6d. extra.

Mounted 13s.

Published by the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, at
2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W. 1.

HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES.

By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

WITH A PREFACE BY

ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.D., F.R.S.

Price 2s. 6d., Postage 3d. ; Cloth bound 4s., Postage 6d. extra.

Extract from *The Near East*:—"Here we have not only a comprehensive sanitary survey of Modern Palestine, but also a weighty contribution to Biblical criticism. . . . There is not a superfluous line in this book."

FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND.

A Record and a Summary.

1865—1915.

BY COLONEL SIR C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.A., ETC.

This Book gives a short account of the operations of the Palestine Exploration Fund since its foundation in 1865, of the Surveys of the Holy Land, of the Explorations at Jerusalem, and the Excavations of some of the buried cities of the Country.

Bound in Cloth, Price 4s., Postage 6d. extra.

Published by the Committee of the *Palestine Exploration Fund*, at
2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND ANNUAL No. 3.

DOUBLE VOLUME

FOR THE YEARS 1914-15.

The WILDERNESS OF ZIN: Being the full Archaeological Report of the Survey of the South Country ("The Desert of the Wanderings") carried out in the early part of 1914.

By C. LEONARD WOOLLEY AND T. E. LAWRENCE.

4to, with 3 maps, 37 plates, and 59 illustrations in the text.

Price 45s.

Issued free to Subscribers of a Guinea and upwards during the years
1914-1915.

Published by the Committee of the *Palestine Exploration Fund*, at
2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W.



PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

FOUNDED 1865.

Patron—THE KING.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

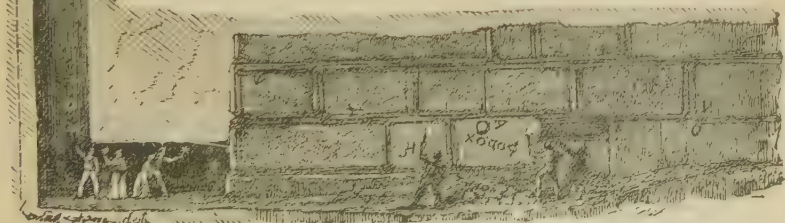
APRIL, 1925.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED AND SOLD AT THE OFFICE OF THE FUND,
2, HINDE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W. 1;

AND AT

8, COLLEGE LANE, HAVERFORD, PA., U.S.A.



COOK'S TRAVEL SERVICE

An unrivalled organization, the outcome of 84 years' experience through which all arrangements incidental to travel can be made, including

STEAMSHIP PASSAGES

RAIL TICKETS

HOTEL RESERVATION

COURIER SERVICE

AERIAL TRAVEL

PLEASURE CRUISES

THE COLLECTION AND FORWARDING
OF LUGGAGE

DRAFTS AND CABLE REMITTANCES

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT

PASSPORTS, VISAS

INSURANCES, ETC., ETC.

Apply at any office of

THOS. COOK & SON, L^{TD}.

Chief Office :

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Telegraphic Address: "Coupon, London."

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Second-hand copies of some of the books and maps marked "Out of print" may be had by application to the Secretary.

BOOKS.

- THE QUARTERLY STATEMENT.** A Journal of Palestine Research and Discovery. Issued free to Members. For back numbers apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. Cases for binding in yearly vols., in Green or Chocolate, 1s. 6d. each net.
- INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1869-1892 inclusive,** 3s. Subscriber's price, 2s. 3d.
- INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1893-1910 inclusive,** 5s. Subscriber's price, 3s. 9d.
- ANNUAL, No. 1, 1911.** Contains a full account of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1911, and of investigations carried out at RABBATH AMMON AND PETRA. By Dr. DUNCAN MACKENZIE and F. E. NEWTON. Price 21s.
- ANNUAL, No. 2, 1912-1913 (double number).** Contains a full report of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1912. Price 31s. 6d.
- ANNUAL, No. 3, 1914-1915 (double number).** THE WILDERNESS OF ZIN: The complete archaeological report of the SURVEY OF THE NEGEH AND N.E. SINAI carried out during 1914. Price 45s.
- THE SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.** 4to. Seven Volumes and Index, as under: MEMOIRS (3 vols.); SPECIAL PAPERS; NAME LISTS; JERUSALEM VOLUME and Portfolio of Plates; FAUNA AND FLORA, by Canon TRISTRAM. Price on application to Secretary. (*Note*.—"Fauna and Flora," by Canon TRISTRAM, LL.D., D.D., F.R.S., can be purchased separately. Price £3 3s. net.)
- THE SURVEY OF EASTERN PALESTINE.** (One Volume.) By Colonel CONDER, LL.D., M.R.A.S., R.E. Price on application to Secretary.
- TENT WORK IN PALESTINE.** By Colonel CONDER. 6s. *Out of print.*
- HETH AND MOAB.** By Colonel CONDER. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- MOUNT SEIR.** By Prof. E. HULL. 6s. *Out of print.*
- THE GEOLOGY OF PALESTINE AND ARABIA PETRÆA.** By Prof. E. HULL, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S. 21s. *Out of print.*
- THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF SINAI, PETRA, AND THE WADY 'ARABAH.** (One Vol., richly illus.) By H. CHICHESTER HART. £2 2s. net.
- ACROSS THE JORDAN.** By G. SCHUMACHER, C.E. 6s. *Out of print.*
- THE JAULAN.** By G. SCHUMACHER. With Map, Plans, and Illustrations. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- ABILA, PELLA, and NORTHERN 'AJLUN.** By G. SCHUMACHER. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- JUDAS MACCABÆUS.** By Colonel CONDER. 5s. 8d. Subscriber's price, 4s. 6d.
- THE LATIN KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM, A.D. 1099 to 1291.** By Colonel C. R. CONDER. 9s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 7s. 6d.
- THE LIFE OF SALADIN.** By BEHA ED DIN (A.D. 1137-1193). Translated and Annotated by Colonel CONDER, with a preface and notes by Major-General Sir CHARLES WILSON. 10s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 9s.
- PALESTINE UNDER THE MOSLEMS.** By GUY LE STRANGE. With Map and Illustrations. 16s. *Out of print.*
- SYRIAN STONE LORE.** By Colonel CONDER. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- THE BIBLE AND MODERN DISCOVERIES.** By HENRY A. HARPER. 7s. 6d. 5th Edition. Subscriber's price, 5s. 8d.
- THE CITY AND THE LAND.** Seven Lectures on Palestine. Single Lecture, 1s.; the Volume, 3s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 2s. 8d. *Out of print.*
- THIRTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND:** a Memoir of the work of the Society. By Sir WALTER BESANT. 2s.
- FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND.** A Record and a Summary, 1865-1915. By Colonel Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., etc. 4s.
- NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.**—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

- ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.** (Two Volumes 4to, profusely Illustrated.) By Prof. CLERMONT-GANNEAU, LL.D. Vol. I, Jerusalem and its Vicinity; Vol. II, Investigations in Southern Palestine. £5 5s. net.
- EXCAVATIONS AT JERUSALEM, 1894-1897.** With Plans and Illustrations. By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., and A. C. DICKIE, A.R.I.B.A. 15s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 12s. 6d.
- GOLGOTHA AND THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.** With Plan of Jerusalem and Illustrations. By Major-General Sir CHARLES W. WILSON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. Price 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT JERUSALEM.** With Tables and Diagrams. By JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In paper covers, 2s. 6d. net.
- LACHISH.** By Prof. FLINDERS PETRIE, Litt.D., LL.D. 10s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- A MOUND OF MANY CITIES (Lachish).** By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D. With numerous Illustrations. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE, 1898-1900.** (Profusely illustrated.) By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A., and Prof. WÜNSCH. £2 10s. Subscriber's price, £1 10s.
- PAINTED TOMBS AT MARISSA (MARÉSHAH).** By the Rev. J. P. PETERS, D.D. (New York), and Dr. HERMANN THIERSCH (Munich). Price £2 2s. Subscriber's price, £1 11s. 6d.
- THE EXCAVATION OF GEZER, 1902-5 AND 1907-9.** By Prof. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. With Illustrations. Price £4 4s. Subscriber's price, £3 3s.
- NAMES AND PLACES IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS AND APOCRYPHA** with references to Josephus, and identifications. By GEORGE ARMSTRONG. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s. *Out of print.*
- THE TELL AMARNA TABLETS,** including the tablet found at Lachish. Translated by Colonel C. R. CONDER. 5s. *Out of print.*
- AN OLD HEBREW CALENDAR-INSCRIPTION FROM GEZER.** With facsimile. By Prof. LIDZBARSKI, the Rev. G. B. GRAY, D.D., D.Litt., and Mr. E. J. PILCHER. Reprinted from the *Quarterly Statement*, Jan., 1909. Price 1s. net.
- A TABLE OF CHRISTIAN AND MOHAMMEDAN ERAS.** From July 15th, A.D. 622, the date of the Hejira, to A.D. 1900. By the Rev. J. E. HANAUER. Pamphlet. 7d. net.
- AN ARABIC ASTROLOGICAL TREATISE.** By a Jerusalem Christian Native. Translated and annotated by Miss GLADYS DICKSON. Price 1s. net.
- THE ANCIENT CUBIT AND OUR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.** By Lieut.-General Sir CHARLES WARREN, K.C.B. 5s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 4s. 2d.
- THE EARLY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF MANKIND.** By Lieut.-Gen. Sir CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 5s.
- HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES.** By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. 2s. 6d. Postage 3d. extra. Cloth 4s. Postage 6d. extra.

PALESTINE PILGRIMS' TEXT SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

This valuable and unique collection of early descriptions of the Holy Places, and of the topography of Palestine, from the earliest times to the period of the Crusades or later, published by the Palestine Exploration Fund, in 13 vols. with an Index, royal 8vo, bound in cloth, with Maps and Illustrations, the complete set £10 10s. comprising the following Translations:—

Volume I.—"The Churches of Constantine at Jerusalem"; "The Bordeaux Pilgrim," A.D. 333; "The Pilgrimage of St. Silvia of Aquitania," A.D. 385; "The Letter of Paula and Eustochium to Marcella," A.D. 361; "The Pilgrimage of the Holy Paula, by St. Jerome," A.D. 382.

Volume II.—"The Epitome of St. Eucherius about certain Holy Places," A.D. 440; "Breviary, or Short Description of Jerusalem"; "Theodosius," A.D. 530; "The Buildings of Justinian by Procopius," A.D. 560; "The Holy Places Visited by Antoninus Martyr," A.D. 560-570.

Volume III.—"The Pilgrimage of Arculfus," circa A.D. 670; "The Venerable Bede on the Holy Places"; "The Hodeceporicon of St. Willibald," circa A.D. 754; followed by the "Itinerary of St. Willibald"; Mukaddasi, "Description of Syria, including Palestine," A.D. 985; "The Itinerary of Bernard the Wise," A.D. 870.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

- Volume IV.**—Nasir-Khusrau, "Diary of a Journey through Syria and Palestine"; Saewulf, A.D. 1103; "The Pilgrimage of the Abbot Daniel," A.D. 1106-1107.
- Volume V.**—Fetellus, A.D. 1130; John of Würzburg, A.D. 1160-1170, "Description of the Holy Land"; Johannes Phocas, A.D. 1185; Theoderich, "Description of the Holy Places," A.D. 1172; Two Letters: One from Sir Joseph de Caney, Knight Hospitaller, to King Edward I, and one from King Edward I to Sir Joseph.
- Volume VI.**—Anonymous Pilgrims, I-VIII; "The City of Jerusalem"; "Guide-book to Palestine," A.D. 1350; John Poloner, "Description of the Holy Land," A.D. 1421.
- Volumes VII-X.**—Felix Fabri, the Wanderings of, A.D. 1434.
- Volume XI.**—Extracts from Aristæus; Hecataeus of Abdera, Origen's treatise against Celsus, Lectures of St. Cyril, the life of St. Saba, Dion Cassius, Paschal Chronicle, the Patriarch Sophronius, the Chronicle of Theophanes, and the Eutychii Annales, Jacques De Vitry, A.D. 1180.
- Volume XII.**—Burchard of Mount Sion, A.D. 1280, Part XIV of Book III of Marino Sanuto's "Secrets for true Crusaders to help them to recover the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1321); Ludolph Von Suchem's "Description of the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1350).
- Volume XIII.**—The Life of Saladin. By Beha ed-Din, A.D. 1145-1232.
- The Index.**

The following Books are sold, though not published by the Society.

- JERUSALEM, THE CITY OF HEROD AND SALADIN.** By SIR WALTER BESANT and Prof. E. H. PALMER. St. Martin's Library Edition. Chatto and Windus. 3s. cloth.
- THE STORY OF JERUSALEM.** By Col. Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B. J. M. Dent and Sons' Mediaeval Town Series. Cloth, 6s. net.
- BIBLE SIDELIGHTS FROM THE MOUND OF GEZER.** By R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. Hodder and Stoughton. 5s.
- STUDIES IN GALILEE.** By ERNEST W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., with a Preface by GEORGE ADAM SMITH, D.D. University of Chicago Press. 6s. net.
- BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,** as described in the Laws of England from Anglo-Saxon times. By Col. Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B. John Murray. 2s. 6d. net.
- A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN PALESTINE.** By R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. Cambridge University Press. 4s. net.
- THE RELIGION OF ANCIENT PALESTINE.** By STANLEY A. COOK. Archibald Constable & Co.'s Religions, Ancient and Modern, Series. 1s. 6d. net.
- THE PHILISTINES, THEIR HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION.** The Schweich Lecture, 1911. By R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. The British Academy. 3s. net.

MAPS AND PLANS.

- THE GREAT MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE,** with modern names only (In 24 sheets; Scale, 1 inch = 1 mile.) £2 10s. Subscriber's price, £2 2s.
- MAP OF PALESTINE,** with modern names only. In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. Including both sides of the Jordan, and extending from Baalbek in the north to Kadesh Barnea in the south. £1 10s. *Out of print.*
- MAP OF PALESTINE,** with modern names only. In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE.** In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. £1 10s. *Out of print.*
- OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE.** In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE,** showing WATER BASINS IN COLOUR, AND 5 VERTICAL SECTIONS. In 6 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 13s. *Out of print.*
- THE SECTIONS** of the Country north and south, and east and west, on 2 sheets. 2s. Subscriber's price, 1s. 6d. (Western Palestine only.)
- PLAN OF JERUSALEM** (reduced from the Ordnance Survey Plan), showing in red the latest discoveries. 2s. 6d.; mounted on cloth, 4s. 6d. Subscriber's prices, 2s. and 4s.
- PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE.** Scale, 5 miles to the inch. 6s. 9d., unmounted; mounted on cloth, roller, and varnished, 17s. 6d. Size mounted, 30 inches by 52 inches. Subscriber's prices, 5s. 3d. and 14s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- SMALL PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE.** Size 29 inches by 19 inches. 3s. Subscriber's price, 2s. 6d.
- NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.**—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

MAP OF THE "DESERT OF THE WANDERINGS," from Mount Hor on the East to the Suez Canal on the West, and from Mount Sinai in the South to Beersheba in the North. Compiled by the War Office, and based principally upon the sketch Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Scale, 4 miles to the inch. In eight sheets. The Complete Map, mounted on linen, and with a few of the scriptural sites inserted in red by hand, 21s.

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 2 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 7s. 6d., unmounted; mounted to fold, 15s. 6d. Subscriber's prices, 6s. and 13s.

All Maps can be had mounted to order on rollers for hanging, or on cloth and folded.

MODELS AND CASTS.

RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile (the same as Map No. 4). Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £16 16s. The map measures 7 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 4 feet 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Subscriber's price, £14 14s.

SMALL RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles to an inch. Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £8 8s. The map measures 42 inches by 32 inches. Subscriber's price, £7 7s. Both maps are on view at the office of the Fund, 2, Hyde St., Manchester Sq., W.

CASTS OF MOUNT SINAI. Small, Coloured, framed, and names written, 18s. net. Size, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Large, Coloured, framed, and names written, £2 2s. net. Size, 25 inches by 27 inches. Scale, 6 inches to the mile.

SEAL OF "HAGGAI, THE SON OF SHEBANIAH." Facsimiles of this Signet, in metal, 2s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF THE TABLET WITH CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTION FOUND AT LACHISH. 3s. each net.

CASTS OF THE ANCIENT HÆMATITE WEIGHT, brought by Dr. CHAPLIN from Samaria. 2s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF INSCRIBED BEAD, referred to in p. 32, *Quarterly Statement*, 1893. 1s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF THE SEAL FOUND ON OPHEL, referred to in p. 181, *Quarterly Statement*, 1897. 2s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF THE SILOAM INSCRIPTION. £1 5s. each net, framed.

CASTS OF THE INSCRIBED TABLETS FOUND IN THE EXCAVATIONS OF GEZER (*Quarterly Statement*, p. 229, 1904; p. 206, 1905). Price 2s. each net.

NOTE.—These prices prevail at the time of going to press, but are liable to alteration owing to the fluctuating cost of plaster casts.

PHOTOGRAPHS & SLIDES.

A new Catalogue of Lantern Slides and Photographic Views has been prepared, comprising over 1,000 subjects, and classified as follows:—

Palestine, General.

Jerusalem.

Petra District and Sinai.

Explorations in Philistia, 1890-1900.

Explorations at Gezer, 1902-1905 and 1907-1909.

Explorations in S. Palestine and Sinai, 1914.

Syria.

East of the Jordan and Dead Sea.

Explorations at Jerusalem, 1867-1874.

Explorations at Jerusalem, 1894-1897.

Explorations at Beth-Shemesh, 1911, 1912.

Manners and Customs, and

Miscellaneous.

Price of Lantern Slides 1s. 6d. each (uncoloured).

Price of Lantern Slides of the Raised Map of Palestine (coloured), 3s. 3d. each.

Price of Photographs, size 7 inches by 5 inches, 1s. 6d. each (unmounted).

Price of Photographs, size 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 2s. each (unmounted).

For Catalogue, price 1s., apply to the Secretary, 2, Hyde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

Branch Associations of the Bible Society, all Sunday Schools within the Sunday School Institute, the Sunday School Union, and the Wesleyan Sunday School Institute, will please observe that by a special Resolution of the Committee they are allowed to purchase the books, maps, etc. (by application to the Secretary only), at the reduced price.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND:

A SOCIETY FOR THE ACCURATE AND SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION OF THE ARCHÆOLOGY, THE TOPOGRAPHY, THE GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE HOLY LAND, FOR BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATION.

PATRON—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

VICE-PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—H. R. HALL, Esq., M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A.

Hon. Treasurer—COL. SIR CHARLES F. CLOSE, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.

Hon. Secretary—E. W. G. MASTERMAN, Esq., M.D.

STANLEY A. COOK, Esq., Litt.D. (*Editor*)

REV. CANON DALTON, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

PROF. ARCHIBALD C. DICKIE, M.A., F.S.A.

SIR ARTHUR EVANS, M.A., D.Litt.,

LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.

THE HON. EVERARD FEILDING.

D. G. HOGARTH, Esq., C.M.G., M.A.,

D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A.

LT.-COL. E. M. JACK, C.M.G., D.S.O.

A. W. A. LEEPER, Esq., M.A., C.B.E.

PROF. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER,

Litt.D., F.S.A.

CHARLES MARSTON, Esq.

ROBERT L. MOND, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

THE HON. W. G. A. ORMSBY-GORE, M.P.

BRIG.-GEN. E. M. PAUL, C.B., R.E.

F. W. PERCIVAL, Esq., F.S.A.

SIR WILLIAM M. FLINDERS PETRIE,

D.C.L., Litt.D., LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.

REV. PROF. SAYCE, LL.D., D.D.,

D.Litt.

REV. P. N. WAGGETT, D.D.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN,

G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S., R.E.

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT ALLENBY,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

REV. CHARLES WRIGHT BARCLAY, M.A.

HERBERT BENTWICH, Esq., LL.B.

RT. REV. BISHOP J. H. BERNARD, *Pro-*
vost of Trinity College, Dublin.

LIEUT.-COL. HOPE BIDDULPH, D.S.O.

HERBERT BIRCH, Esq.

F. J. BLISS, Esq., Ph.D.

REV. CANON PROF. C. F. BURNES, M.A.,
D.D., D.Litt.

G. K. CHESTERTON, Esq.

REV. P. A. GORDON CLARK.

FRANK H. COOK, Esq., C.I.E.

REV. PROF. G. A. COOKE, D.D.

A. E. COWLEY, Esq., M.A., D.Litt.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES,
P.C., F.S.A.

PROF. GUSTAV DALMAN, D.D., Ph.D.

ORMONDE M. DALTON, Esq., M.A.,
F.S.A.

SIR WYNDHAM DEEDES.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ELY.

REV. WILLIAM EWING, M.A., D.D.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. F. FELLOWS.

DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.A.

PROF. JOHN GARSTANG, M.A., D.Sc.,
B.Litt.

J. W. L. GLAISHER, Esq., Sc.D.,
F.R.S.

THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF
GLOUCESTER, D.D.

REV. THOMAS HARRISON, F.R.G.S.

COLONEL SIR COOTE HEDLEY, K.B.E.,
C.B., C.M.G., R.E.

PROF. HERMAN V. HILPRECHT, LL.D.,
Ph.D.

REV. R. F. HORTON, D.D.

REV. PREBENDARY INGRAM, M.A.

LORD IVEAGH, K.P., F.R.S.

REV. PROF. A. R. S. KENNEDY, D.D.

SIR FREDERIC G. KENYON, K.C.B., M.A.,
D.Litt., F.B.A., *Director and Principal*
Librarian, British Museum.

REV. PÈRE LAGRANGE.

WILLIAMSON LAMPLUGH, Esq.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—(continued).

M. E. LANGE, Esq.
T. E. LAWRENCE, Esq., C.B., D.S.O.
PROF. M. LIDZBARSKI.
SAMUEL LLOYD, Esq.
THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF LONDON,
D.D.
W. HOLDSWORTH LUNN, Esq.
RT. REV. R. MACINNES, D.D., *Bishop in
Jerusalem and the East.*
COLONEL A. M. MANTELL, R.E.
JAMES MELROSE, Esq.
CLAUDE J. GOLDSMID-MONTEFIORE, Esq.
JOHN MURRAY, Esq., C.V.O., F.S.A.
COLONEL STEWART F. NEWCOMBE,
D.S.O., R.E.
THE RIGHT HON. AND REV. THE
MARQUIS OF NORMANBY.
REV. PROF. LEWIS B. PATON, Ph.D., D.D.
E. J. PILCHER, Esq.
H. PIRIE-GORDON, Esq., D.S.C., M.A.
PROF. BERESFORD PITE, F.R.I.B.A.
SIR W. M. RAMSAY, D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A.

ERNEST RICHMOND, Esq.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF WELLS,
D.D.
LORD ROLLO.
REV. PÈRE RONZEVALLE, S.J.
THE RIGHT REV. THE DEAN OF WEST-
MINSTER, D.D.
RIGHT HON. SIR HERBERT SAMUEL,
G.B.E., H.M. High Commissioner for
Palestine.
H. E. SATOW, Esq., H.M. Consul-General,
Beirut.
REV. C. ANDERSON SCOTT, D.D.
SIR CECIL H. SMITH, LL.D.
PRINCIPAL SIR GEORGE ADAM SMITH,
D.D., LL.D.
SIR R. STORRS, C.M.G., C.B.E.
GUY LE STRANGE, Esq.
REV. PÈRE HUGUES VINCENT, O.P.
LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARD L. WALLER,
C.M.G., R.E.
PERCY D'ERF WHEELER, Esq., M.D.

Bankers—MESSRS. COUTTS AND Co., 440, Strand.

Assistant Secretary—G. J. H. OVENDEN.

Office—2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.1.

Hon. General Secretary for U.S.A.—PROF. ELIHU GRANT,
8, College Lane, Haverford, Pa.

Payments sent to the Head Office of the Fund (Cheques, Money Orders, or Postal Orders) should be payable to the order of The Secretary, and crossed "Coutts and Co." Money and Postal Orders should be payable at London, W.1.

Subscribers on the Local Lists should forward their payments through the Local Secretaries, and those in America through PROF. ELIHU GRANT, Hon. General Secretary.

Annual Subscribers of *one guinea*, or more, will receive, in addition to the *Quarterly Statement*, the Memoir of the Excavation in progress, fully illustrated, when issued; they have also the privilege of purchasing the maps and publications of the Fund at reduced prices. The *Quarterly Statement* is a journal which records the progress of the Society's work, and matters of interest relating to Palestine.

A donation of Five Guineas, followed by an annual subscription of One Guinea, qualifies for Membership. A payment of Twenty-five Guineas qualifies for Life Membership.

NOW ON SALE.

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE.

WITH MODERN NAMES ONLY.

SCALE 1:168,960 OR $\frac{3}{8}$ INCH TO A MILE.

This Map extends from NAHR EL-KASIMIYEH in the North to just below BEERSHEBA in the South, slightly West of WADY GUZZEH in the South-west, and Eastward to include the JORDAN VALLEY. It has been compiled from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and revised and brought up to date from Official sources during the War.

Railways, Roads, Tracks, etc., etc., are clearly shown, and the contours are indicated by delicate engraving, the whole forming a most complete map for the Traveller and Student.

The price in two sheets, unmounted, is 7s. 6d., but the map can be had mounted on cloth, and cut to fold in black cloth cover, size 10 inches by 5½ inches. Price 15s. 6d.

Price to Annual Subscribers to the Fund is

Unmounted 6s.

Postage 6d. extra.

Mounted 13s.

Published by the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, at
2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W. 1.

HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES.

By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

WITH A PREFACE BY

ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.D., F.R.S.

Price 2s. 6d., Postage 3d. ; Cloth bound 4s., Postage 6d. extra.

Extract from *The Near East*:—"Here we have not only a comprehensive sanitary survey of Modern Palestine, but also a weighty contribution to Biblical criticism. . . . There is not a superfluous line in this book."

FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND.

A Record and a Summary.

1865—1915.

By COLONEL SIR C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.A., ETC.

This Book gives a short account of the operations of the Palestine Exploration Fund since its foundation in 1865, of the Surveys of the Holy Land, of the Explorations at Jerusalem, and the Excavations of some of the buried cities of the Country.

Bound in Cloth, Price 4s., Postage 6d. extra.

Published by the Committee of the *Palestine Exploration Fund*, at
2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND ANNUAL No. 3.

DOUBLE VOLUME

FOR THE YEARS 1914-15.

The WILDERNESS OF ZIN: Being the full Archaeological Report of the Survey of the South Country ("The Desert of the Wanderings") carried out in the early part of 1914.

By C. LEONARD WOOLLEY AND T. E. LAWRENCE.

4to, with 3 maps, 37 plates, and 59 illustrations in the text.

Price 45s.

Issued free to Subscribers of a Guinea and upwards during the years
1914-1915.

Published by the Committee of the *Palestine Exploration Fund*, at
2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W.



PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

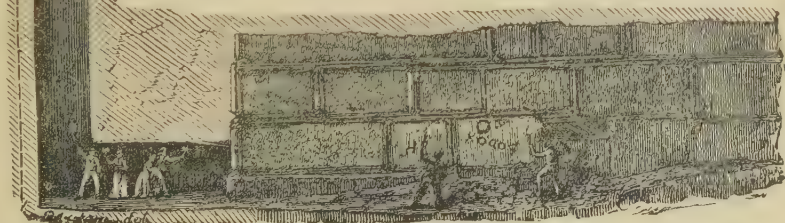
FOUNDED 1865.

Patron—THE KING.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

JULY, 1925.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED AND SOLD AT THE OFFICE OF THE FUND,
2, HINDE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W. 1;
AND 'AT
8, COLLEGE LANE, HAVERFORD, PA., U.S.A.



COOK'S TRAVEL SERVICE

An unrivalled organization, the outcome of 84 years' experience through which all arrangements incidental to travel can be made, including

STEAMSHIP PASSAGES

RAIL TICKETS

HOTEL RESERVATION

COURIER SERVICE

AERIAL TRAVEL

PLEASURE CRUISES

THE COLLECTION AND FORWARDING
OF BAGGAGE

DRAFTS AND CABLE REMITTANCES

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT

PASSPORTS, VISAS

INSURANCES, ETC., ETC.

Apply at any office of

THOS. COOK & SON, L^{TD}.

Chief Office :

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Telegraphic Address : "Coupon, London."

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Second-hand copies of some of the books and maps marked "Out of print" may be had by application to the Secretary.

BOOKS.

- THE QUARTERLY STATEMENT.** A Journal of Palestine Research and Discovery. Issued free to Members. For back numbers apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. Cases for binding in yearly vols., in Green or Chocolate, 1s. 6d. each net.
- INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1869-1892** inclusive, 3s. Subscriber's price, 2s. 3d.
- INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1893-1910** inclusive, 5s. Subscriber's price, 3s. 9d.
- ANNUAL, No. 1, 1911.** Contains a full account of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1911, and of investigations carried out at RABBATH AMMON AND PETEA. By Dr. DUNCAN MACKENZIE and F. E. NEWTON. Price 21s.
- ANNUAL, No. 2, 1912-1913** (double number). Contains a full report of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1912. Price 31s. 6d.
- ANNUAL, No. 3, 1914-1915** (double number). THE WILDERNESS OF ZIN: The complete archaeological report of the SURVEY OF THE NEGEB AND N.E. SINAI carried out during 1914. Price 45s.
- THE SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.** 4to. Seven Volumes and Index, as under: MEMOIRS (3 vols.); SPECIAL PAPERS; NAME LISTS; JERUSALEM VOLUME and Portfolio of Plates; FAUNA AND FLORA, by Canon TRISTRAM. Price on application to Secretary. (*Note*.—"Fauna and Flora," by Canon TRISTRAM, LL.D., D.D., F.R.S., can be purchased separately. Price £3 3s. net.)
- THE SURVEY OF EASTERN PALESTINE.** (One Volume.) By Colonel CONDER, LL.D., M.R.A.S., R.E. Price on application to Secretary.
- TENT WORK IN PALESTINE.** By Colonel CONDER. 6s. *Out of print.*
- HETH AND MOAB.** By Colonel CONDER. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- MOUNT SEIR.** By Prof. E. HULL. 6s. *Out of print.*
- THE GEOLOGY OF PALESTINE AND ARABIA PETRÆA.** By Prof. E. HULL, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S. 21s. *Out of print.*
- THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF SINAI, PETRA, AND THE WADY 'ARABAH.** (One Vol., richly illus.) By H. CHICHESTER HART. £2 2s. net.
- ACROSS THE JORDAN.** By G. SCHUMACHER, C.E. 6s. *Out of print.*
- THE JAULAN.** By G. SCHUMACHER. With Map, Plans, and Illustrations. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- ABILA, PELLA, and NORTHERN 'AJLUN.** By G. SCHUMACHER. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- JUDAS MACCABÆUS.** By Colonel CONDER. 5s. 8d. Subscriber's price, 4s. 6d.
- THE LATIN KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM, A.D. 1099 to 1291.** By Colonel C. R. CONDER. 9s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 7s. 6d.
- THE LIFE OF SALADIN.** By BEHA ED DIN (A.D. 1137-1193). Translated and Annotated by Colonel CONDER, with a preface and notes by Major-General Sir CHARLES WILSON. 10s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 9s.
- PALESTINE UNDER THE MOSLEMS.** By GUY LE STRANGE. With Map and Illustrations. 16s. *Out of print.*
- SYRIAN STONE LORE.** By Colonel CONDER. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- THE BIBLE AND MODERN DISCOVERIES.** By HENRY A. HARPER. 7s. 6d. 5th Edition. Subscriber's price, 5s. 8d.
- THE CITY AND THE LAND.** Seven Lectures on Palestine. Single Lecture, 1s.; the Volume, 3s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 2s. 8d. *Out of print.*
- THIRTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND:** a Memoir of the work of the Society. By Sir WALTER BESANT. 2s.
- FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND.** A Record and a Summary, 1865-1915. By Colonel Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., etc. 4s.
- NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.**—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

- ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.** (Two Volumes 4to, profusely Illustrated.) By Prof. CLERMONT-GANNEAU, LL.D. Vol. I, Jerusalem and its Vicinity; Vol. II, Investigations in Southern Palestine. £5 5s. net.
- EXCAVATIONS AT JERUSALEM, 1894-1897.** With Plans and Illustrations. By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., and A. C. DICKIE, A.R.I.B.A. 15s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 12s. 6d.
- GOLGOTHA AND THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.** With Plan of Jerusalem and Illustrations. By Major-General Sir CHARLES W. WILSON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. Price 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT JERUSALEM.** With Tables and Diagrams. By JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In paper covers, 2s. 6d. net.
- LACHISH.** By Prof. FLINDERS PETRIE, Litt.D., LL.D. 10s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- A MOUND OF MANY CITIES (Lachish).** By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D. With numerous Illustrations. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE, 1898-1900.** (Profusely illustrated.) By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A., and Prof. WÜNSCH. £2 10s. Subscriber's price, £1 10s.
- PAINTED TOMBS AT MARISSA (MARÉSHAH).** By the Rev. J. P. PETERS, D.D. (New York), and Dr. HERMANN THIERSCH (Munich). Price £2 2s. Subscriber's price, £1 11s. 6d.
- THE EXCAVATION OF GEZER, 1902-5 AND 1907-9.** By Prof. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. With Illustrations. Price £4 4s. Subscriber's price, £3 3s.
- NAMES AND PLACES IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS AND APOCRYPHA** with references to Josephus, and identifications. By GEORGE ARMSTRONG. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s. *Out of print.*
- THE TELL AMARNA TABLETS,** including the tablet found at Lachish. Translated by Colonel C. R. CONDER. 5s. *Out of print.*
- AN OLD HEBREW CALENDAR-INSRIPTION FROM GEZER.** With facsimile. By Prof. LIDZBARSKI, the Rev. G. B. GRAY, D.D., D.Litt., and Mr. E. J. PILCHER. Reprinted from the *Quarterly Statement*, Jan., 1909. Price 1s. net.
- A TABLE OF CHRISTIAN AND MOHAMMEDAN ERAS.** From July 15th, A.D. 622, the date of the Hejira, to A.D. 1900. By the Rev. J. E. HANAUER. Pamphlet. 7d. net.
- AN ARABIC ASTROLOGICAL TREATISE.** By a Jerusalem Christian Native. Translated and annotated by Miss GLADYS DICKSON. Price 1s. net.
- THE ANCIENT CUBIT AND OUR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.** By Lieut.-General Sir CHARLES WARREN, K.C.B. 5s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 4s. 2d.
- THE EARLY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF MANKIND.** By Lieut.-Gen. Sir CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 5s.
- HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES.** By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. 2s. 6d. Postage 3d. extra. Cloth 4s. Postage 6d. extra.

PALESTINE PILGRIMS' TEXT SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

This valuable and unique collection of early descriptions of the Holy Places, and of the topography of Palestine, from the earliest times to the period of the Crusades or later, published by the Palestine Exploration Fund, in 13 vols. with an Index, royal 8vo, bound in cloth, with Maps and Illustrations, the complete set £12 12s. comprising the following Translations:—

- Volume I.**—"The Churches of Constantine at Jerusalem"; "The Bordeaux Pilgrim," A.D. 333; "The Pilgrimage of St. Silvia of Aquitania," A.D. 385; "The Letter of Paula and Eustochium to Marcella," A.D. 361; "The Pilgrimage of the Holy Paula, by St. Jerome," A.D. 382.
- Volume II.**—"The Epitome of St. Eucherius about certain Holy Places," A.D. 440; "Breviary, or Short Description of Jerusalem"; "Theodosius," A.D. 530; "The Buildings of Justinian by Procopius," A.D. 560; "The Holy Places Visited by Antoninus Martyr," A.D. 560-570.
- Volume III.**—"The Pilgrimage of Arculfus," circa A.D. 670; "The Venerable Bede on the Holy Places"; "The Hodeporicon of St. Willibald," circa A.D. 754; followed by the "Itinerary of St. Willibald"; Mukaddasi, "Description of Syria, including Palestine," A.D. 985; "The Itinerary of Bernard the Wise," A.D. 870.
- Volume IV.**—Nasir-Khusrau, "Diary of a Journey through Syria and Palestine"; Saewulf, A.D. 1103; "The Pilgrimage of the Abbot Daniel," A.D. 1106-1107.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

Volume V.—Fetellus, A.D. 1130; John of Würzburg, A.D. 1160–1170, "Description of the Holy Land"; Johannes Phocas, A.D. 1185; Theoderich, "Description of the Holy Places," A.D. 1172; Two Letters: One from Sir Joseph de Cancy, Knight Hospitaller, to King Edward I, and one from King Edward I to Sir Joseph.

Volume VI.—Anonymous Pilgrims, I–VIII: "The City of Jerusalem"; "Guide-book to Palestine," A.D. 1350; John Poloner, "Description of the Holy Land," A.D. 1421.

Volumes VII–X.—Felix Fabri, the Wanderings of, A.D. 1484.

Volume XI.—Extracts from Aristeas; Hecataeus of Abdera, Origen's treatise against Celsus, Lectures of St. Cyril, the life of St. Saba, Dion Cassius, Paschal Chronicle, the Patriarch Sophronius, the Chronicle of Theophanes, and the Eutychii Annales, Jacques De Vitry, A.D. 1180.

Volume XII.—Burchard of Mount Sion, A.D. 1230, Part XIV of Book III of Marino Sanuto's "Secrets for true Crusaders to help them to recover the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1321); Ludolph Von Suchem's "Description of the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1350).

Volume XIII.—The Life of Saladin. By Beha ed-Din, A.D. 1145–1232.

The Index.

The following Books are sold, though not published by the Society.

JERUSALEM, THE CITY OF HEROD AND SALADIN. By SIR WALTER BESANT and Prof. E. H. PALMER. St. Martin's Library Edition. Chatto and Windus. 3s. cloth.

THE STORY OF JERUSALEM. By Col. Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B. J. M. Dent and Sons' Mediaeval Town Series. Cloth, 6s. net.

BIBLE SIDELIGHTS FROM THE MOUND OF GEZER. By R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. Hodder and Stoughton. 5s.

STUDIES IN GALILEE. By ERNEST W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., with a Preface by GEORGE ADAM SMITH, D.D. University of Chicago Press. 6s. net.

BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, as described in the Laws of England from Anglo-Saxon times. By Col. Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B. John Murray. 2s. 6d. net.

A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN PALESTINE. By R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. Cambridge University Press. 4s. net.

THE RELIGION OF ANCIENT PALESTINE. By STANLEY A. COOK, Litt.D. Archibald Constable & Co.'s Religions, Ancient and Modern, Series. 1s. 6d. net.

THE PHILISTINES, THEIR HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION. The Schweich Lecture, 1911. By R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. The British Academy. 3s. net.

JERUSALEM. The Seatonian Prize Poem for 1924. By the Rev. TELFORD VARLEY, M.A., B.Sc. Demy 8vo, pp. 44. 2s. 6d. net.

THE TEMPLE OR THE TOMB. By CHARLES WARREN. 1880. 7s. 6d.

EASTERN EXPLORATION PAST AND FUTURE. Lectures at the Royal Institution. By Sir W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE.

MAPS AND PLANS.

THE GREAT MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE, with modern names only. (In 24 sheets; Scale, 1 inch = 1 mile.) £2 10s. Subscriber's price, £2 2s.

MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch = 1 mile. Including both sides of the Jordan, and extending from Baalbek in the north to Kadesh Barnea in the south. £1 10s. *Out of print.*

MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17s. 6d. *Out of print.*

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE. In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. £1 10s. *Out of print.*

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE. In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17s. 6d. *Out of print.*

MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE, showing WATER BASINS IN COLOUR, AND 5 VERTICAL SECTIONS. In 6 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 13s. *Out of print.*

THE SECTIONS of the Country north and south, and east and west, on 2 sheets. 2s. Subscriber's price, 1s. 6d. (Western Palestine only.)

PLAN OF JERUSALEM (reduced from the Ordnance Survey Plan), showing in red the latest discoveries. 2s. 6d.; mounted on cloth, 4s. 6d. Subscriber's prices, 2s. and 4s.

PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE. Scale, 5 miles to the inch. 6s. 9d., unmounted; mounted on cloth, roller, and varnished, 17s. 6d. Size mounted, 30 inches by 52 inches. Subscriber's prices, 5s. 3d. and 14s. 6d. *Out of print.*

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

SMALL PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE. Size 29 inches by 19 inches. 3s. Subscriber's price, 2s. 6d.

MAP OF THE "DESERT OF THE WANDERINGS," from Mount Hor on the East to the Suez Canal on the West, and from Mount Sinai in the South to Beersheba in the North. Compiled by the War Office, and based principally upon the sketch Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Scale, 4 miles to the inch. In eight sheets. The Complete Map, mounted on linen, and with a few of the scriptural sites inserted in red by hand, 21s.

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 2 sheets. Scale, $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 7s. 6d., unmounted; mounted to fold, 15s. 6d. Subscriber's prices, 6s. and 13s.

All Maps can be had mounted to order on rollers for hanging, or on cloth and folded.

MODELS AND CASTS.

RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch = 1 mile (the same as Map No. 4). Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £17 17s. The map measures 7 feet 9½ inches by 4 feet 1½ inches. Subscriber's price, £15 15s.

SMALL RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, 6½ miles to an inch. Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £8 18s. 6d. The map measures 42 inches by 32 inches. Subscriber's price, £7 17s. 6d.

Both maps are on view at the office of the Fund, 2, Hinde St., Manchester Sq., W.

CASTS OF MOUNT SINAI. Small, Coloured, framed, and names written, 18s. net. Size, 9½ inches by 9½ inches. Large, Coloured, framed, and names written, £2 2s. net. Size, 25 inches by 27 inches. Scale, 6 inches to the mile.

SEAL OF "HAGGAI, THE SON OF SHEBANIAH." Facsimiles of this Signet, in metal, 2s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF THE TABLET WITH CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTION FOUND AT LACHISH. 3s. each net.

CASTS OF THE ANCIENT HÆMATITE WEIGHT, brought by Dr. CHAPLIN from Samaria. 2s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF INSCRIBED BEAD, referred to in p. 32, *Quarterly Statement*, 1893. 1s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF THE SEAL FOUND ON OPHEL, referred to in p. 181, *Quarterly Statement*, 1897. 2s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF THE SILOAM INSCRIPTION. £1 5s. each net, framed.

CASTS OF THE INSCRIBED TABLETS FOUND IN THE EXCAVATIONS OF GEZER (*Quarterly Statement*, p. 229, 1904; p. 206, 1905). Price 2s. each net.

NOTE.—These prices prevail at the time of going to press, but are liable to alteration owing to the fluctuating cost of plaster casts.

PHOTOGRAPHS & SLIDES.

A new Catalogue of Lantern Slides and Photographic Views has been prepared, comprising over 1,000 subjects, and classified as follows:—

Palestine, General.

Jerusalem.

Petra District and Sinai.

Explorations in Philistia, 1890-1900.

Explorations at Gezer, 1902-1905 and 1907-1909.

Explorations in S. Palestine and Sinai, 1914.

Syria.

East of the Jordan and Dead Sea.

Explorations at Jerusalem, 1867-1874.

Explorations at Jerusalem, 1894-1897.

Explorations at Beth-Shemesh, 1911, 1912.

Manners and Customs, and

Miscellaneous.

Price of Lantern Slides 1s. 6d. each (uncoloured).

Price of Lantern Slides of the Raised Map of Palestine (coloured), 3s. 3d. each.

Price of Photographs, size 7 inches by 5 inches, 1s. 6d. each (unmounted).

Price of Photographs, size 8½ inches by 6½ inches, 2s. each (unmounted).

For Catalogue, price 1s., apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

Branch Associations of the Bible Society, all Sunday Schools within the Sunday School Institute, the Sunday School Union, and the Wesleyan Sunday School Institute, will please observe that by a special Resolution of the Committee they are allowed to purchase the books, maps, etc. (by application to the Secretary only), at the reduced price.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND:

A SOCIETY FOR THE ACCURATE AND SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION OF THE ARCHEOLOGY, THE TOPOGRAPHY, THE GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE HOLY LAND, FOR BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATION.

PATRON—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

VICE-PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—H. R. HALL, Esq., M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A.

Hon. Treasurer—COL. SIR CHARLES F. CLOSE, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.

Hon. Secretary—E. W. G. MASTERMAN, Esq., M.D.

STANLEY A. COOK, Esq., Litt.D. (*Editor*)

O. G. CRAWFORD, Esq.

REV. CANON DALTON, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

PROF. ARCHIBALD C. DICKIE, M.A., F.S.A.

SIR ARTHUR EVANS, M.A., D.Litt.,

LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.

THE HON. EVERARD FEILDING.

D. G. HOGARTH, Esq., C.M.G., M.A.,

D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A.

PROF. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER,

Litt.D., F.S.A.

CHARLES MARSTON, Esq.

ROBERT L. MOND, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

THE HON. W. G. A. ORMSBY-GORE, M.P.

BRIG.-GEN. E. M. PAUL, C.B., R.E.

F. W. PERCIVAL, Esq., F.S.A.

SIR WILLIAM M. FLINDERS PETRIE,

D.C.L., Litt.D., LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.

ERNEST RICHMOND, Esq.

REV. PROF. SAYCE, LL.D., D.D.,

D.Litt.

REV. P. N. WAGGETT, D.D.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN,

G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S., R.E.

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT ALLENBY,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

REV. CHARLES WRIGHT BARCLAY, M.A.

HERBERT BENTWICH, Esq., LL.B.

RT. REV. BISHOP J. H. BERNARD, *Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.*

LIEUT.-COL. HOPE BIDDULPH, D.S.O.

HERBERT BIRCH, Esq.

F. J. BLISS, Esq., Ph.D.

G. K. CHESTERTON, Esq.

REV. P. A. GORDON CLARK.

FRANK H. COOK, Esq., C.I.E.

REV. PROF. G. A. COOKE, D.D.

A. E. COWLEY, Esq., M.A., D.Litt.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES,
P.C., F.S.A.

PROF. GUSTAV DALMAN, D.D., Ph.D.

ORMONDE M. DALTON, Esq., M.A.,
F.S.A.

SIR WYNDHAM DEEDES.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ELY.

REV. WILLIAM EWING, M.A., D.D.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. F. FELLOWS.

DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.A.

PROF. JOHN GARSTANG, M.A., D.Sc.,
B.Litt.

J. W. L. GLAISHER, Esq., Sc.D., F.R.S.

THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF
GLOUCESTER, D.D.

REV. THOMAS HARRISON, F.R.G.S.

COLONEL SIR COOTE HEDLEY, K.B.E.,
C.B., C.M.G., R.E.

PROF. HERMAN V. HILPRECHT, LL.D.,
Ph.D.

REV. R. F. HORTON, D.D.

REV. PREBENDARY INGRAM, M.A.

LORD IVEAGH, K.P., F.R.S.

LT.-COL. E. M. JACK, C.M.G., D.S.O.

REV. PROF. A. R. S. KENNEDY, D.D.

SIR FREDERIC G. KENYON, K.C.B., M.A.,
D.Litt., F.B.A., *Director and Principal
Librarian, British Museum.*

REV. PÈRE LAGRANGE.

WILLIAMSON LAMPLUGH, Esq.

M. E. LANGE, Esq.

T. E. LAWRENCE, Esq., C.B., D.S.O.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—(continued).

A. W. A. LEEPER, Esq., M.A., C.B.E.
 PROF. M. LIDZBAESKI.
 SAMUEL LLOYD, Esq.
 THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF LONDON,
 D.D.
 W. HOLDSWORTH LUNN, Esq.
 RT. REV. R. MACINNES, D.D., *Bishop in*
Jerusalem and the East.
 COLONEL A. M. MANTELL, R.E.
 JAMES MELROSE, Esq.
 CLAUDE J. GOLDSMID-MONTEFIORE, Esq.
 JOHN MURRAY, Esq., C.V.O., F.S.A.
 COLONEL STEWART F. NEWCOMBE,
 D.S.O., R.E.
 THE RIGHT HON. AND REV. THE
 MARQUIS OF NORMANBY.
 REV. PROF. LEWIS B. PATON, Ph.D., D.D.
 E. J. PILCHER, Esq.
 H. PIRIE-GORDON, Esq., D.S.C., M.A.
 PROF. BERESFORD PITE, F.R.I.B.A.
 FIELD-MARSHAL LORD PLUMER, G.C.B.,
 G.C.M.G., H.M. High Commissioner
 for Palestine.

SIR W. M. RAMSAY, D.C.L., LL.D.,
 F.B.A.
 THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF WELLS,
 D.D.
 LORD ROLLO.
 REV. PÈRE RONZEVILLE, S.J.
 THE RIGHT REV. THE DEAN OF WEST-
 MINSTER, D.D.
 RIGHT HON. SIR HERBERT SAMUEL,
 G.B.E.
 H. E. SATOW, Esq., H.M. Consul-General,
 Beirut.
 REV. C. ANDERSON SCOTT, D.D.
 SIR CECIL H. SMITH, LL.D.
 PRINCIPAL SIR GEORGE ADAM SMITH,
 D.D., LL.D.
 SIR R. STORRES, C.M.G., C.B.E.
 GUY LE STRANGE, Esq.
 REV. PÈRE HUGUES VINCENT, O.P.
 LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARD L. WALLER,
 C.M.G., R.E.
 PERCY D'ERF WHEELER, Esq., M.D.

Bankers—MESSRS. COUTTS AND Co., 440, Strand.

Assistant Secretary—G. J. H. OVENDEN.

Office—2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.1.

Hon. General Secretary for U.S.A.—PROF. ELIHU GRANT,
 8, College Lane, Haverford, Pa.

Payments sent to the Head Office of the Fund (Cheques, Money Orders, or Postal Orders) should be payable to the order of The Secretary, and crossed "Coutts and Co." Money and Postal Orders should be payable at London, W.1.

Subscribers on the Local Lists should forward their payments through the Local Secretaries, and those in America through PROF. ELIHU GRANT, Hon. General Secretary.

Annual Subscribers of *One Guinea*, or more, will receive, in addition to the *Quarterly Statement*, the Memoir of the Excavation in progress, fully illustrated, when issued; they have also the privilege of purchasing the maps and publications of the Fund at reduced prices. The *Quarterly Statement* is a journal which records the progress of the Society's work, and matters of interest relating to Palestine.

A donation of Five Guineas, followed by an annual subscription of One Guinea, qualifies for Membership. A payment of Twenty-five Guineas qualifies for Life Membership.

NOW ON SALE.

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE.

WITH MODERN NAMES ONLY.

SCALE 1:168,960 OR $\frac{3}{8}$ INCH TO A MILE.

This Map extends from NAHR EL-KASIMIYEH in the North to just below BEERSHEBA in the South, slightly West of WADY GUZZEH in the South-west, and Eastward to include the JORDAN VALLEY. It has been compiled from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and revised and brought up to date from Official sources during the War.

Railways, Roads, Tracks, etc., etc., are clearly shown, and the contours are indicated by delicate engraving, the whole forming a most complete map for the Traveller and Student.

The price in two sheets, unmounted, is 7s. 6d., but the map can be had mounted on cloth, and cut to fold in black cloth cover, size 10 inches by 5½ inches. Price 15s. 6d.

Price to Annual Subscribers to the Fund is

Unmounted 6s.

Postage 6d. extra.

Mounted 13s.

Published by the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, at
2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W. 1.

HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES.

By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

WITH A PREFACE BY

ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.D., F.R.S.

Price 2s. 6d., Postage 3d. ; Cloth bound 4s., Postage 6d. extra.

Extract from *The Near East*:—"Here we have not only a comprehensive sanitary survey of Modern Palestine, but also a weighty contribution to Biblical criticism. . . . There is not a superfluous line in this book."

FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND.

A Record and a Summary.

1865—1915.

By COLONEL SIR C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.A., ETC.

This Book gives a short account of the operations of the Palestine Exploration Fund since its foundation in 1865, of the Surveys of the Holy Land, of the Explorations at Jerusalem, and the Excavations of some of the buried cities of the Country.

Bound in Cloth, Price 4s., Postage 6d. extra.

Published by the Committee of the *Palestine Exploration Fund*, at
2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND ANNUAL No. 3.

DOUBLE VOLUME

FOR THE YEARS 1914-15.

The WILDERNESS OF ZIN: Being the full Archaeological Report of the Survey of the South Country ("The Desert of the Wanderings") carried out in the early part of 1914.

By C. LEONARD WOOLLEY AND T. E. LAWRENCE.

4to, with 3 maps, 37 plates, and 59 illustrations in the text.

Price 45s.

Issued free to Subscribers of a Guinea and upwards during the years
1914-1915.

Published by the Committee of the *Palestine Exploration Fund*, at
2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W.



PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

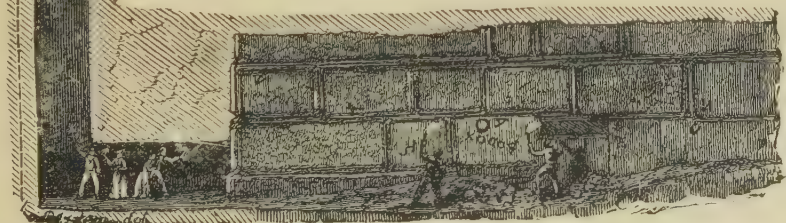
FOUNDED 1865.

Patron—THE KING.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

OCTOBER, 1925.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED AND SOLD AT THE OFFICE OF THE FUND,
2, HINDE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W. 1;
AND AT
8, COLLEGE LANE, HAVERFORD, PA., U.S.A.



EGYPT & PALESTINE

SEASON 1925-26.

COOK'S NILE STEAMER SERVICES CAIRO—ASWAN—2ND CATARACT

First Sailing, Wednesday, November 11th.

FARES :

ASWAN and BACK, 20 days' Voyage	...	...	£70
„ „ „ 14 days' Voyage	...	...	£56
2nd CATARACT and BACK, 27 days' Voyage,	£100		

Private Steamers and Dahabeahs for Hire.

TOURS TO PALESTINE AND SYRIA.

Illustrated Programme of arrangements on request from :

THOS. COOK & SON, L^{TD}.
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, AND BRANCHES.

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Second-hand copies of some of the books and maps marked "Out of print" may be had by application to the Secretary.

BOOKS.

THE QUARTERLY STATEMENT. A Journal of Palestine Research and Discovery. Issued free to Members. For back numbers apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. Cases for binding in yearly vols., in Green or Chocolate, 1s. 6d. each net.

INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1869-1892 inclusive, 3s. Subscriber's price, 2s. 3d.

INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1893-1910 inclusive, 5s. Subscriber's price, 3s. 9d.

ANNUAL, No. 1, 1911. Contains a full account of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1911, and of investigations carried out at RABBATH AMMON AND PETRA. By Dr. DUNCAN MACKENZIE and F. E. NEWTON. Price 21s.

ANNUAL, No. 2, 1912-1913 (double number). Contains a full report of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1912. Price 31s. 6d.

ANNUAL, No. 3, 1914-1915 (double number). THE WILDERNESS OF ZIN: The complete archaeological report of the SURVEY OF THE NEGEH AND N.E. SINAI carried out during 1914. Price 45s.

THE SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE. 4to. Seven Volumes and Index, as under: MEMOIRS (3 vols.); SPECIAL PAPERS; NAME LISTS; JERUSALEM VOLUME and Portfolio of Plates; FAUNA AND FLORA, by Canon TRISTRAM. Price on application to Secretary. (*Note*.—"Fauna and Flora," by Canon TRISTRAM, LL.D., D.D., F.R.S., can be purchased separately. Price £3 3s. net.)

THE SURVEY OF EASTERN PALESTINE. (One Volume.) By Colonel CONDER, LL.D., M.R.A.S., R.E. Price on application to Secretary.

TENT WORK IN PALESTINE. By Colonel CONDER. 6s. *Out of print.*

HETH AND MOAB. By Colonel CONDER. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.

MOUNT SEIR. By Prof. E. HULL. 6s. *Out of print.*

THE GEOLOGY OF PALESTINE AND ARABIA PETRÆA. By Prof. E. HULL, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S. 21s. *Out of print.*

THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF SINAI, PETRA, AND THE WÂDY 'ARABAH. (One Vol., richly illus.) By H. CHICHESTER HART. £2 2s. net.

ACROSS THE JORDAN. By G. SCHUMACHER, C.E. 6s. *Out of print.*

THE JAULAN. By G. SCHUMACHER. With Map, Plans, and Illustrations. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.

ABILA, PELLA, and NORTHERN 'AJLUN. By G. SCHUMACHER. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.

JUDAS MACCABÆUS. By Colonel CONDER. 5s. 8d. Subscriber's price, 4s. 6d.

THE LATIN KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM, A.D. 1099 to 1291. By Colonel C. R. CONDER. 9s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 7s. 6d.

THE LIFE OF SALADIN. By BEHA ED DIN (A.D. 1137-1193). Translated and Annotated by Colonel CONDER, with a preface and notes by Major-General Sir CHARLES WILSON. 10s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 9s.

PALESTINE UNDER THE MOSLEMS. By GUY LE STRANGE. With Map and Illustrations. 16s. *Out of print.*

SYRIAN STONE LORE. By Colonel CONDER. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.

THE BIBLE AND MODERN DISCOVERIES. By HENRY A. HARPER. 7s. 6d. 5th Edition. Subscriber's price, 5s. 8d.

THE CITY AND THE LAND. Seven Lectures on Palestine. Single Lecture, 1s.; the Volume, 3s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 2s. 8d. *Out of print.*

THIRTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND: A Memoir of the work of the Society. By Sir WALTER BESANT. 2s.

FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND. A Record and a Summary, 1865-1915. By Colonel Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., etc. 4s.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

- ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.** (Two Volumes 4to, profusely Illustrated.) By Prof. CLERMONT-GANNEAU, LL.D. Vol. I, Jerusalem and its Vicinity; Vol. II, Investigations in Southern Palestine. £5 5s. net.
- EXCAVATIONS AT JERUSALEM, 1894-1897.** With Plans and Illustrations. By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., and A. C. DICKIE, A.R.I.B.A. 15s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 12s. 6d.
- GOLGOTHA AND THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.** With Plan of Jerusalem and Illustrations. By Major-General Sir CHARLES W. WILSON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. Price 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT JERUSALEM.** With Tables and Diagrams. By JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In paper covers, 2s. 6d. net.
- LACHISH.** By Prof. FLINDERS PETRIE, Litt.D., LL.D. 10s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- A MOUND OF MANY CITIES (Lachish).** By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D. With numerous Illustrations. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE, 1898-1900.** (Profusely illustrated.) By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A., and Prof. WÜNSCH. £2 10s. Subscriber's price, £1 10s.
- PAINTED TOMBS AT MARISSA (MARÉSHAH).** By the Rev. J. P. PETERS, D.D. (New York), and Dr. HERMANN THIERSCH (Munich). Price £2 2s. Subscriber's price, £1 11s. 6d.
- THE EXCAVATION OF GEZER, 1902-5 AND 1907-9.** By Prof. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. With Illustrations. Price £4 4s. Subscriber's price, £3 3s.
- NAMES AND PLACES IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS AND APOCRYPHA** with references to Josephus, and identifications. By GEORGE ARMSTRONG. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s. *Out of print.*
- THE TELL AMARNA TABLETS,** including the tablet found at Lachish. Translated by Colonel C. R. CONDER. 5s. *Out of print.*
- AN OLD HEBREW CALENDAR-INSRIPTION FROM GEZER.** With facsimile. By Prof. LIDZBARSKI, the Rev. G. B. GRAY, D.D., D.Litt., and Mr. E. J. PILCHER. Reprinted from the *Quarterly Statement*, Jan., 1909. Price 1s. net.
- A TABLE OF CHRISTIAN AND MOHAMMEDAN ERAS.** From July 15th, A.D. 622, the date of the Hejira, to A.D. 1900. By the Rev. J. E. HANAUER. Pamphlet. 7d. net.
- AN ARABIC ASTROLOGICAL TREATISE.** By a Jerusalem Christian Native. Translated and annotated by Miss GLADYS DICKSON. Price 1s. net.
- THE ANCIENT CUBIT AND OUR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.** By Lieut.-General Sir CHARLES WARREN, K.C.B. 5s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 4s. 2d.
- THE EARLY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF MANKIND.** By Lieut.-Gen. Sir CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 5s.
- HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES.** By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. 2s. 6d. Postage 3d. extra. Cloth 4s. Postage 6d. extra.

PALESTINE PILGRIMS' TEXT SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

This valuable and unique collection of early descriptions of the Holy Places, and of the topography of Palestine, from the earliest times to the period of the Crusades or later, published by the Palestine Exploration Fund, in 13 vols. with an Index, royal 8vo, bound in cloth, with Maps and Illustrations, the complete set £12 12s. comprising the following Translations:—

- Volume I.**—"The Churches of Constantine at Jerusalem"; "The Bordeaux Pilgrim," A.D. 333; "The Pilgrimage of St. Silvia of Aquitania," A.D. 385; "The Letter of Paula and Eustochium to Marcella," A.D. 361; "The Pilgrimage of the Holy Paula, by St. Jerome," A.D. 382.
- Volume II.**—"The Epitome of St. Eucherius about certain Holy Places," A.D. 440; "Breviary, or Short Description of Jerusalem"; "Theodosius," A.D. 530; "The Buildings of Justinian by Procopius," A.D. 560; "The Holy Places Visited by Antoninus Martyr," A.D. 560-570.
- Volume III.**—"The Pilgrimage of Arculfus," circa A.D. 670; "The Venerable Bede on the Holy Places"; "The Hodæporicon of St. Willibald," circa A.D. 754; followed by the "Itinerary of St. Willibald"; Mukaddasi, "Description of Syria, including Palestine," A.D. 985; "The Itinerary of Bernard the Wise," A.D. 870.
- Volume IV.**—Nasir-Khusrau, "Diary of a Journey through Syria and Palestine"; Saewulf, A.D. 1103; "The Pilgrimage of the Abbot Daniel," A.D. 1106-1107.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

- Volume V.**—Fetellus, A.D. 1130; John of Würzburg, A.D. 1160–1170, "Description of the Holy Land"; Johannes Phocas, A.D. 1185; Theoderich, "Description of the Holy Places," A.D. 1172; Two Letters: One from Sir Joseph de Cancy, Knight Hospitaller, to King Edward I, and one from King Edward I to Sir Joseph.
- Volume VI.**—Anonymous Pilgrims, I–VIII; "The City of Jerusalem"; "Guide-book to Palestine," A.D. 1350; John Poloner, "Description of the Holy Land," A.D. 1421.
- Volumes VII–X.**—Felix Fabri, the Wanderings of, A.D. 1484.
- Volume XI.**—Extracts from Aristeas; Hecataeus of Abdera, Origen's treatise against Celsus, Lectures of St. Cyril, the life of St. Saba, Dion Cassius, Paschal Chronicle, the Patriarch Sophronius, the Chronicle of Theophanes, and the Eutychii Annales, Jacques De Vitry, A.D. 1180.
- Volume XII.**—Burchard of Mount Sion, A.D. 1280, Part XIV of Book III of Marino Sanuto's "Secrets for true Crusaders to help them to recover the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1321); Ludolph Von Suchem's "Description of the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1350).
- Volume XIII.**—The Life of Saladin. By Beha ed-Din, A.D. 1145–1232.
- The Index.**

The following Books are sold, though not published by the Society.

- JERUSALEM, THE CITY OF HEROD AND SALADIN.** By SIR WALTER BESANT and Prof. E. H. PALMER. St. Martin's Library Edition. Chatto and Windus. 3s. cloth.
- THE STORY OF JERUSALEM.** By Col. Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B. J. M. Dent and Sons' Mediaeval Town Series. Cloth, 6s. net.
- BIBLE SIDELIGHTS FROM THE MOUND OF GEZER.** By R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. Hodder and Stoughton. 5s.
- STUDIES IN GALILEE.** By ERNEST W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., with a Preface by GEORGE ADAM SMITH, D.D. University of Chicago Press. 6s. net.
- BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,** as described in the Laws of England from Anglo-Saxon times. By Col. Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B. John Murray. 2s. 6d. net.
- A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN PALESTINE.** By R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. Cambridge University Press. 4s. net.
- THE RELIGION OF ANCIENT PALESTINE.** By STANLEY A. COOK, Litt.D. Archibald Constable & Co.'s Religions, Ancient and Modern, Series. 1s. 6d. net.
- THE PHILISTINES, THEIR HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION.** The Schweich Lecture, 1911. By R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. The British Academy. 3s. net.
- JERUSALEM.** The Seatonian Prize Poem for 1924. By the Rev. TELFORD VARLEY, M.A., B.Sc. Demy 8vo, pp. 44. 2s. 6d. net.
- THE TEMPLE OR THE TOMB.** By CHARLES WARREN. 1880. 7s. 6d.
- EASTERN EXPLORATION PAST AND FUTURE.** Lectures at the Royal Institution. By Sir W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE.

MAPS AND PLANS.

- THE GREAT MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE,** with modern names only. (In 24 sheets; Scale, 1 inch = 1 mile.) £2 10s. Subscriber's price, £2 2s.
- MAP OF PALESTINE,** with modern names only. In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. Including both sides of the Jordan, and extending from Baalbek in the north to Kadesh Barnea in the south. £1 10s. *Out of print.*
- MAP OF PALESTINE,** with modern names only. In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE.** In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. £1 10s. *Out of print.*
- OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE.** In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE,** showing WATER BASINS IN COLOUR, AND 5 VERTICAL SECTIONS. In 6 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 13s. *Out of print.*
- THE SECTIONS** of the Country north and south, and east and west, on 2 sheets. 2s. Subscriber's price, 1s. 6d. (Western Palestine only.)
- PLAN OF JERUSALEM** (reduced from the Ordnance Survey Plan), showing in red the latest discoveries. 2s. 6d.; mounted on cloth, 4s. 6d. Subscriber's prices, 2s. and 4s.
- PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE.** Scale, 5 miles to the inch. 6s. 9d., unmounted; mounted on cloth, roller, and varnished, 17s. 6d. Size mounted, 30 inches by 52 inches. Subscriber's prices, 5s. 3d. and 14s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.**—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

SMALL PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE. Size 29 inches by 19 inches. 3s. Subscriber's price, 2s. 6d.

MAP OF THE "DESERT OF THE WANDERINGS," from Mount Hor on the East to the Suez Canal on the West, and from Mount Sinai in the South to Beersheba in the North. Compiled by the War Office, and based principally upon the sketch Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Scale, 4 miles to the inch. In eight sheets. The Complete Map, mounted on linen, and with a few of the scriptural sites inserted in red by hand, 21s.

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 2 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 7s. 6d., unmounted; mounted to fold, 15s. 6d. Subscriber's prices, 6s. and 13s.

All Maps can be had mounted to order on rollers for hanging, or on cloth and folded.

MODELS AND CASTS.

RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile (the same as Map No. 4). Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £17 17s. The map measures 7 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 4 feet 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Subscriber's price, £15 15s.

SMALL RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles to an inch. Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £8 18s. 6d. The map measures 42 inches by 32 inches. Subscriber's price, £7 17s. 6d.

Both maps are on view at the office of the Fund, 2, Hinde St., Manchester Sq., W.

CASTS OF MOUNT SINAI. Small, Coloured, framed, and names written, 18s. net. Size, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Large, Coloured, framed, and names written, £2 2s. net. Size, 25 inches by 27 inches. Scale, 6 inches to the mile.

SEAL OF "HAGGAI, THE SON OF SHEBANIAH." Facsimiles of this Signet, in metal, 2s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF THE TABLET WITH CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTION FOUND AT LACHISH. 3s. each net.

CASTS OF THE ANCIENT HÆMATITE WEIGHT, brought by Dr. CHAPLIN from Samaria, 2s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF INSCRIBED BEAD, referred to in p. 32, *Quarterly Statement*, 1893. 1s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF THE SEAL FOUND ON OPHEL, referred to in p. 181, *Quarterly Statement*, 1897. 2s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF THE SILOAM INSCRIPTION. £1 5s. each net, framed.

CASTS OF THE INSCRIBED TABLETS FOUND IN THE EXCAVATIONS OF GEZER (*Quarterly Statement*, p. 229, 1904; p. 206, 1905). Price 2s. each net.

NOTE.—These prices prevail at the time of going to press, but are liable to alteration owing to the fluctuating cost of plaster casts.

PHOTOGRAPHS & SLIDES.

A new Catalogue of Lantern Slides and Photographic Views has been prepared, comprising over 1,000 subjects, and classified as follows:—

Palestine, General.	Syria.
Jerusalem.	East of the Jordan and Dead Sea.
Petra District and Sinai.	Explorations at Jerusalem, 1867–1874.
Explorations in Philistia, 1890–1900.	Explorations at Jerusalem, 1894–1897.
Explorations at Gezer, 1902–1905 and 1907–1909.	Explorations at Beth-Shemesh, 1911, 1912.
Explorations in S. Palestine and Sinai, 1914.	Manners and Customs, and Miscellaneous.

Price of Lantern Slides 1s. 6d. each (uncoloured).

Price of Lantern Slides of the Raised Map of Palestine (coloured), 3s. 3d. each.

Price of Photographs, size 7 inches by 5 inches, 1s. 6d. each (unmounted).

Price of Photographs, size 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 2s. each (unmounted).

For Catalogue, price 1s., apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

Branch Associations of the Bible Society, all Sunday Schools within the Sunday School Institute, the Sunday School Union, and the Wesleyan Sunday School Institute, will please observe that by a special Resolution of the Committee they are allowed to purchase the books, maps, etc. (by application to the Secretary only), at the reduced price.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND:

A SOCIETY FOR THE ACCURATE AND SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION OF THE ARCHÆOLOGY, THE TOPOGRAPHY, THE GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE HOLY LAND, FOR BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATION.

PATRON—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

VICE-PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—H. R. HALL, Esq., M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A.

Hon. Treasurer—COL. SIR CHARLES F. CLOSE, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.

Hon. Secretary—E. W. G. MASTERMAN, Esq., M.D.

STANLEY A. COOK, Esq., Litt.D. (*Editor*)

O. G. CRAWFORD, Esq., F.S.A.

REV. CANON DALTON, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

PROF. ARCHIBALD C. DICKIE, M.A., F.S.A.

SIR ARTHUR EVANS, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.

THE HON. EVERARD FEILDING.

D. G. HOGARTH, Esq., C.M.G., M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A.

PROF. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, Litt.D., F.S.A.

CHARLES MARSTON, Esq.

ROBERT L. MOND, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

THE HON. W. G. A. ORMSBY-GORE, M.P.

BRIG.-GEN. E. M. PAUL, C.B., R.E.

F. W. PERCIVAL, Esq., F.S.A.

SIR WILLIAM M. FLINDERS PETRIE, D.C.L., Litt.D., LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.

ERNEST RICHMOND, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

REV. PROF. SAYCE, LL.D., D.D., D.Litt.

REV. P. N. WAGGETT, D.D.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S., R.E.

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT ALLENBY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

REV. CHARLES WRIGHT BARCLAY, M.A.

HERBERT BENTWICH, Esq., LL.B.

RT. REV. BISHOP J. H. BERNARD, *Provost of Trinity College, Dublin*.

LIEUT.-COL. HOPE BIDDULPH, D.S.O.

HERBERT BIRCH, Esq.

F. J. BLISS, Esq., Ph.D.

G. K. CHESTERTON, Esq.

REV. P. A. GORDON CLARK.

FRANK H. COOK, Esq., C.I.E.

REV. PROF. G. A. COOKE, D.D.

A. E. COWLEY, Esq., M.A., D.Litt.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES, P.C., F.S.A.

PROF. GUSTAV DALMAN, D.D., Ph.D.

ORMONDE M. DALTON, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.

SIR WYNDHAM DEEDES.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ELY.

REV. WILLIAM EWING, M.A., D.D.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. F. FELLOWS.

DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.A.

PROF. JOHN GARSTANG, M.A., D.Sc., B.Litt.

J. W. L. GLAISHEE, Esq., Sc.D., F.R.S.

THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER, D.D.

REV. THOMAS HARRISON, F.R.G.S.

COLONEL SIR COOTE HEDLEY, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., R.E.

PROF. HERMAN V. HILPRECHT, LL.D., Ph.D.

REV. R. F. HORTON, D.D.

REV. PREBENDARY INGRAM, M.A.

LORD IVEAGH, K.P., F.R.S.

LT.-COL. E. M. JACK, C.M.G., D.S.O.

REV. PROF. A. R. S. KENNEDY, D.D.

SIR FREDERIC G. KENYON, K.C.B., M.A., D.Litt., F.B.A., *Director and Principal Librarian, British Museum*.

REV. PÈRE LAGRANGE.

WILLIAMSON LAMPLOUGH, Esq.

T. E. LAWRENCE, Esq., C.B., D.S.O.

A. W. A. LEEPER, Esq., M.A., C.B.E.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—(continued).

PROF. M. LIDZBARSKI.
 SAMUEL LLOYD, ESQ.
 THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF LONDON,
 D.D.
 W. HOLDSWORTH LUNN, ESQ.
 RT. REV. R. MACINNES, D.D., *Bishop in
 Jerusalem and the East.*
 COLONEL A. M. MANTELL, R.E.
 JAMES MELROSE, ESQ.
 CLAUDE J. GOLDSMID-MONTEFIORE, ESQ.
 JOHN MURRAY, ESQ., C.V.O., F.S.A.
 COLONEL STEWART F. NEWCOMBE,
 D.S.O., R.E.
 THE RIGHT HON. AND REV. THE
 MARQUIS OF NORMANBY.
 REV. PROF. LEWIS B. PATON, PH.D., D.D.
 E. J. PILCHER, ESQ.
 H. PIRIE-GORDON, ESQ., D.S.C., M.A.
 PROF. BERESFORD PITE, F.R.I.B.A.
 FIELD-MARSHAL LORD PLUMER, G.C.B.,
 G.C.M.G., H.M. High Commissioner
 for Palestine.

SIR W. M. RAMSAY, D.C.L., LL.D.,
 F.B.A.
 THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF WELLS,
 D.D.
 LORD ROLLO.
 REV. PÈRE RONZEVALLE, S.J.
 RIGHT HON. SIR HERBERT SAMUEL,
 G.B.E.
 H. E. SATOW, ESQ., H.M. Consul-General,
 Beirut.
 REV. C. ANDERSON SCOTT, D.D.
 SIR CECIL H. SMITH, LL.D.
 PRINCIPAL SIR GEORGE ADAM SMITH,
 D.D., LL.D.
 SIR R. STORRS, C.M.G., C.B.E.
 GUY LE STRANGE, ESQ.
 REV. PÈRE HUGUES VINCENT, O.P.
 LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARD L. WALLER,
 C.M.G., R.E.
 PERCY D'ERF WHEELER, ESQ., M.D.

Bankers—MESSRS. COUTTS AND CO., 440, Strand.

Assistant Secretary—G. J., H. OVENDEN.

Office—2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.1.

Hon. General Secretary for U.S.A.—PROF. ELIHU GRANT,
 8, College Lane, Haverford, Pa.

Payments sent to the Head Office of the Fund (Cheques, Money Orders, or Postal Orders) should be payable to the order of The Secretary, and crossed "Coutts and Co." Money and Postal Orders should be payable at London, W.1.

Subscribers on the Local Lists should forward their payments through the Local Secretaries, and those in America through PROF. ELIHU GRANT, Hon. General Secretary.

Annual Subscribers of One Guinea, or more, will receive, in addition to the Quarterly Statement, the Memoir of the Excavation in progress, fully illustrated, when issued; they have also the privilege of purchasing the maps and publications of the Fund at reduced prices. The Quarterly Statement is a journal which records the progress of the Society's work, and matters of interest relating to Palestine.

A donation of Five Guineas, followed by an annual subscription of One Guinea, qualifies for Membership. A payment of Twenty-five Guineas qualifies for Life Membership.

NOW ON SALE.

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE. WITH MODERN NAMES ONLY.

SCALE 1:168,960 OR $\frac{3}{8}$ INCH TO A MILE.

This Map extends from NAHR EL-KASIMIYEH in the North to just below BEERSHEBA in the South, slightly West of WADY GUZZEH in the South-west, and Eastward to include the JORDAN VALLEY. It has been compiled from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and revised and brought up to date from Official sources during the War.

Railways, Roads, Tracks, etc., etc., are clearly shown, and the contours are indicated by delicate engraving, the whole forming a most complete map for the Traveller and Student.

The price in two sheets, unmounted, is 7s. 6d., but the map can be had mounted on cloth, and cut to fold in black cloth cover, size 10 inches by 5½ inches. Price 15s. 6d.

Price to Annual Subscribers to the Fund is

Unmounted 6s.

Postage 6d. extra.

Mounted 13s.

Published by the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, at
2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W. 1.

HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES.

By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

WITH A PREFACE BY

ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.D., F.R.S.

Price 2s. 6d., Postage 3d. ; Cloth bound 4s., Postage 6d. extra.

Extract from *The Near East*:—"Here we have not only a comprehensive sanitary survey of Modern Palestine, but also a weighty contribution to Biblical criticism. . . . There is not a superfluous line in this book."

An Important New Book by

Professor R. A. S. Macalister, LL.D., Litt.D., F.S.A.

A CENTURY OF EXCAVATION IN PALESTINE



with many
illustrations

Price
10/6
net

Postage 6d. extra

The Excavation of a "Tell" in progress, showing the foundations
of house walls.

One of the many illustrations.

What the reviews say :—

"This must take its place among standard books; it is scholarly, simple, and quite invaluable to the student. . . . the book is not overburdened with footnotes."

The Church of England Newspaper.

"The work of a leading authority on the subject."

The Aberdeen Press and Journal.

"An admirable summary, finely illustrated, and no more expert or practical guidance to fascinating fields of archæology is available."

The Jewish Guardian.

Published by

The Religious Tract Society, London
ON SALE AT THE P.E.F. OFFICE,
2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.



PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

FOUNDED 1865.

Patron—THE KING.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

APRIL, 1926.

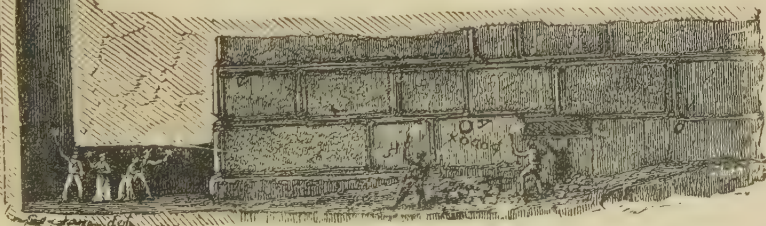
LONDON:

PUBLISHED AND SOLD AT THE OFFICE OF THE FUND,
2, HINDE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W. 1;

AND AT

8, COLLEGE LANE, HAVERFORD, PA., U.S.A.

80 Feet



COOK'S TRAVEL SERVICE

An unrivalled organization, the outcome of over 84 years' experience, through which all arrangements incidental to travel can be made, including

STEAMSHIP PASSAGES

RAIL TICKETS

HOTEL RESERVATION

COURIER SERVICE

AERIAL TRAVEL

PLEASURE CRUISES

THE COLLECTION AND FORWARDING
OF LUGGAGE

DRAFTS AND CABLE REMITTANCES

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT

INSURANCES, PASSPORTS, VISAS,
ETC.

Apply at any office of

THOS. COOK & SON, L^{TD}.
LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, AND BRANCHES.

In April the Head Office will be transferred to Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, London, W. 1.

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Second-hand copies of some of the books and maps marked "Out of print" may be had by application to the Secretary.

BOOKS.

- THE QUARTERLY STATEMENT.** A Journal of Palestine Research and Discovery. Issued free to Members. For back numbers apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. Cases for binding in yearly vols., in Green or Chocolate, 1s. 6d. each net.
- INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1869-1892** inclusive, 3s. Subscriber's price, 2s. 3d.
- INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1893-1910** inclusive, 5s. Subscriber's price, 3s. 9d.
- ANNUAL, No. 1, 1911.** Contains a full account of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1911, and of investigations carried out at RABBATH AMMON AND PETRA. By Dr. DUNCAN MACKENZIE and F. E. NEWTON. Price 21s.
- ANNUAL, No. 2, 1912-1913** (double number). Contains a full report of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1912. Price 31s. 6d.
- ANNUAL, No. 3, 1914-1915** (double number). THE WILDERNESS OF ZIN: The complete archaeological report of the SURVEY OF THE NEGEB AND N.E. SINAI carried out during 1914. Price 45s.
- THE SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.** 4to. Seven Volumes and Index, as under: MEMOIRS (3 vols.); SPECIAL PAPERS; NAME LISTS; JERUSALEM VOLUME and Portfolio of Plates; FAUNA AND FLORA, by Canon TRISTRAM. Price on application to Secretary. (*Note*.—"Fauna and Flora," by Canon TRISTRAM, LL.D., D.D., F.R.S., can be purchased separately. Price £3 3s. net.)
- THE SURVEY OF EASTERN PALESTINE.** (One Volume.) By Colonel CONDER, LL.D., M.R.A.S., R.E. Price on application to Secretary.
- TENT WORK IN PALESTINE.** By Colonel CONDER. 6s. *Out of print.*
- HETH AND MOAB.** By Colonel CONDER. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- MOUNT SEIR.** By Prof. E. HULL. 6s. *Out of print.*
- THE GEOLOGY OF PALESTINE AND ARABIA PETRÆA.** By Prof. E. HULL, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S. 21s. *Out of print.*
- THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF SINAI, PETRA, AND THE WADY 'ARABAH.** (One Vol., richly Illus.) By H. CHICHESTER HART. £2 2s. net.
- ACROSS THE JORDAN.** By G. SCHUMACHER, C.E. 6s. *Out of print.*
- THE JAULAN.** By G. SCHUMACHER. With Map, Plans, and Illustrations. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- ABILA, PELLA, and NORTHERN 'AJLUN.** By G. SCHUMACHER. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- JUDAS MACCABÆUS.** By Colonel CONDER. 5s. 8d. Subscriber's price, 4s. 6d.
- THE LATIN KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM, A.D. 1099 to 1291.** By Colonel C. R. CONDER. 9s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 7s. 6d.
- THE LIFE OF SALADIN.** By BEHA ED DIN (A.D. 1137-1193). Translated and Annotated by Colonel CONDER, with a preface and notes by Major-General Sir CHARLES WILSON. 10s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 9s.
- PALESTINE UNDER THE MOSLEMS.** By GUY LE STRANGE. With Map and Illustrations. 16s. *Out of print.*
- SYRIAN STONE LORE.** By Colonel CONDER. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- THE BIBLE AND MODERN DISCOVERIES.** By HENRY A. HARPER. 7s. 6d. 5th Edition. Subscriber's price, 5s. 8d.
- THE CITY AND THE LAND.** Seven Lectures on Palestine. Single Lecture, 1s.; the Volume, 3s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 2s. 8d. *Out of print.*
- THIRTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND:** a Memoir of the work of the Society. By Sir WALTER BESANT. 2s.
- FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND.** A Record and a Summary, 1865-1915. By Colonel Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., etc. 4s.
- ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.** (Two Volumes 4to, profusely Illustrated.) By Prof. CLERMONT-GANNEAU, LL.D. Vol. I, Jerusalem and its Vicinity; Vol. II, Investigations in Southern Palestine. £5 5s. net.
- NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.**—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE FUND—(continued).

EXCAVATIONS AT JERUSALEM, 1894-1897. With Plans and Illustrations. By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., and A. C. DICKIE, A.R.I.B.A. 15s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 12s. 6d.

GOLGOTHA AND THE HOLY SEPULCHRE. With Plan of Jerusalem and Illustrations. By Major-General Sir CHARLES W. WILSON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. Price 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT JERUSALEM. With Tables and Diagrams. By JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In paper covers, 2s. 6d. net.

LACHISH. By Prof. FLINDERS PETRIE, Litt.D., LL.D. 10s. 6d. *Out of print.*

A MOUND OF MANY CITIES (Lachish). By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D. With numerous Illustrations. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.

EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE, 1898-1900. (Profusely illustrated.) By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A., and Prof. WÜNSCH. £2 10s. Subscriber's price, £1 10s.

PAINTED TOMBS AT MARISSA (MARÉSHAH). By the Rev. J. P. PETERS, D.D. (New York), and Dr. HERMANN THIERSCHE (Munich). Price £2 2s. Subscriber's price, £1 11s. 6d.

THE EXCAVATION OF GEZER, 1902-5 AND 1907-9. By Prof. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. With Illustrations. Price £4 4s. Subscriber's price, £3 3s.

NAMES AND PLACES IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS AND APOCRYPHA with references to Josephus, and identifications. By GEORGE ARMSTRONG. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s. *Out of print.*

THE TELL AMARNA TABLETS, including the tablet found at Lachish. Translated by Colonel C. R. CONDER. 5s. *Out of print.*

AN OLD HEBREW CALENDAR-INSCRIPTION FROM GEZER. With facsimile. By Prof. LIDZBARSKI, the Rev. G. B. GRAY, D.D., Litt., and Mr. E. J. PILCHER. Reprinted from the *Quarterly Statement*, Jan., 1909. Price 1s. net.

A TABLE OF CHRISTIAN AND MOHAMMEDAN ERAS. From July 15th, A.D. 622, the date of the Hejira, to A.D. 1900. By the Rev. J. E. HANAUER. Pamphlet. 7d. net.

AN ARABIC ASTROLOGICAL TREATISE. By a Jerusalem Christian Native. Translated and annotated by Miss GLADYS DICKSON. Price 1s. net.

THE ANCIENT CUBIT AND OUR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. By Lieut.-General Sir CHARLES WARREN, K.C.B. 5s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 4s. 2d.

THE EARLY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF MANKIND. By Lieut.-Gen. Sir CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 5s.

HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES. By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. 2s. 6d. Postage 3d. extra. Cloth 4s. Postage 6d. extra.

PALESTINE PILGRIMS' TEXT SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

This valuable and unique collection of early descriptions of the Holy Places, and of the topography of Palestine, from the earliest times to the period of the Crusades or later, published by the Palestine Exploration Fund, in 13 vols. with an Index, royal 8vo, bound in cloth, with Maps and Illustrations, the complete set £12 12s. comprising the following Translations:—

Volume I.—"The Churches of Constantine at Jerusalem"; "The Bordeaux Pilgrim," A.D. 333; "The Pilgrimage of St. Silvia of Aquitania," A.D. 385; "The Letter of Paula and Eustochium to Marcella," A.D. 361; "The Pilgrimage of the Holy Paula, by St. Jerome," A.D. 382.

Volume II.—"The Epitome of St. Eucherius about certain Holy Places," A.D. 440; "Breviary, or Short Description of Jerusalem"; "Theodosius," A.D. 530; "The Buildings of Justinian by Procopius," A.D. 560; "The Holy Places Visited by Antoninus Martyr," A.D. 560-570.

Volume III.—"The Pilgrimage of Arculfus," circa A.D. 670; "The Venerable Bede on the Holy Places"; "The Hodæporicon of St. Willibald," circa A.D. 754; followed by the "Itinerary of St. Willibald"; Mukaddasi, "Description of Syria, including Palestine," A.D. 985; "The Itinerary of Bernard the Wise," A.D. 870.

Volume IV.—Nasir-Khusrau, "Diary of a Journey through Syria and Palestine"; Saewulf, A.D. 1103; "The Pilgrimage of the Abbot Daniel," A.D. 1106-1107.

Volume V.—Fetellus, A.D. 1130; John of Würzburg, A.D. 1160-1170, "Description of the Holy Land"; Johannes Phocas, A.D. 1185; Theoderich, "Description of the Holy Places," A.D. 1172; Two Letters: One from Sir Joseph de Cany, Knight Hospitaller, to King Edward I, and one from King Edward I to Sir Joseph.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

- Volume VI.**—Anonymous Pilgrims, I-VIII: "The City of Jerusalem"; "Guide-book to Palestine," A.D. 1350; John Poloner, "Description of the Holy Land," A.D. 1421.
- Volumes VII-X.**—Felix Fabri, the Wanderings of, A.D. 1484.
- Volume XI.**—Extracts from Aristæus; Hecataeus of Abdera, Origen's treatise against Celsus, Lectures of St. Cyril, the life of St. Saba, Dion Cassius, Paschal Chronicle, the Patriarch Sophronius, the Chronicle of Theophanes, and the Eutychii Annales Jacques De Vitry, A.D. 1180.
- Volume XII.**—Burchard of Mount Sion, A.D. 1280, Part XIV of Book III of Marino Sanuto's "Secrets for true Crusaders to help them to recover the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1321); Ludolph Von Suchem's "Description of the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1350).
- Volume XIII.**—The Life of Saladin. By Beha ed-Din, A.D. 1145-1232.
- The Index.**

The following Books are sold, though not published by the Society.

- JERUSALEM, THE CITY OF HEROD AND SALADIN.** By SIR WALTER BESANT and Prof. E. H. PALMER. St. Martin's Library Edition. Chatto and Windus. 3s. cloth.
- THE STORY OF JERUSALEM.** By Col. Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B. J. M. Dent and Sons' Mediaeval Town Series. Cloth, 6s. net.
- BIBLE SIDELIGHTS FROM THE MOUND OF GEZER.** By R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. Hodder and Stoughton. 5s.
- STUDIES IN GALILEE.** By ERNEST W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., with a Preface by GEORGE ADAM SMITH, D.D. University of Chicago Press. 6s. net.
- BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,** as described in the Laws of England from Anglo-Saxon times. By Col. Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B. John Murray. 2s. 6d. net.
- A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN PALESTINE.** By R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. Cambridge University Press. 4s. net.
- THE RELIGION OF ANCIENT PALESTINE.** By STANLEY A. COOK, Litt.D. Archibald Constable & Co.'s Religions, Ancient and Modern, Series. 1s. 6d. net.
- THE PHILISTINES, THEIR HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION.** The Schweich Lecture, 1911. By R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. The British Academy. 3s. net.
- JERUSALEM.** The Seatonian Prize Poem for 1924. By the Rev. TELFORD VARLEY, M.A., B.Sc. Demy 8vo, pp. 44. 2s. 6d. net.
- THE TEMPLE OR THE TOMB.** By CHARLES WARREN. 1880. 7s. 6d.
- EASTERN EXPLORATION PAST AND FUTURE.** Lectures at the Royal Institution. By Sir W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE.
- A CENTURY OF EXCAVATION IN PALESTINE.** By Prof. R. A. S. MACALISTER. The Religious Tract Society. 10s. 6d.

MAPS AND PLANS.

- THE GREAT MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE,** with modern names only. (In 24 sheets; Scale, 1 inch = 1 mile.) £2 10s. Subscriber's price, £2 2s.
- MAP OF PALESTINE,** with modern names only. In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. Including both sides of the Jordan, and extending from Baalbek in the north to Kadesh Barnea in the south. £1 10s. *Out of print.*
- MAP OF PALESTINE,** with modern names only. In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE.** In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. £1 10s. *Out of print.*
- OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE.** In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE,** showing WATER BASINS IN COLOUR, AND 5 VERTICAL SECTIONS. In 6 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 13s. *Out of print.*
- THE SECTIONS** of the Country north and south, and east and west, on 2 sheets. 2s. Subscriber's price, 1s. 6d. (Western Palestine only.)
- PLAN OF JERUSALEM** (reduced from the Ordnance Survey Plan), showing in red the latest discoveries. 2s. 6d.; mounted on cloth, 4s. 6d. Subscriber's prices, 2s. and 4s.
- PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE.** Scale, 5 miles to the inch. 6s. 9d., unmounted; mounted on cloth, roller, and varnished, 17s. 6d. Size mounted, 30 inches by 52 inches. Subscriber's prices, 5s. 3d. and 14s. 6d. *Out of print.*

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

SMALL PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE. Size 29 inches by 19 inches. 3s. Subscriber's price, 2s. 6d.

MAP OF THE "DESERT OF THE WANDERINGS," from Mount Hor on the East to the Suez Canal on the West, and from Mount Sinai in the South to Beersheba in the North. Compiled by the War Office, and based principally upon the sketch Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Scale, 4 miles to the inch. In eight sheets. The Complete Map, mounted on linen, and with a few of the scriptural sites inserted in red by hand, 21s.

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 2 sheets. Scale, $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 7s. 6d., unmounted; mounted to fold, 15s. 6d. Subscriber's prices, 6s. and 13s.

All Maps can be had mounted to order on rollers for hanging, or on cloth and folded.

MODELS AND CASTS.

RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch = 1 mile (the same as Map No. 4). Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £17 17s. The map measures 7 feet 9½ inches by 4 feet 1½ inches. Subscriber's price, £15 15s.

SMALL RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, 6¼ miles to an inch. Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £8 18s. 6d. The map measures 42 inches by 32 inches. Subscriber's price, £7 17s. 6d.

Both maps are on view at the office of the Fund, 2, Hinde St., Manchester Sq., W.

CASTS OF MOUNT SINAI. Small, Coloured, framed, and names written, 18s. net. Size, 9½ inches by 9¾ inches. Large, Coloured, framed, and names written, £2 2s. net. Size, 25 inches by 27 inches. Scale, 6 inches to the mile.

SEAL OF "HAGGAI, THE SON OF SHEBANIAH." Facsimiles of this Signet, in metal, 2s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF THE TABLET WITH CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTION FOUND AT LACHISH. 3s. each net.

CASTS OF THE ANCIENT HÆMATITE WEIGHT, brought by Dr. CHAPLIN from Samaria. 2s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF INSCRIBED BEAD, referred to in p. 32, *Quarterly Statement*, 1893. 1s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF THE SEAL FOUND ON OPHEL, referred to in p. 181, *Quarterly Statement*, 1897. 2s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF THE SILOAM INSCRIPTION. £1 5s. each net, framed.

CASTS OF THE INSCRIBED TABLETS FOUND IN THE EXCAVATIONS OF GEZER (*Quarterly Statement*, p. 229, 1904; p. 206, 1905). Price 2s. each net.

NOTE.—These prices prevail at the time of going to press, but are liable to alteration owing to the fluctuating cost of plaster casts.

PHOTOGRAPHS & SLIDES.

A new Catalogue of Lantern Slides and Photographic Views has been prepared, comprising over 1,000 subjects, and classified as follows:—

Palestine, General.

Jerusalem.

Petra District and Sinai.

Explorations in Philistia, 1890-1900.

Explorations at Gezer, 1902-1905 and 1907-1909.

Explorations in S. Palestine and Sinai, 1914.

Syria.

East of the Jordan and Dead Sea.

Explorations at Jerusalem, 1867-1874.

Explorations at Jerusalem, 1894-1897.

Explorations at Beth-Shemesh, 1911, 1912.

Manners and Customs, and

Miscellaneous.

Price of Lantern Slides 1s. 6d. each (uncoloured).

Price of Lantern Slides of the Raised Map of Palestine (coloured), 3s. 3d. each.

Price of Photographs, size 7 inches by 5 inches, 1s. 6d. each (unmounted).

Price of Photographs, size 8½ inches by 6½ inches, 2s. each (unmounted).

For Catalogue, price 1s., apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

Branch Associations of the Bible Society, all Sunday Schools within the Sunday School Institute, the Sunday School Union, and the Wesleyan Sunday School Institute, will please observe that by a special Resolution of the Committee they are allowed to purchase the books, maps, etc. (by application to the Secretary only), at the reduced price.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND:

A SOCIETY FOR THE ACCURATE AND SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION OF THE ARCHEOLOGY, THE TOPOGRAPHY, THE GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE HOLY LAND, FOR BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATION.

PATRON—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

VICE-PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—H. R. HALL, ESQ., M.A., D.LITT., F.S.A.

Hon. Treasurer—COL. SIR CHARLES F. CLOSE, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.

Hon. Secretary—E. W. G. MASTERMAN, ESQ., M.D., F.R.C.S.

STANLEY A. COOK, ESQ., LITT.D. (*Editor*)

O. G. CRAWFORD, ESQ., F.S.A.

REV. CANON DALTON, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

PROF. ARCHIBALD C. DICKIE, M.A., F.S.A.

SIR ARTHUR EVANS, M.A., D.LITT.,

LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.

D. G. HOGARTH, ESQ., M.A., C.M.G.,

D.LITT., F.B.A., F.S.A.

PROF. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER,

LITT.D., F.S.A.

SIR CHARLES MARSTON.

ROBERT L. MOND, ESQ., M.A., F.R.S.

THE HON. W. G. A. ORMSBY-GORE, M.P.

BRIG.-GEN. E. M. PAUL, C.B., R.E.

F. W. PERCIVAL, ESQ., F.S.A.

SIR WILLIAM M. FLINDERS PETRIE,

D.C.L., LITT.D., LL.D., PH.D., F.R.S.

ERNEST RICHMOND, ESQ., F.R.I.B.A.

REV. PROF. SAYCE, LL.D., D.D.,

D.LITT.

REV. P. N. WAGGETT, D.D.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN,

G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S., R.E.

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT ALLENBY,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

REV. CHARLES WRIGHT BARCLAY, M.A.

HERBERT BENTWICH, ESQ., LL.B.

RT. REV. BISHOP J. H. BERNARD, *Pro-
vost of Trinity College, Dublin.*

LIEUT.-COL. HOPE BIDDULPH, D.S.O.

F. J. BLISS, ESQ., PH.D.

G. K. CHESTERTON, ESQ.

REV. P. A. GORDON CLARK.

FRANK H. COOK, ESQ., C.I.E.

REV. PROF. G. A. COOKE, D.D.

A. E. COWLEY, ESQ., M.A., D.LITT.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES,
P.C., F.S.A.

PROF. GUSTAV DALMAN, D.D., PH.D.

ORMONDE M. DALTON, ESQ., M.A.,
F.S.A.

SIR WYNDHAM DEEDES.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ELY.

REV. WILLIAM EWING, M.A., D.D.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. F. FELLOWS.

DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD, ESQ., M.A.

PROF. JOHN GARSTANG, M.A., D.Sc.,
B.LITT.

J. W. L. GLAISHER, ESQ., Sc.D., F.R.S.

THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF
GLOUCESTER, D.D.

REV. THOMAS HARRISON, F.R.G.S.

COLONEL SIR COOTE HEDLEY, K.B.E.,
C.B., C.M.G., R.E.

PROF. HERMAN V. HILPRECHT, LL.D.,
PH.D.

REV. R. F. HORTON, D.D.

REV. PREBENDARY INGRAM, M.A.

LORD IVEAGH, K.P., F.R.S.

LT.-COL. E. M. JACK, C.M.G., D.S.O.

REV. PROF. A. R. S. KENNEDY, D.D.

SIR FREDERIC G. KENYON, K.C.B., M.A.,
D.LITT., F.B.A., *Director and Principal
Librarian, British Museum.*

REV. PÈRE LAGRANGE.

T. E. LAWRENCE, ESQ., C.B., D.S.O.

A. W. A. LEEPER, ESQ., M.A., C.B.E.

PROF. M. LIDZBARSKI.

SAMUEL LLOYD, ESQ.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—(*continued*).

THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF LONDON, D.D.	SIR W. M. RAMSAY, D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A.
W. HOLDSWORTH LUNN, ESQ.	LORD ROLLO.
RT. REV. R. MACINNES, D.D., <i>Bishop in Jerusalem and the East.</i>	REV. PÈRE RONZEVALLÉ, S.J.
COLONEL A. M. MANTELL, R.E.	RIGHT HON. SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, G.B.E.
JAMES MELROSE, ESQ.	H. E. SATOW, ESQ., H.M. Consul-General, Beirût.
CLAUDE J. GOLDSMID-MONTEFIORE, ESQ.	REV. C. ANDERSON SCOTT, D.D.
JOHN MURRAY, ESQ., C.V.O., F.S.A.	SIR CECIL H. SMITH, LL.D.
COLONEL STEWART F. NEWCOMBE, D.S.O., R.E.	PRINCIPAL SIR GEORGE ADAM SMITH, D.D., LL.D.
THE RIGHT HON. AND REV. THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY.	SIR R. STORES, C.M.G., C.B.E.
REV. PROF. LEWIS B. PATON, PH.D., D.D.	GUY LE STRANGE, ESQ.
E. J. PILCHER, ESQ.	REV. PÈRE HUGUES VINCENT, O.P.
H. PIRIE-GORDON, ESQ., D.S.C., M.A.	LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARD L. WALLER, C.M.G., R.E.
PROF. BERESFORD PITE, F.R.I.B.A.	THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF WELLS, D.D.
FIELD-MARSHAL LORD PLUMER, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., H.M. High Commissioner for Palestine.	PERCY D'ERF WHEELER, ESQ., M.D.

Assistant Secretary—G. J. H. OVENDEN.

Office—2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.1.

Bankers—MESSRS. COUTTS AND Co., 440, Strand.

Hon. General Secretary for U.S.A.—PROF. ELIHU GRANT,
8, College Lane, Haverford, Pa.

Payments sent to the Head Office of the Fund (Cheques, Money Orders, or Postal Orders) should be payable to the order of The Secretary, and crossed "Coutts and Co." Money and Postal Orders should be payable at London, W.1.

Subscribers on the Local Lists should forward their payments through the Local Secretaries, and those in America through PROF. ELIHU GRANT, Hon. General Secretary.

Annual Subscribers of *One Guinea*, or more, will receive, in addition to the *Quarterly Statement*, the Memoir of the Excavation in progress, fully illustrated, when issued; they have also the privilege of purchasing the maps and publications of the Fund at reduced prices. The *Quarterly Statement* is a journal which records the progress of the Society's work, and matters of interest relating to Palestine.

A donation of Five Guineas, followed by an annual subscription of One Guinea, qualifies for Membership. A payment of Twenty-five Guineas qualifies for Life Membership.

NOW ON SALE.

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE.

WITH MODERN NAMES ONLY.

SCALE 1:168,960 OR $\frac{3}{8}$ INCH TO A MILE.

This Map extends from NAHR EL-KASIMIYEH in the North to just below BEERSHEBA in the South, slightly West of WADY GUZZEH in the South-west, and Eastward to include the JORDAN VALLEY. It has been compiled from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and revised and brought up to date from Official sources during the War.

Railways, Roads, Tracks, etc., etc., are clearly shown, and the contours are indicated by delicate engraving, the whole forming a most complete map for the Traveller and Student.

The price in two sheets, unmounted, is 7s. 6d., but the map can be had mounted on cloth, and cut to fold in black cloth cover, size 10 inches by 5½ inches, ~~price~~ 15s. 6d.

Price to Annual Subscribers to the Fund is

Unmounted 6s.

Postage 6d. extra.

Mounted 13s.

Published by the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, at
2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W. 1.

HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES.

By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

WITH A PREFACE BY

ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.D., F.R.S.

Price 2s. 6d., Postage 3d. ; Cloth bound 4s., Postage 6d. extra.

Extract from *The Near East*:—"Here we have not only a comprehensive sanitary survey of Modern Palestine, but also a weighty contribution to Biblical criticism. . . . There is not a superfluous line in this book."

An Important New Book by

Professor R. A. S. Macalister, LL.D., Litt.D., F.S.A.

A CENTURY OF EXCAVATION IN PALESTINE



with many
illustrations

Price
10/6
net

Postage 6d. extra

The Excavation of a "Tell" in progress, showing the foundations
of house walls.

One of the many illustrations.

What the reviews say :—

"This must take its place among standard books; it is scholarly, simple, and quite invaluable to the student. the book is not overburdened with footnotes."

The Church of England Newspaper.

"The work of a leading authority on the subject."

The Aberdeen Press and Journal.

"An admirable summary, finely illustrated, and no more expert or practical guidance to fascinating fields of archæology is available."

The Jewish Guardian.

Published by

The Religious Tract Society, London
ON SALE AT THE P.E.F. OFFICE,
2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.



PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

FOUNDED 1865.

Patron—THE KING.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

JULY, 1926.

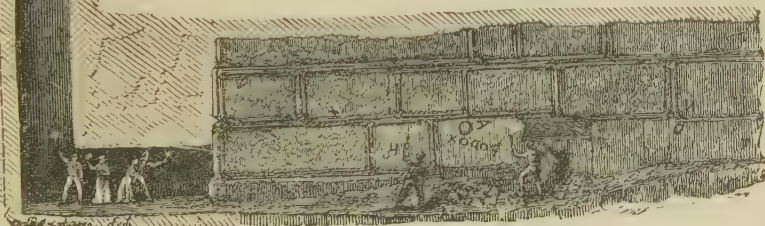
LONDON:

PUBLISHED AND SOLD AT THE OFFICE OF THE FUND,
2, HINDE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W. 1;

AND AT

8, COLLEGE LANE, HAVERFORD, PA., U.S.A.

80 feet



COOK'S TRAVEL SERVICE

An unrivalled organization, the outcome of over 84 years' experience, through which all arrangements incidental to travel can be made, including

STEAMSHIP PASSAGES

RAIL TICKETS

HOTEL RESERVATION

COURIER SERVICE

AERIAL TRAVEL

PLEASURE CRUISES

THE COLLECTION AND FORWARDING
OF LUGGAGE

DRAFTS AND CABLE REMITTANCES

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT

INSURANCES, PASSPORTS, VISAS,
ETC.

Apply at any office of

THOS. COOK & SON, L^{TD}.

HEAD OFFICE:—

BERKELEY STREET

Piccadilly, LONDON, W. 1

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Second-hand copies of some of the books and maps marked "Out of print" may be had by application to the Secretary.

BOOKS.

- THE QUARTERLY STATEMENT.** A Journal of Palestine Research and Discovery. Issued free to Members. For back numbers apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. Cases for binding in yearly vols., in Green or Chocolate, 1s. 6d. each net.
- INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1869-1892** inclusive, 3s. Subscriber's price, 2s. 3d.
- INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1893-1910** inclusive, 5s. Subscriber's price, 3s. 9d.
- ANNUAL, No. 1, 1911.** Contains a full account of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1911, and of investigations carried out at RABBATH AMMON AND PETRA. By Dr. DUNCAN MACKENZIE and F. E. NEWTON. Price 21s.
- ANNUAL, No. 2, 1912-1913** (double number). Contains a full report of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1912. Price 31s. 6d.
- ANNUAL, No. 3, 1914-1915** (double number). THE WILDERNESS OF ZIN: The complete archaeological report of the SURVEY OF THE NEGEH AND N.E. SINAI carried out during 1914. Price 45s.
- THE SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.** 4to. Seven Volumes and Index, as under: MEMOIRS (3 vols.); SPECIAL PAPERS; NAME LISTS; JERUSALEM VOLUME and Portfolio of Plates; FAUNA AND FLORA, by Canon TRISTRAM. Price on application to Secretary. (*Note*.—"Fauna and Flora," by Canon TRISTRAM, LL.D., D.D., F.R.S., can be purchased separately. Price £3 3s. net.)
- THE SURVEY OF EASTERN PALESTINE.** (One Volume.) By Colonel CONDER, LL.D., M.R.A.S., R.E. Price on application to Secretary.
- TENT WORK IN PALESTINE.** By Colonel CONDER. 6s. *Out of print.*
- HETH AND MOAB.** By Colonel CONDER. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- MOUNT SEIR.** By Prof. E. HULL. 6s. *Out of print.*
- THE GEOLOGY OF PALESTINE AND ARABIA PETRÆA.** By Prof. E. HULL, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S. 21s. *Out of print.*
- THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF SINAI, PETRA, AND THE WĀDY 'ARABAH.** (One Vol., richly Illus.) By H. CHICHESTER HART. £2 2s. net.
- ACROSS THE JORDAN.** By G. SCHUMACHER, C.E. 6s. *Out of print.*
- THE JAULAN.** By G. SCHUMACHER. With Map, Plans, and Illustrations. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- ABILA, PELLA, and NORTHERN 'AJLUN.** By G. SCHUMACHER. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- JUDAS MACCABÆUS.** By Colonel CONDER. 5s. 8d. Subscriber's price, 4s. 6d.
- THE LATIN KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM, A.D. 1099 to 1291.** By Colonel C. R. CONDER. 9s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 7s. 6d.
- THE LIFE OF SALADIN.** By BEHA ED DIN (A.D. 1137-1193). Translated and Annotated by Colonel CONDER, with a preface and notes by Major-General Sir CHARLES WILSON. 10s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 9s.
- PALESTINE UNDER THE MOSLEMS.** By GUY LE STRANGE. With Map and Illustrations. 16s. *Out of print.*
- SYRIAN STONE LORE.** By Colonel CONDER. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- THE BIBLE AND MODERN DISCOVERIES.** By HENRY A. HARPER. 7s. 6d. 5th Edition. Subscriber's price, 5s. 8d.
- THE CITY AND THE LAND.** Seven Lectures on Palestine. Single Lecture, 1s.; the Volume, 3s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 2s. 8d. *Out of print.*
- THIRTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND:** a Memoir of the work of the Society. By Sir WALTER BESANT. 2s.
- FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND.** A Record and a Summary, 1865-1915. By Colonel Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., etc. 4s.
- ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.** (Two Volumes 4to, profusely Illustrated.) By Prof. CLERMONT-GANNEAU, LL.D. Vol. I, Jerusalem and its Vicinity; Vol. II, Investigations in Southern Palestine. £5 5s. net.
- NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.**—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

- EXCAVATIONS AT JERUSALEM, 1894-1897.** With Plans and Illustrations. By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., and A. C. DICKIE, A.R.I.B.A. 15s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 12s. 6d.
- GOLGOTHA AND THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.** With Plan of Jerusalem and Illustrations. By Major-General Sir CHARLES W. WILSON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. Price 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT JERUSALEM.** With Tables and Diagrams. By JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In paper covers, 2s. 6d. net.
- LACHISH.** By Prof. FLINDERS PETRIE, Litt.D., LL.D. 10s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- A MOUND OF MANY CITIES (Lachish).** By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D. With numerous Illustrations. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE, 1898-1900.** (Profusely illustrated.) By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A., and Prof. WÜNSCH. £2 10s. Subscriber's price, £1 10s.
- PAINTED TOMBS AT MARISSA (MARÉSHAH).** By the Rev. J. P. PETERS, D.D. (New York), and Dr. HERMANN THIERSCH (Munich). Price £2 2s. Subscriber's price, £1 11s. 6d.
- THE EXCAVATION OF GEZER, 1902-5 AND 1907-9.** By Prof. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. With Illustrations. Price £4 4s. Subscriber's price, £3 3s.
- NAMES AND PLACES IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS AND APOCRYPHA** with references to Josephus, and identifications. By GEORGE ARMSTRONG. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s. *Out of print.*
- THE TELL AMARNA TABLETS,** including the tablet found at Lachish. Translated by Colonel C. R. CONDER. 5s. *Out of print.*
- AN OLD HEBREW CALENDAR-INSCRIPTION FROM GEZER.** With facsimile. By Prof. LIDZBARSKI, the Rev. G. B. GRAY, D.D., D.Litt., and Mr. E. J. PILCHER. Reprinted from the *Quarterly Statement*, Jan., 1909. Price 1s. net.
- A TABLE OF CHRISTIAN AND MOHAMMEDAN ERAS.** From July 15th, A.D. 622, the date of the Hejira, to A.D. 1900. By the Rev. J. E. HANAUER. Pamphlet. 7d. net.
- AN ARABIC ASTROLOGICAL TREATISE.** By a Jerusalem Christian Native. Translated and annotated by Miss GLADYS DICKSON. Price 1s. net.
- THE ANCIENT CUBIT AND OUR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.** By Lieut.-General Sir CHARLES WARREN, K.C.B. 5s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 4s. 2d.
- THE EARLY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF MANKIND.** By Lieut.-Gen. Sir CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 5s.
- HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES.** By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. 2s. 6d. Postage 3d. extra. Cloth 4s. Postage 6d. extra.

PALESTINE PILGRIMS' TEXT SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

This valuable and unique collection of early descriptions of the Holy Places, and of the topography of Palestine, from the earliest times to the period of the Crusades or later, published by the Palestine Exploration Fund, in 13 vols. with an Index, royal 8vo, bound in cloth, with Maps and Illustrations, the complete set £12 12s. comprising the following Translations:—

- Volume I.**—"The Churches of Constantine at Jerusalem"; "The Bordeaux Pilgrim," A.D. 333; "The Pilgrimage of St. Silvia of Aquitania," A.D. 385; "The Letter of Paula and Eustochium to Marcella," A.D. 361; "The Pilgrimage of the Holy Paula, by St. Jerome," A.D. 382.
- Volume II.**—"The Epitome of St. Eucherius about certain Holy Places," A.D. 440; "Breviary, or Short Description of Jerusalem"; "Theodosius," A.D. 530; "The Buildings of Justinian by Procopius," A.D. 560; "The Holy Places Visited by Antoninus Martyr," A.D. 560-570.
- Volume III.**—"The Pilgrimage of Arculfus," circa A.D. 670; "The Venerable Bede on the Holy Places"; "The Hodæporicon of St. Willibald," circa A.D. 754; followed by the "Itinerary of St. Willibald"; Mukaddasi, "Description of Syria, including Palestine," A.D. 985; "The Itinerary of Bernard the Wise," A.D. 870.
- Volume IV.**—Nasir-Khusrau, "Diary of a Journey through Syria and Palestine"; Saewulf, A.D. 1103; "The Pilgrimage of the Abbot Daniel," A.D. 1106-1107.
- Volume V.**—Fetellus, A.D. 1130; John of Würzburg, A.D. 1160-1170, "Description of the Holy Land"; Johannes Phocas, A.D. 1185; Theoderich, "Description of the Holy Places," A.D. 1172; Two Letters: One from Sir Joseph de Cany, Knight Hospitaller, to King Edward I, and one from King Edward I to Sir Joseph.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

- Volume VI.**—Anonymous Pilgrims, I–VIII; “The City of Jerusalem”; “Guide-book to Palestine,” A.D. 1350; John Poloner, “Description of the Holy Land,” A.D. 1421.
- Volumes VII–X.**—Felix Fabri, the Wanderings of, A.D. 1484.
- Volume XI.**—Extracts from Aristæus; Hecataeus of Abdera, Origen’s treatise against Celsus, Lectures of St. Cyril, the life of St. Saba, Dion Cassius, Paschal Chronicle, the Patriarch Sophronius, the Chronicle of Theophanes, and the Eutychii Annales, Jacques De Vitry, A.D. 1180.
- Volume XII.**—Burchard of Mount Sion, A.D. 1280, Part XIV of Book III of Marino Sanuto’s “Secrets for true Crusaders to help them to recover the Holy Land” (written in the year A.D. 1321); Ludolph Von Suchem’s “Description of the Holy Land” (written in the year A.D. 1350).
- Volume XIII.**—The Life of Saladin. By Beha ed-Din, A.D. 1145–1232.
- The Index.**

The following Books are sold, though not published by the Society.

- JERUSALEM, THE CITY OF HEROD AND SALADIN.** By SIR WALTER BESANT and Prof. E. H. PALMER. St. Martin’s Library Edition. Chatto and Windus. 3s. cloth.
- THE STORY OF JERUSALEM.** By Col. Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B. J. M. Dent and Sons’ Mediaeval Town Series. Cloth, 6s. net.
- STUDIES IN GALILEE.** By ERNEST W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., with a Preface by GEORGE ADAM SMITH, D.D. University of Chicago Press. 6s. net.
- BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,** as described in the Laws of England from Anglo-Saxon times. By Col. Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B. John Murray. 2s. 6d. net.
- A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN PALESTINE.** By R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. Cambridge University Press. 4s. net.
- THE RELIGION OF ANCIENT PALESTINE.** By STANLEY A. COOK, Litt.D. Archibald Constable & Co.’s Religions, Ancient and Modern, Series. 1s. 6d. net.
- THE PHILISTINES, THEIR HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION.** The Schweich Lecture, 1911. By R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. The British Academy. 3s. net.
- JERUSALEM.** The Seatonian Prize Poem for 1924. By the Rev. TELFORD VARLEY, M.A., B.Sc. Demy 8vo, pp. 44. 2s. 6d. net.
- THE TEMPLE OR THE TOMB.** By CHARLES WARREN. 1880. 7s. 6d.
- EASTERN EXPLORATION PAST AND FUTURE.** Lectures at the Royal Institution. By Sir W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE.
- A CENTURY OF EXCAVATION IN PALESTINE.** By Prof. R. A. S. MACALISTER. The Religious Tract Society. 10s. 6d.

MAPS AND PLANS.

- THE GREAT MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE,** with modern names only. (In 24 sheets; Scale, 1 inch = 1 mile.) £2 10s. Subscriber’s price, £2 2s.
- MAP OF PALESTINE,** with modern names only. In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch = 1 mile. Including both sides of the Jordan, and extending from Baalbek in the north to Kadesh Barnea in the south. £1 10s. *Out of print.*
- MAP OF PALESTINE,** with modern names only. In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE.** In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. £1 10s. *Out of print.*
- OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE.** In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE,** showing WATER BASINS IN COLOUR, AND 5 VERTICAL SECTIONS. In 6 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 13s. *Out of print.*
- THE SECTIONS** of the Country north and south, and east and west, on 2 sheets. 2s. Subscriber’s price, 1s. 6d. (Western Palestine only.)
- PLAN OF JERUSALEM** (reduced from the Ordnance Survey Plan), showing in red the latest discoveries. 2s. 6d.; mounted on cloth, 4s. 6d. Subscriber’s prices, 2s. and 4s.
- PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE.** Scale, 5 miles to the inch. 6s. 9d., unmounted; mounted on cloth, roller, and varnished, 17s. 6d. Size mounted, 30 inches by 52 inches. Subscriber’s prices, 5s. 3d. and 14s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- SMALL PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE.** Size 29 inches by 19 inches. 3s. Subscriber’s price, 2s. 6d.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

MAP OF THE "DESERT OF THE WANDERINGS," from Mount Hor on the East to the Suez Canal on the West, and from Mount Sinai in the South to Beersheba in the North. Compiled by the War Office, and based principally upon the sketch Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Scale, 4 miles to the inch. In eight sheets. The Complete Map, mounted on linen, and with a few of the scriptural sites inserted in red by hand, 21s.

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 2 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 7s. 6d., unmounted; mounted to fold, 15s. 6d. Subscriber's prices, 6s. and 13s. *Out of print.*

All Maps can be had mounted to order on rollers for hanging, or on cloth and folded.

MODELS AND CASTS.

RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile (the same as Map No. 4). Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £17 17s. The map measures 7 feet 9½ inches by 4 feet 1½ inches. Subscriber's price, £15 15s.

SMALL RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, 6¼ miles to an inch. Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £8 18s. 6d. The map measures 42 inches by 32 inches. Subscriber's price, £7 17s. 6d.

Both maps are on view at the office of the Fund, 2, Hinde St., Manchester Sq., W.

CASTS OF MOUNT SINAI. Small, Coloured, framed, and names written, 18s. net. Size, 9½ inches by 9½ inches. Large, Coloured, framed, and names written, £2 2s. net. Size, 25 inches by 27 inches. Scale, 6 inches to the mile.

SEAL OF "HAGGAI, THE SON OF SHEBANIAH." Facsimiles of this Signet, in metal, 2s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF THE TABLET WITH CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTION FOUND AT LACHISH. 3s. each net.

CASTS OF THE ANCIENT HÆMATITE WEIGHT, brought by Dr. CHAPLIN from Samaria. 2s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF INSCRIBED BEAD, referred to in p. 32, *Quarterly Statement*, 1893. 1s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF THE SEAL FOUND ON OPHEL, referred to in p. 181, *Quarterly Statement*, 1897. 2s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF THE SILOAM INSCRIPTION. £1 5s. each net, framed.

CASTS OF THE INSCRIBED TABLETS FOUND IN THE EXCAVATIONS OF GEZER (*Quarterly Statement*, p. 229, 1904; p. 206, 1905). Price 2s. each net.

NOTE.—These prices prevail at the time of going to press, but are liable to alteration owing to the fluctuating cost of plaster casts.

PHOTOGRAPHS & SLIDES.

A new Catalogue of Lantern Slides and Photographic Views has been prepared, comprising over 1,000 subjects, and classified as follows:—

Palestine, General.

Jerusalem.

Petra District and Sinai.

Explorations in Philistia, 1890-1900.

Explorations at Gezer, 1902-1905 and 1907-1909.

Explorations in S. Palestine and Sinai, 1914.

Syria.

East of the Jordan and Dead Sea.

Explorations at Jerusalem, 1867-1874.

Explorations at Jerusalem, 1894-1897.

Explorations at Beth-Shemesh, 1911, 1912.

Manners and Customs, and

Miscellaneous.

Price of Lantern Slides 1s. 6d. each (uncoloured).

Price of Lantern Slides of the Raised Map of Palestine (coloured), 3s. 3d. each.

Price of Photographs, size 7 inches by 5 inches, 1s. 6d. each (unmounted).

Price of Photographs, size 8½ inches by 6½ inches, 2s. each (unmounted).

For Catalogue, price 1s., apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

Branch Associations of the Bible Society, all Sunday Schools within the Sunday School Institute, the Sunday School Union, and the Wesleyan Sunday School Institute, will please observe that by a special Resolution of the Committee they are allowed to purchase the books, maps, etc. (by application to the Secretary only), at the reduced price.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND:

A SOCIETY FOR THE ACCURATE AND SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION
OF THE ARCHÆOLOGY, THE TOPOGRAPHY, THE GEOLOGY
AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF
THE HOLY LAND, FOR BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATION.

PATRON—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

VICE-PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—H. R. HALL, ESQ., M.A., D.LITT., F.S.A.

Hon. Treasurer—COL. SIR CHARLES F. CLOSE, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.

Hon. Secretary—E. W. G. MASTERMAN, ESQ., M.D., F.R.C.S.

STANLEY A. COOK, ESQ., LITT.D. (*Editor*)

O. G. CRAWFORD, ESQ., F.S.A.

REV. CANON DALTON, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

PROF. ARCHIBALD C. DICKIE, M.A., F.S.A.

SIR ARTHUR EVANS, M.A., D.LITT.,

LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.

D. G. HOGARTH, ESQ., M.A., C.M.G.,

D.LITT., F.B.A., F.S.A.

PROF. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER,

LITT.D., F.S.A.

SIR CHARLES MARSTON.

ROBERT L. MOND, ESQ., M.A., F.R.S.

THE HON. W. G. A. ORMSBY-GORE, M.P.

BRIG.-GEN. E. M. PAUL, C.B., R.E.

F. W. PERCIVAL, ESQ., F.S.A.

SIR WILLIAM M. FLINDERS PETRIE,

D.C.L., LITT.D., LL.D., PH.D., F.R.S.

ERNEST RICHMOND, ESQ., F.R.I.B.A.

REV. PROF. SAYCE, LL.D., D.D.,

D.LITT.

REV. P. N. WAGGETT, D.D.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN,

G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S., R.E.

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT ALLENBY,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

HERBERT BENTWICH, ESQ., LL.B.

RT. REV. BISHOP J. H. BERNARD, *Pro-*
vost of Trinity College, Dublin.

LIEUT.-COL. HOPE BIDDULPH, D.S.O.

F. J. BLISS, ESQ., PH.D.

G. K. CHESTERTON, ESQ.

FRANK H. COOK, ESQ., C.I.E.

REV. PROF. G. A. COOKE, D.D.

A. E. COWLEY, ESQ., M.A., D.LITT.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES,
P.C., F.S.A.

PROF. GUSTAV DALMAN, D.D., PH.D.

ORMONDE M. DALTON, ESQ., M.A.,
F.S.A.

SIR WYNDHAM DEEDES.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ELY.

REV. WILLIAM EWING, M.A., D.D.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. F. FELLOWS.

DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD, ESQ., M.A.

PROF. JOHN GARSTANG, M.A., D.Sc.,
B.LITT.

J. W. L. GLAISHER, ESQ., Sc.D., F.R.S.

THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF
GLOUCESTER, D.D.

REV. THOMAS HARRISON, F.R.G.S.

COLONEL SIR COOTE HEDLEY, K.B.E.,
C.B., C.M.G., R.E.

REV. R. F. HORTON, D.D.

REV. PREBENDARY INGRAM, M.A.

LORD IVEAGH, K.P., F.R.S.

LT.-COL. E. M. JACK, C.M.G., D.S.O.

REV. PROF. A. R. S. KENNEDY, D.D.

SIR FREDERIC G. KENYON, K.C.B., M.A.,
D.LITT., F.B.A., *Director and Principal*
Librarian, British Museum.

REV. PÈRE LAGRANGE.

T. E. LAWRENCE, ESQ., C.B., D.S.O.

A. W. A. LEEPER, ESQ., M.A., C.B.E.

PROF. M. LIDZBARSKI.

SAMUEL LLOYD, ESQ.

THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF LONDON,
D.D.

W. HOLDSWORTH LUNN, ESQ.

RT. REV. R. MACINNES, D.D., *Bishop in*
Jerusalem and the East.

COLONEL A. M. MANTELL, R.E.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—(continued).

JAMES MELROSE, Esq.
 CLAUDE J. GOLDSMID-MONTEFIORE, Esq.
 JOHN MURRAY, Esq., C.V.O., F.S.A.
 COLONEL STEWART F. NEWCOMBE,
 D.S.O., R.E.
 THE RIGHT HON. AND REV. THE
 MARQUIS OF NORMANBY.
 REV. PROF. LEWIS B. PATON, Ph.D.,
 D.D.
 E. J. PILCHER, Esq.
 H. PIRIE-GORDON, Esq., D.S.C., M.A.
 PROF. BERESFORD PITE, F.R.I.B.A.
 FIELD-MARSHAL LORD PLUMER, G.C.B.,
 G.C.M.G., H.M. High Commissioner
 for Palestine.
 SIR W. M. RAMSAY, D.C.L., LL.D.,
 F.B.A.
 LORD ROLLO.
 REV. PÈRE RONZEVALLE, S.J.

RIGHT HON. SIR HERBERT SAMUEL,
 G.B.E.
 H. E. SATOW, Esq., H.M. Consul-General,
 Beirut.
 REV. C. ANDERSON SCOTT, D.D.
 SIR CECIL H. SMITH, LL.D.
 PRINCIPAL SIR GEORGE ADAM SMITH,
 D.D., LL.D.
 REV. PROF. W. B. STEVENSON, D.D.
 SIR R. STORES, C.M.G., C.B.E.
 GUY LE STRANGE, Esq.
 GEORGE TURNER, Esq.,
 REV. PÈRE HUGUES VINCENT, O.P.
 LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARD L. WALLER,
 C.M.G., R.E.
 REV. PROF. ADAM C. WELCH, D.D.
 THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF WELLS,
 D.D.
 PECCY D'ERF WHEELER, Esq., M.D.
 REV. A. T. P. WILLIAMS, M.A.

Assistant Secretary—G. J. H. OVENDEN.

Office—2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.1.

Bankers—MESSRS. COUTTS AND CO., 440, Strand.

Hon. General Secretary for U.S.A.—PROF. ELIHU GRANT,
 8, College Lane, Haverford, Pa.

Payments sent to the Head Office of the Fund (Cheques, Money Orders, or Postal Orders) should be payable to the order of The Secretary, and crossed "Coutts and Co." Money and Postal Orders should be payable at London, W.1.

Subscribers on the Local Lists should forward their payments through the Local Secretaries, and those in America through PROF. ELIHU GRANT, Hon. General Secretary.

Annual Subscribers of *One Guinea*, or more, will receive, in addition to the *Quarterly Statement*, the Memoir of the Excavation in progress, fully illustrated, when issued; they have also the privilege of purchasing the maps and publications of the Fund at reduced prices. The *Quarterly Statement* is a journal which records the progress of the Society's work, and matters of interest relating to Palestine.

A donation of Five Guineas, followed by an annual subscription of One Guinea, qualifies for Membership. A payment of Twenty-five Guineas qualifies for Life Membership.

NOW ON SALE.

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE.

WITH MODERN NAMES ONLY.

SCALE 1:168,960 OR $\frac{3}{8}$ INCH TO A MILE.

This Map extends from NAHR EL-KASIMIYEH in the North to just below BEERSHEBA in the South, slightly West of WADY GUZZEH in the South-west, and Eastward to include the JORDAN VALLEY. It has been compiled from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and revised and brought up to date from Official sources during the War.

Railways, Roads, Tracks, etc., etc., are clearly shown, and the contours are indicated by delicate engraving, the whole forming a most complete map for the Traveller and Student.

The price in two sheets, unmounted, is 7s. 6d., but the map can be had mounted on cloth, and cut to fold in black cloth cover, size 10 inches by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Price 15s. 6d.

Price to Annual Subscribers to the Fund is

Unmounted 6s.

Postage 6d. extra.

Mounted 13s.

Published by the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, at
2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W. 1.

HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES.

By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

WITH ▲ PREFACE BY

ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.D., F.R.S.

Price 2s. 6d., Postage 3d. ; Cloth bound 4s., Postage 6d. extra.

Extract from *The Near East*:—"Here we have not only a comprehensive sanitary survey of Modern Palestine, but also a weighty contribution to Biblical criticism. . . . There is not a superfluous line in this book."

An Important New Book by

Professor R. A. S. Macalister, LL.D., Litt.D., F.S.A.

A CENTURY OF EXCAVATION IN PALESTINE



with many
illustrations

Price
10/6
net

Postage 6d. extra

The Excavation of a "Tell" in progress, showing the foundations
of house walls.

One of the many illustrations.

What the reviews say :—

"This must take its place among standard books; it
is scholarly, simple, and quite invaluable to the student.
. . . . the book is not overburdened with footnotes."

The Church of England Newspaper.

"The work of a leading authority on the subject."

The Aberdeen Press and Journal.

"An admirable summary, finely illustrated, and no more
expert or practical guidance to fascinating fields of
archæology is available."

The Jewish Guardian.

Published by

The Religious Tract Society, London
ON SALE AT THE P.E.F. OFFICE,
2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.



PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

FOUNDED 1865.

Patron—THE KING.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

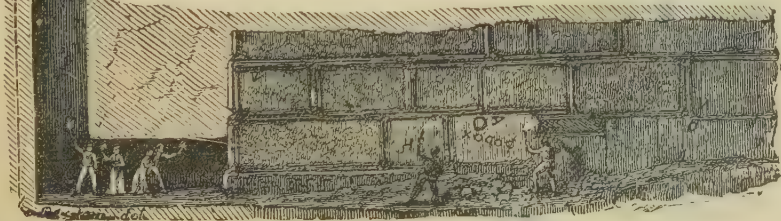
OCTOBER, 1926.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED AND SOLD AT THE OFFICE OF THE FUND,
2, HINDE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W. 1;

AND AT

8, COLLEGE LANE, HAVERFORD, PA., U.S.A.



EGYPT & PALESTINE

SEASON 1926-27.

COOK'S NILE STEAMER SERVICES CAIRO—ASWAN—2ND CATARACT

First Sailing, November 10th.

FARES :

ASWAN and BACK, 20 days' Voyage £70

„ „ „ 14 days' Voyage £56

2nd CATARACT and BACK, 27 days' Voyage, £100

Private Steamers and Dahabeahs for Hire.

*Illustrated Programme of arrangements for
EGYPT, THE NILE and PALESTINE on request.*

THOS. COOK & SON, L^{TD}.
BERKELEY STREET
PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1 & BRANCHES

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Second-hand copies of some of the books and maps marked "Out of print" may be had by application to the Secretary.

BOOKS.

- THE QUARTERLY STATEMENT.** A Journal of Palestine Research and Discovery. Issued free to Members. For back numbers apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. Cases for binding in yearly vols., in Green or Chocolate, 1s. 6d. each net.
- INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1869-1892** inclusive, 3s. Subscriber's price, 2s. 3d.
- INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1893-1910** inclusive, 5s. Subscriber's price, 3s. 9d.
- ANNUAL, No. 1, 1911.** Contains a full account of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1911, and of investigations carried out at RABBATH AMMON AND PETRA. By Dr. DUNCAN MACKENZIE and F. E. NEWTON. Price 21s.
- ANNUAL, No. 2, 1912-1913** (double number). Contains a full report of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1912. Price 31s. 6d.
- ANNUAL, No. 3, 1914-1915** (double number). THE WILDERNESS OF ZIN: The complete archaeological report of the SURVEY OF THE NEGEH AND N.E. SINAI carried out during 1914. Price 45s.
- THE SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.** 4to. Seven Volumes and Index, as under: MEMOIRS (3 vols.); SPECIAL PAPERS; NAME LISTS; JERUSALEM VOLUME and Portfolio of Plates; FAUNA AND FLORA, by Canon TRISTRAM. Price on application to Secretary. (*Note*.—"Fauna and Flora," by Canon TRISTRAM, LL.D., D.D., F.R.S., can be purchased separately. Price £3 3s. net.)
- THE SURVEY OF EASTERN PALESTINE.** (One Volume.) By Colonel CONDER, LL.D., M.R.A.S., R.E. Price on application to Secretary.
- TENT WORK IN PALESTINE.** By Colonel CONDER. 6s. *Out of print.*
- HETH AND MOAB.** By Colonel CONDER. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- MOUNT SEIR.** By Prof. E. HULL. 6s. *Out of print.*
- THE GEOLOGY OF PALESTINE AND ARABIA PETRÆA.** By Prof. E. HULL, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S. 21s. *Out of print.*
- THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF SINAI, PETRA, AND THE WADY 'ARABAH.** (One Vol., richly illus.) By H. CHICHESTER HART. £2 2s. net.
- ACROSS THE JORDAN.** By G. SCHUMACHER, C.E. 6s. *Out of print.*
- THE JAULAN.** By G. SCHUMACHER. With Map, Plans, and Illustrations. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- ABILA, PELLA, and NORTHERN 'AJLUN.** By G. SCHUMACHER. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- JUDAS MACCABÆUS.** By Colonel CONDER. 5s. 8d. Subscriber's price, 4s. 6d.
- THE LATIN KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM, A.D. 1099 to 1291.** By Colonel C. R. CONDER. 9s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 7s. 6d.
- THE LIFE OF SALADIN.** By BEHA ED DIN (A.D. 1137-1193). Translated and Annotated by Colonel CONDER, with a preface and notes by Major-General Sir CHARLES WILSON. 10s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 9s.
- PALESTINE UNDER THE MOSLEMS.** By GUY LE STRANGE. With Map and Illustrations. 16s. *Out of print.*
- SYRIAN STONE LORE.** By Colonel CONDER. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- THE BIBLE AND MODERN DISCOVERIES.** By HENRY A. HARPER. 7s. 6d. 5th Edition. Subscriber's price, 5s. 8d.
- THE CITY AND THE LAND.** Seven Lectures on Palestine. Single Lecture, 1s.; the Volume, 3s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 2s. 8d. *Out of print.*
- THIRTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND:** a Memoir of the work of the Society. By Sir WALTER BESANT. 2s.
- FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND.** A Record and a Summary, 1865-1915. By Colonel Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., etc. 4s.
- ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.** (Two Volumes 4to, profusely Illustrated.) By Prof. CLERMONT-GANNEAU, LL.D. Vol. I, Jerusalem and its Vicinity; Vol. II, Investigations in Southern Palestine. £5 5s. net.
- NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.**—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

- EXCAVATIONS AT JERUSALEM, 1894-1897.** With Plans and Illustrations. By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., and A. C. DICKIE, A.R.I.B.A. 15s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 12s. 6d.
- GOLGOTHA AND THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.** With Plan of Jerusalem and Illustrations. By Major-General Sir CHARLES W. WILSON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. Price 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT JERUSALEM.** With Tables and Diagrams. By JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In paper covers, 2s. 6d. net.
- LACHISH.** By Prof. FLINDERS PETRIE, Litt.D., LL.D. 10s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- A MOUND OF MANY CITIES (Lachish).** By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D. With numerous Illustrations. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE, 1898-1900.** (Profusely illustrated.) By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A., and Prof. WÜNSCH. £2 10s. Subscriber's price, £1 10s.
- PAINTED TOMBS AT MARISSA (MARÉSHAH).** By the Rev. J. P. PETERS, D.D. (New York), and Dr. HERMANN THIERSCH (Munich). Price £2 2s. Subscriber's price, £1 11s. 6d.
- THE EXCAVATION OF GEZER, 1902-5 AND 1907-9.** By Prof. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. With Illustrations. Price £4 4s. Subscriber's price, £3 3s.
- NAMES AND PLACES IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS AND APOCRYPHA** with references to Josephus, and identifications. By GEORGE ARMSTRONG. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s. *Out of print.*
- THE TELL AMARNA TABLETS,** including the tablet found at Lachish. Translated by Colonel C. R. CONDER. 5s. *Out of print.*
- AN OLD HEBREW CALENDAR-INSCRIPTION FROM GEZER.** With facsimile. By Prof. LIDZBARSKI, the Rev. G. B. GRAY, D.D., D.Litt., and Mr. E. J. PILCHER. Reprinted from the *Quarterly Statement*, Jan., 1909. Price 1s. net.
- A TABLE OF CHRISTIAN AND MOHAMMEDAN ERAS.** From July 15th, A.D. 622, the date of the Hejira, to A.D. 1900. By the Rev. J. E. HANAUBER. Pamphlet. 7d. net.
- AN ARABIC ASTROLOGICAL TREATISE.** By a Jerusalem Christian Native. Translated and annotated by Miss GLADYS DICKSON. Price 1s. net.
- THE ANCIENT CUBIT AND OUR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.** By Lieut.-General Sir CHARLES WARREN, K.C.B. 5s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 4s. 2d.
- THE EARLY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF MANKIND.** By Lieut.-Gen. Sir CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 5s.
- HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES.** By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. 2s. 6d. Postage 3d. extra. Cloth 4s. Postage 6d. extra.

PALESTINE PILGRIMS' TEXT SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

This valuable and unique collection of early descriptions of the Holy Places, and of the topography of Palestine, from the earliest times to the period of the Crusades or later, published by the Palestine Exploration Fund, in 13 vols. with an Index, royal 8vo, bound in cloth, with Maps and Illustrations, the complete set £12 12s. comprising the following Translations:—

- Volume I.**—"The Churches of Constantine at Jerusalem"; "The Bordeaux Pilgrim," A.D. 333; "The Pilgrimage of St. Silvia of Aquitania," A.D. 385; "The Letter of Paula and Eustochium to Marcella," A.D. 361; "The Pilgrimage of the Holy Paula, by St. Jerome," A.D. 382.
- Volume II.**—"The Epitome of St. Eucherius about certain Holy Places," A.D. 440; "Breviary, or Short Description of Jerusalem"; "Theodosius," A.D. 530; "The Buildings of Justinian by Procopius," A.D. 560; "The Holy Places Visited by Antoninus Martyr," A.D. 560-570.
- Volume III.**—"The Pilgrimage of Arculfus," circa A.D. 670; "The Venerable Bede on the Holy Places"; "The Hodeporicon of St. Willibald," circa A.D. 754; followed by the "Itinerary of St. Willibald"; Mukaddasi, "Description of Syria, including Palestine," A.D. 985; "The Itinerary of Bernard the Wise," A.D. 870.
- Volume IV.**—"Nasir-Khusrâu, "Diary of a Journey through Syria and Palestine"; Saewulf, A.D. 1103; "The Pilgrimage of the Abbot Daniel," A.D. 1106-1107.
- Volume V.**—"Fetellus, A.D. 1130; John of Würzburg, A.D. 1160-1170, "Description of the Holy Land"; Johannes Phocas, A.D. 1185; Theoderich, "Description of the Holy Places," A.D. 1172; Two Letters: One from Sir Joseph de Cancy, Knight Hospitaller, to King Edward I, and one from King Edward I to Sir Joseph.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

- Volume VI.**—Anonymous Pilgrims, I–VIII; “The City of Jerusalem”; “Guide-book to Palestine.” A.D. 1350; John Poloner, “Description of the Holy Land,” A.D. 1421.
- Volumes VII–X.**—Felix Fabri, the Wanderings of, A.D. 1484.
- Volume XI.**—Extracts from Aristeas; Hecataeus of Abdera, Origen’s treatise against Celsus, Lectures of St. Cyril, the life of St. Saba, Dion Cassius, Paschal Chronicle, the Patriarch Sophronius, the Chronicle of Theophanes, and the Eutychii Annales, Jacques De Vitry, A.D. 1180.
- Volume XII.**—Burchard of Mount Sion, A.D. 1280, Part XIV of Book III of Marino Sanuto’s “Secrets for true Crusaders to help them to recover the Holy Land” (written in the year A.D. 1321); Ludolph Von Suchem’s “Description of the Holy Land” (written in the year A.D. 1350).
- Volume XIII.**—The Life of Saladin. By Belia ed-Din, A.D. 1145–1232.
- The Index.**

The following Books are sold, though not published by the Society.

- JERUSALEM, THE CITY OF HEROD AND SALADIN.** By SIR WALTER BESANT and Prof. E. H. PALMER. St. Martin’s Library Edition. Chatto and Windus. 3s. cloth.
- THE STORY OF JERUSALEM.** By Col. Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B. J. M. Dent and Sons’ Mediaeval Town Series. Cloth, 6s. net.
- STUDIES IN GALILEE.** By ERNEST W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., with a Preface by GEORGE ADAM SMITH, D.D. University of Chicago Press. 6s. net.
- BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,** as described in the Laws of England from Anglo-Saxon times. By Col. Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B. John Murray. 2s. 6d. net.
- A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN PALESTINE.** By R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. Cambridge University Press. 4s. net.
- THE RELIGION OF ANCIENT PALESTINE.** By STANLEY A. COOK, Litt.D. Archibald Constable & Co.’s Religions, Ancient and Modern, Series. 1s. 6d. net.
- THE PHILISTINES, THEIR HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION.** The Schweich Lecture, 1911. By R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. The British Academy. 3s. net.
- JERUSALEM.** The Seatonian Prize Poem for 1924. By the Rev. TELFORD VARLEY, M.A., B.Sc. Demy 8vo, pp. 44. 2s. 6d. net.
- THE TEMPLE OR THE TOMB.** By CHARLES WARREN. 1880. 7s. 6d.
- EASTERN EXPLORATION PAST AND FUTURE.** Lectures at the Royal Institution. By Sir W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE.
- A CENTURY OF EXCAVATION IN PALESTINE.** By Prof. R. A. S. MACALISTER. The Religious Tract Society. 10s. 6d.

MAPS AND PLANS.

- THE GREAT MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE,** with modern names only. (In 24 sheets; Scale, 1 inch = 1 mile.) £2 10s. Subscriber’s price, £2 2s.
- MAP OF PALESTINE,** with modern names only. In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. Including both sides of the Jordan, and extending from Baalbek in the north to Kadesh Barnea in the south. £1 10s. *Out of print.*
- MAP OF PALESTINE,** with modern names only. In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE.** In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. £1 10s. *Out of print.*
- OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE.** In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE,** showing WATER BASINS IN COLOUR, AND 5 VERTICAL SECTIONS. In 6 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 13s. *Out of print.*
- THE SECTIONS** of the Country north and south, and east and west, on 2 sheets. 2s. Subscriber’s price, 1s. 6d. (Western Palestine only.)
- PLAN OF JERUSALEM** (reduced from the Ordnance Survey Plan), showing in red the latest discoveries. 2s. 6d.; mounted on cloth, 4s. 6d. Subscriber’s prices, 2s. and 4s.
- PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE.** Scale, 5 miles to the inch. 6s. 9d., unmounted; mounted on cloth, roller, and varnished, 17s. 6d. Size mounted, 30 inches by 52 inches. Subscriber’s prices, 5s. 3d. and 14s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- SMALL PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE.** Size 29 inches by 19 inches. 3s. Subscriber’s price, 2s. 6d.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

MAP OF THE "DESERT OF THE WANDERINGS," from Mount Hor on the East to the Suez Canal on the West, and from Mount Sinai in the South to Beersheba in the North. Compiled by the War Office, and based principally upon the sketch Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Scale, 4 miles to the inch. In eight sheets. The Complete Map, mounted on linen, and with a few of the scriptural sites inserted in red by hand, 21s.

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 2 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 7s. 6d., unmounted; mounted to fold, 15s. 6d. Subscriber's prices, 6s. and 13s. *Out of print.*

All Maps can be had mounted to order on rollers for hanging, or on cloth and folded.

MODELS AND CASTS.

RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile (the same as Map No. 4). Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £17 17s. The map measures 7 feet 9½ inches by 4 feet 1½ inches. Subscriber's price, £15 15s.

SMALL RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, 6¼ miles to an inch. Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £8 18s. 6d. The map measures 42 inches by 32 inches. Subscriber's price, £7 17s. 6d.

Both maps are on view at the office of the Fund, 2, Hinde St., Manchester Sq., W.

CASTS OF MOUNT SINAI. Small, Coloured, framed, and names written, 18s. net. Size, 9½ inches by 9½ inches. Large, Coloured, framed, and names written, £2 2s. net. Size, 25 inches by 27 inches. Scale, 6 inches to the mile.

SEAL OF "HAGGAI, THE SON OF SHEBANIAH." Facsimiles of this Signet, in metal, 2s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF THE TABLET WITH CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTION FOUND AT LACHISH. 3s. each net.

CASTS OF THE ANCIENT HÆMATITE WEIGHT, brought by Dr. CHAPLIN from Samaria. 2s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF INSCRIBED BEAD, referred to in p. 32, *Quarterly Statement*, 1893. 1s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF THE SEAL FOUND ON OPHEL, referred to in p. 181, *Quarterly Statement*, 1897. 2s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF THE SILOAM INSCRIPTION. £1 5s. each net, framed.

CASTS OF THE INSCRIBED TABLETS FOUND IN THE EXCAVATIONS OF GEZER (*Quarterly Statement*, p. 229, 1904; p. 206, 1905). Price 2s. each net.

NOTE.—These prices prevail at the time of going to press, but are liable to alteration owing to the fluctuating cost of plaster casts.

PHOTOGRAPHS & SLIDES.

A new Catalogue of Lantern Slides and Photographic Views has been prepared, comprising over 1,000 subjects, and classified as follows:—

Palestine, General.

Jerusalem.

Petra District and Sinai.

Explorations in Philistia, 1890-1900.

Explorations at Gezer, 1902-1905 and 1907-1909.

Explorations in S. Palestine and Sinai, 1914.

Syria.

East of the Jordan and Dead Sea.

Explorations at Jerusalem, 1867-1874.

Explorations at Jerusalem, 1894-1897.

Explorations at Beth-Shemesh, 1911, 1912.

Manners and Customs, and

Miscellaneous.

Price of Lantern Slides 1s. 6d. each (uncoloured).

Price of Lantern Slides of the Raised Map of Palestine (coloured), 3s. 3d. each.

Price of Photographs, size 7 inches by 5 inches, 1s. 6d. each (unmounted).

Price of Photographs, size 8½ inches by 6½ inches, 2s. each (unmounted).

For Catalogue, price 1s., apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

Branch Associations of the Bible Society, all Sunday Schools within the Sunday School Institute, the Sunday School Union, and the Wesleyan Sunday School Institute, will please observe that by a special Resolution of the Committee they are allowed to purchase the books, maps, etc. (by application to the Secretary only), at the reduced price.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND:

A SOCIETY FOR THE ACCURATE AND SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION OF THE ARCHEOLOGY, THE TOPOGRAPHY, THE GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE HOLY LAND, FOR BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATION.

PATRON—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

VICE-PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—H. R. HALL, Esq., D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A.

Hon. Treasurer—COL. SIR CHARLES F. CLOSE, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.

Hon. Secretary—E. W. G. MASTERMAN, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.

STANLEY A. COOK, Esq., Litt.D. (*Editor*)

O. G. CRAWFORD, Esq., F.S.A.

REV. CANON DALTON, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

PROF. ARCHIBALD C. DICKIE, M.A., F.S.A.

SIR ARTHUR EVANS, M.A., D.Litt.,

LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.

D. G. HOGARTH, Esq., M.A., C.M.G.,

D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A.

PROF. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER,

Litt.D., F.S.A.

SIR CHARLES MARSTON.

ROBERT L. MOND, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

THE HON. W. G. A. ORMSBY-GORE, M.P.

BRIG.-GEN. E. M. PAUL, C.B., R.E.

F. W. PERCIVAL, Esq., F.S.A.

SIR WILLIAM M. FLINDERS PETRIE,

D.C.L., Litt.D., LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.

ERNEST RICHMOND, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

REV. PROF. SAYCE, LL.D., D.D.,

D.Litt.

REV. P. N. WAGGETT, D.D.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN,

G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S., R.E.

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT ALLENBY,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

HERBERT BENTWICH, Esq., LL.B.

RT. REV. BISHOP J. H. BERNARD, *Pro-
vost of Trinity College, Dublin.*

LIEUT.-COL. HOPE BIDDULPH, D.S.O.

F. J. BLISS, Esq., Ph.D.

G. K. CHESTERTON, Esq.

FRANK H. COOK, Esq., C.I.E.

REV. PROF. G. A. COOKE, D.D.

A. E. COWLEY, Esq., M.A., D.Litt.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES,
P.C., F.S.A.

PROF. GUSTAV DALMAN, D.D., Ph.D.

ORMONDE M. DALTON, Esq., M.A.,
F.S.A.

SIR WYNDHAM DEEDES.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ELY.

REV. WILLIAM EWING, M.A., D.D.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. F. FELLOWS.

DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.A.

PROF. JOHN GARSTANG, M.A., D.Sc.,
B.Litt.

J. W. L. GLAISHER, Esq., Sc.D., F.R.S.

THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF
GLOUCESTER, D.D.

REV. THOMAS HARRISON, F.R.G.S.

COLONEL SIR COOTE HEDLEY, K.B.E.,
C.B., C.M.G., R.E.

REV. R. F. HORTON, D.D.

REV. PREBENDARY INGRAM, M.A.

LORD IVEAGH, K.P., F.R.S.

LT.-COL. E. M. JACK, C.M.G., D.S.O.

REV. PROF. A. R. S. KENNEDY, D.D.

SIR FREDERIC G. KENYON, K.C.B., M.A.,
D.Litt., F.B.A., *Director and Principal
Librarian, British Museum.*

REV. PÈRE LAGRANGE.

T. E. LAWRENCE, Esq., C.B., D.S.O.

A. W. A. LEEPER, Esq., M.A.; C.B.E.

PROF. M. LIDZBAŃSKI.

SAMUEL LLOYD, Esq.

THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF LONDON,
D.D.

W. HOLDSWORTH LUNN, Esq.

RT. REV. R. MACINNES, D.D., *Bishop in
Jerusalem and the East.*

COLONEL A. M. MANTELL, R.E.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—(continued).

JAMES MELROSE, Esq.	RIGHT HON. SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, G.B.E.
CLAUDE J. GOLDSMID-MONTEFIORE, Esq.	H. E. SATOW, Esq., H.M. Consul-General, Beirut.
JOHN MURRAY, Esq., C.V.O., F.S.A.	REV. C. ANDERSON SCOTT, D.D.
COLONEL STEWART F. NEWCOMBE, D.S.O., R.E.	SIR CECIL H. SMITH, LL.D.
THE RIGHT HON. AND REV. THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY.	PRINCIPAL SIR GEORGE ADAM SMITH, D.D., LL.D.
REV. PROF. LEWIS B. PATON, Ph.D., D.D.	REV. PROF. W. B. STEVENSON, D.D.
E. J. PILCHER, Esq.	SIR R. STORRS, C.M.G., C.B.E.
H. PIRIE-GORDON, Esq., D.S.C., M.A.	GUY LE STRANGE, Esq.
PROF. BERESFORD PITE, F.R.I.B.A.	GEORGE TURNER, Esq.,
FIELD-MARSHAL LORD PLUMER, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., H.M. High Commissioner for Palestine.	REV. PÈRE HUGUES VINCENT, O.P.
SIR W. M. RAMSAY, D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A.	LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARD L. WALLER, C.M.G., R.E.
LORD ROLLO.	REV. PROF. ADAM C. WELCH, D.D.
REV. PÈRE RONZEVALLE, S.J.	THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF WELLS, D.D.
	PERCY D'ERF WHEELER, Esq., M.D.
	REV. A. T. P. WILLIAMS, M.A.

Assistant Secretary—G. J. H. OVENDEN.

Office—2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.1.

Bankers—MESSRS. COUTTS AND CO., 440, Strand.

Hon. General Secretary for U.S.A.—PROF. ELIHU GRANT,
8, College Lane, Haverford, Pa.

Payments sent to the Head Office of the Fund (Cheques, Money Orders, or Postal Orders) should be payable to the order of The Secretary, and crossed "Coutts and Co." Money and Postal Orders should be payable at London, W.1.

Subscribers on the Local Lists should forward their payments through the Local Secretaries, and those in America through PROF. ELIHU GRANT, Hon. General Secretary.

Annual Subscribers of *One Guinea*, or more, will receive, in addition to the *Quarterly Statement*, the Memoir of the Excavation in progress, fully illustrated, when issued; they have also the privilege of purchasing the maps and publications of the Fund at reduced prices. The *Quarterly Statement* is a journal which records the progress of the Society's work, and matters of interest relating to Palestine.

A donation of Five Guineas, followed by an annual subscription of One Guinea, qualifies for Membership. A payment of Twenty-five Guineas qualifies for Life Membership.

GREAT MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

WITH MODERN NAMES ONLY.

SCALE 1 : 163,360 OR 1 INCH TO A MILE.

(In 24 Sheets.)

This Map extends from NAHR EL-KASIMIYEH in the North to just below BEERSHEBA in the South, slightly West of WADY GUZZEH in the South-west, and Eastward to include the JORDAN VALLEY. It has been compiled from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and was revised and brought up to date from Official sources during the War.

Price, Unmounted £2 10s. 0d.

Subscribers' Price, Unmounted... .. £2 2s. 0d.

HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES.

By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

WITH A PREFACE BY

ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.D., F.R.S.

Price 2s. 6d., Postage 3d. ; Cloth bound 4s., Postage 6d. extra.

Extract from *The Near East* :—" Here we have not only a comprehensive sanitary survey of Modern Palestine, but also a weighty contribution to Biblical criticism. . . . There is not a superfluous line in this book."

An Important New Book by

Professor R. A. S. Macalister, LL.D., Litt.D., F.S.A.

A CENTURY OF EXCAVATION IN PALESTINE



with many
illustrations

Price
10/6
net

Postage 6d. extra

The Excavation of a "Tell" in progress, showing the foundations
of house walls.

One of the many illustrations.

What the reviews say :—

"This must take its place among standard books; it is scholarly, simple, and quite invaluable to the student. . . . the book is not overburdened with footnotes."

The Church of England Newspaper.

"The work of a leading authority on the subject."

The Aberdeen Press and Journal.

"An admirable summary, finely illustrated, and no more expert or practical guidance to fascinating fields of archaeology is available."

The Jewish Guardian.

Published by

The Religious Tract Society, London
ON SALE AT THE P.E.F. OFFICE,
2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.



PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

FOUNDED 1865.

Patron—THE KING.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

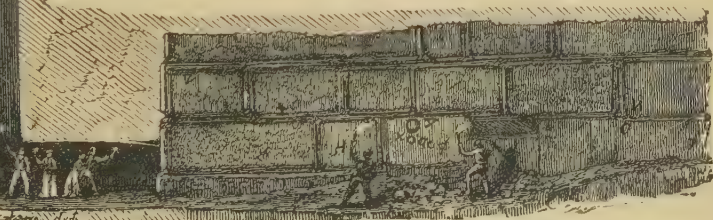
JANUARY, 1926.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED AND SOLD AT THE OFFICE OF THE FUND,
2, HINDE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE, W. 1;

AND AT

8, COLLEGE LANE, HAVERFORD, PA., U.S.A.



EGYPT & PALESTINE

SEASON 1925-26.

COOK'S NILE STEAMER SERVICES

CAIRO—ASWAN—2ND CATARACT

WEEKLY SAILINGS.

FARES :

ASWAN and BACK, 20 days' Voyage	...	...	£70
„ „ „ 14 days' Voyage	...	...	£56
2nd CATARACT and BACK, 27 days' Voyage,			£100

Private Steamers and Dahabeahs for Hire.

TOURS TO PALESTINE AND SYRIA.

Illustrated Programme of arrangements on request from :

THOS. COOK & SON, L^{TD}.

LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, AND [BRANCHES.

In April, Cook's Head Tourist and Banking Offices will be transferred to
BERKELEY STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

Second-hand copies of some of the books and maps marked "Out of print" may be had by application to the Secretary.

BOOKS.

- THE QUARTERLY STATEMENT.** A Journal of Palestine Research and Discovery. Issued free to Members. For back numbers apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. Cases for binding in yearly vols., in Green or Chocolate, 1s. 6d. each net.
- INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1869-1892 inclusive,** 3s. Subscriber's price, 2s. 3d.
- INDEX TO THE QUARTERLY STATEMENTS, 1893-1910 inclusive,** 5s. Subscriber's price, 3s. 9d.
- ANNUAL, No. 1, 1911.** Contains a full account of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1911, and of investigations carried out at RABBATH AMMON AND PETRA. By Dr. DUNCAN MACKENZIE and F. E. NEWTON. Price 21s.
- ANNUAL, No. 2, 1912-1913 (double number).** Contains a full report of the EXCAVATIONS AT 'AIN SHEMS during 1912. Price 31s. 6d.
- ANNUAL, No. 3, 1914-1915 (double number).** THE WILDERNESS OF ZIN: The complete archaeological report of the SURVEY OF THE NEGEH AND N.E. SINAI carried out during 1914. Price 45s.
- THE SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.** 4to. Seven Volumes and Index, as under: MEMOIRS (3 vols.); SPECIAL PAPERS; NAME LISTS; JERUSALEM VOLUME and Portfolio of Plates; FAUNA AND FLORA, by Canon TRISTRAM. Price on application to Secretary. (*Note*.—"Fauna and Flora," by Canon TRISTRAM, LL.D., D.D., F.R.S., can be purchased separately. Price £3 3s. net.)
- THE SURVEY OF EASTERN PALESTINE.** (One Volume.) By Colonel CONDER, LL.D., M.R.A.S., R.E. Price on application to Secretary.
- TENT WORK IN PALESTINE.** By Colonel CONDER. 6s. *Out of print.*
- HETH AND MOAB.** By Colonel CONDER. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- MOUNT SEIR.** By Prof. E. HULL. 6s. *Out of print.*
- THE GEOLOGY OF PALESTINE AND ARABIA PETRÆA.** By Prof. E. HULL, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S. 21s. *Out of print.*
- THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF SINAI, PETRA, AND THE WÂDY 'ARABAH.** (One Vol., richly illus.) By H. CHICHESTER HART. £2 2s. net.
- ACROSS THE JORDAN.** By G. SCHUMACHER, C.E. 6s. *Out of print.*
- THE JAULAN.** By G. SCHUMACHER. With Map, Plans, and Illustrations. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- ABILA, PELLA, and NORTHERN 'AJLUN.** By G. SCHUMACHER. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- JUDAS MACCABÆUS.** By Colonel CONDER. 5s. 8d. Subscriber's price, 4s. 6d.
- THE LATIN KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM, A.D. 1099 to 1291.** By Colonel C. R. CONDER. 9s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 7s. 6d.
- THE LIFE OF SALADIN.** By BEHA ED DIN (A.D. 1137-1193). Translated and Annotated by Colonel CONDER, with a preface and notes by Major-General Sir CHARLES WILSON. 10s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 9s.
- PALESTINE UNDER THE MOSLEMS.** By GUY LE STRANGE. With Map and Illustrations. 16s. *Out of print.*
- SYRIAN STONE LORE.** By Colonel CONDER. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.
- THE BIBLE AND MODERN DISCOVERIES.** By HENRY A. HARPER. 7s. 6d. 5th Edition. Subscriber's price, 5s. 8d.
- THE CITY AND THE LAND.** Seven Lectures on Palestine. Single Lecture, 1s.; the Volume, 3s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 2s. 8d. *Out of print.*
- THIRTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND:** a Memoir of the work of the Society. By Sir WALTER BESANT. 2s.
- FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND.** A Record and a Summary, 1865-1915. By Colonel Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., etc. 4s.
- ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.** (Two Volumes 4to, profusely Illustrated.) By Prof. CLERMONT-GANNEAU, LL.D. Vol. I, Jerusalem and its Vicinity; Vol. II, Investigations in Southern Palestine. £5 5s. net.
- NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.**—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE FUND—(continued).

EXCAVATIONS AT JERUSALEM, 1894-1897. With Plans and Illustrations. By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., and A. C. DICKIE, A.R.I.B.A. 15s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 12s. 6d.

GOLGOTHA AND THE HOLY SEPULCHRE. With Plan of Jerusalem and Illustrations. By Major-General Sir CHARLES W. WILSON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. Price 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT JERUSALEM. With Tables and Diagrams. By JAMES GLAISHER, F.R.S. In paper covers, 2s. 6d. net.

LACHISH. By Prof. FLINDERS PETRIE, Litt.D., LL.D. 10s. 6d. *Out of print.*

A MOUND OF MANY CITIES (Lachish). By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D. With numerous Illustrations. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s.

EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE, 1898-1900. (Profusely illustrated.) By F. J. BLISS, M.A., Ph.D., R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A., and Prof. WÜNSCH. £2 10s. Subscriber's price, £1 10s.

PAINTED TOMBS AT MARISSA (MARÉSHAH). By the Rev. J. P. PETERS, D.D. (New York), and Dr. HERMANN THIERSCH (Munich). Price £2 2s. Subscriber's price, £1 11s. 6d.

THE EXCAVATION OF GEZER, 1902-5 AND 1907-9. By Prof. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. With Illustrations. Price £4 4s. Subscriber's price, £3 3s.

NAMES AND PLACES IN THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS AND APOCRYPHA with references to Josephus, and identifications. By GEORGE ARMSTRONG. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 6s. *Out of print.*

THE TELL AMARNA TABLETS, including the tablet found at Lachish. Translated by Colonel C. R. CONDER. 5s. *Out of print.*

AN OLD HEBREW CALENDAR-INSRIPTION FROM GEZER. With facsimile. By Prof. LIDZBARSKI, the Rev. G. B. GRAY, D.D., D.Litt., and Mr. E. J. FISCHER. Reprinted from the *Quarterly Statement*, Jan., 1909. Price 1s. net.

A TABLE OF CHRISTIAN AND MOHAMMEDAN ERAS. From July 15th, A.D. 622, the date of the Hejira, to A.D. 1900. By the Rev. J. E. HANAUER. Pamphlet. 7d. net.

AN ARABIC ASTROLOGICAL TREATISE. By a Jerusalem Christian Native. Translated and annotated by Miss GLADYS DICKSON. Price 1s. net.

THE ANCIENT CUBIT AND OUR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. By Lieut.-General Sir CHARLES WARREN, K.C.B. 5s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 4s. 2d.

THE EARLY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF MANKIND. By Lieut.-Gen. Sir CHARLES WARREN, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S. 7s. 6d. Subscriber's price, 5s.

HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES. By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H. 2s. 6d. Postage 3d. extra. Cloth 4s. Postage 6d. extra.

PALESTINE PILGRIMS' TEXT SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.

This valuable and unique collection of early descriptions of the Holy Places, and of the topography of Palestine, from the earliest times to the period of the Crusades or later, published by the Palestine Exploration Fund, in 13 vols. with an Index, royal 8vo, bound in cloth, with Maps and Illustrations, the complete set £12 12s. comprising the following Translations:—

Volume I.—"The Churches of Constantine at Jerusalem"; "The Bordeaux Pilgrim," A.D. 333; "The Pilgrimage of St. Silvia of Aquitania," A.D. 385; "The Letter of Paula and Eustochium to Marcella," A.D. 361; "The Pilgrimage of the Holy Paula, by St. Jerome," A.D. 382.

Volume II.—"The Epitome of St. Eucherius about certain Holy Places," A.D. 440; "Breviary, or Short Description of Jerusalem"; "Theodosius," A.D. 530; "The Buildings of Justinian by Procopius," A.D. 560; "The Holy Places Visited by Antoninus Martyr," A.D. 560-570.

Volume III.—"The Pilgrimage of Arculfus," circa A.D. 670; "The Venerable Bede on the Holy Places"; "The Hodæporicon of St. Willibald," circa A.D. 754; followed by the "Itinerary of St. Willibald"; Mukaddasi, "Description of Syria, including Palestine," A.D. 985; "The Itinerary of Bernard the Wise," A.D. 870.

Volume IV.—Nasir-Khusrau, "Diary of a Journey through Syria and Palestine"; Saewulf, A.D. 1103; "The Pilgrimage of the Abbot Daniel," A.D. 1106-1107.

Volume V.—Fetellus, A.D. 1130; John of Würzburg, A.D. 1160-1170, "Description of the Holy Land"; Johannes Phocas, A.D. 1185; Theoderich, "Description of the Holy Places," A.D. 1172; Two Letters: One from Sir Joseph de Cancy, Knight Hospitaller, to King Edward I, and one from King Edward I to Sir Joseph.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

- Volume VI.**—Anonymous Pilgrims, I. VIII: "The City of Jerusalem"; "Guide-book to Palestine," A.D. 1350; John Poloner, "Description of the Holy Land," A.D. 1421.
- Volumes VII-X.**—Felix Fabri, the Wanderings of, A.D. 1484.
- Volume XI.**—Extracts from Aristeas; Hecataeus of Abdera, Origen's treatise against Celsus, Lectures of St. Cyril, the life of St. Saba, Dion Cassius, Paschal Chronicle, the Patriarch Sophronius, the Chronicle of Theophanes, and the Eutychii Annales, Jacques De Vitry, A.D. 1180.
- Volume XII.**—Burchard of Mount Sion, A.D. 1280, Part XIV of Book III of Marino Sanuto's "Secrets for true Crusaders to help them to recover the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1321); Ludolph Von Suchem's "Description of the Holy Land" (written in the year A.D. 1350).
- Volume XIII.**—The Life of Saladin. By Beha ed-Din, A.D. 1145-1232.
- The Index.**

The following Books are sold, though not published by the Society.

- JERUSALEM, THE CITY OF HEROD AND SALADIN.** By SIR WALTER BESANT and Prof. E. H. PALMER. St. Martin's Library Edition. Chatto and Windus. 3s. cloth.
- THE STORY OF JERUSALEM.** By Col. Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B. J. M. Dent and Sons' Mediaeval Town Series. Cloth, 6s. net.
- BIBLE SIDELIGHTS FROM THE MOUND OF GEZER.** By R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. Hodder and Stoughton. 5s.
- STUDIES IN GALILEE.** By ERNEST W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., with a Preface by GEORGE ADAM SMITH, D.D. University of Chicago Press. 6s. net.
- BRITISH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,** as described in the Laws of England from Anglo-Saxon times. By Col. Sir C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B. John Murray. 2s. 6d. net.
- A HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN PALESTINE.** By R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. Cambridge University Press. 4s. net.
- THE RELIGION OF ANCIENT PALESTINE.** By STANLEY A. COOK, Litt.D. Archibald Constable & Co.'s Religions, Ancient and Modern, Series. 1s. 6d. net.
- THE PHILISTINES, THEIR HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION.** The Schweich Lecture, 1911. By R. A. STEWART MACALISTER, M.A., F.S.A. The British Academy. 3s. net.
- JERUSALEM.** The Seatonian Prize Poem for 1924. By the Rev. TELFORD VARLEY, M.A., B.Sc. Demy 8vo, pp. 44, 2s. 6d. net.
- THE TEMPLE OR THE TOMB.** By CHARLES WARREN. 1880. 7s. 6d.
- EASTERN EXPLORATION PAST AND FUTURE.** Lectures at the Royal Institution. By Sir W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE.
- A CENTURY OF EXCAVATION IN PALESTINE.** By Prof. R. A. S. MACALISTER. The Religious Tract Society. 10s. 6d.

MAPS AND PLANS.

- THE GREAT MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE,** with modern names only. (In 24 sheets; Scale, 1 inch = 1 mile.) £2 10s. Subscriber's price, £2 2s.
- MAP OF PALESTINE,** with modern names only. In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. Including both sides of the Jordan, and extending from Baalbek in the north to Kadesh Barnea in the south. £1 10s. *Out of print.*
- MAP OF PALESTINE,** with modern names only. In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE.** In 20 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. £1 10s. *Out of print.*
- OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT MAP OF PALESTINE.** In 12 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 17s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- MAP OF WESTERN PALESTINE,** showing WATER BASINS IN COLOUR, AND 5 VERTICAL SECTIONS. In 6 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 13s. *Out of print.*
- THE SECTIONS** of the Country north and south, and east and west, on 2 sheets. 2s. Subscriber's price, 1s. 6d. (Western Palestine only.)
- PLAN OF JERUSALEM** (reduced from the Ordnance Survey Plan), showing in red the latest discoveries. 2s. 6d.; mounted on cloth, 4s. 6d. Subscriber's prices, 2s. and 4s.
- PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE.** Scale, 5 miles to the inch. 6s. 9d., unmounted; mounted on cloth, roller, and varnished, 17s. 6d. Size mounted, 30 inches by 52 inches. Subscriber's prices, 5s. 3d. and 14s. 6d. *Out of print.*
- NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.**—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE FUND—(continued).

SMALL PHOTO-RELIEF MAP OF PALESTINE. Size 29 inches by 19 inches. 3s. Subscriber's price, 2s. 6d.

MAP OF THE "DESERT OF THE WANDERINGS," from Mount Hor on the East to the Suez Canal on the West, and from Mount Sinai in the South to Beersheba in the North. Compiled by the War Office, and based principally upon the sketch Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Scale, 4 miles to the inch. In eight sheets. The Complete Map, mounted on linen, and with a few of the scriptural sites inserted in red by hand, 21s.

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE, with modern names only. In 2 sheets. Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile. 7s. 6d., unmounted; mounted to fold, 15s. 6d. Subscriber's prices, 6s. and 13s.

All Maps can be had mounted to order on rollers for hanging, or on cloth and folded.

MODELS AND CASTS.

RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch = 1 mile (the same as Map No. 4). Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £17 17s. The map measures 7 feet 9½ inches by 4 feet 1½ inches. Subscriber's price, £15 15s.

SMALL RAISED MAP OF PALESTINE. (Constructed by G. ARMSTRONG.) Scale, 6¼ miles to an inch. Casts in fibrous plaster, coloured and framed. £8 18s. 6d. The map measures 42 inches by 32 inches. Subscriber's price, £7 17s. 6d.

Both maps are on view at the office of the Fund, 2, Hinde St., Manchester Sq., W.

CASTS OF MOUNT SINAI. Small, Coloured, framed, and names written, 18s. net. Size, 9½ inches by 9½ inches. Large, Coloured, framed, and names written, £2 2s. net. Size, 25 inches by 27 inches. Scale, 6 inches to the mile.

SEAL OF "HAGGAI, THE SON OF SHEBANIAH." Facsimiles of this Signet, in metal, 2s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF THE TABLET WITH CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTION FOUND AT LACHISH. 3s. each net.

CASTS OF THE ANCIENT HÆMATITE WEIGHT, brought by Dr. CHAPLIN from Samaria. 2s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF INSCRIBED BEAD, referred to in p. 32, *Quarterly Statement*, 1893. 1s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF THE SEAL FOUND ON OPHEL, referred to in p. 181, *Quarterly Statement*, 1897. 2s. 6d. each net.

CASTS OF THE SILOAM INSCRIPTION. £1 5s. each net, framed.

CASTS OF THE INSCRIBED TABLETS FOUND IN THE EXCAVATIONS OF GEZER (*Quarterly Statement*, p. 229, 1904; p. 206, 1905). Price 2s. each net.

NOTE.—These prices prevail at the time of going to press, but are liable to alteration owing to the fluctuating cost of plaster casts.

PHOTOGRAPHS & SLIDES.

A new Catalogue of Lantern Slides and Photographic Views has been prepared, comprising over 1,000 subjects, and classified as follows:—

Palestine, General.

Jerusalem.

Petra District and Sinai.

Explorations in Philistia, 1890-1900.

Explorations at Gezer, 1902-1905 and 1907-1909.

Explorations in S. Palestine and Sinai, 1914.

Syria.

East of the Jordan and Dead Sea.

Explorations at Jerusalem, 1867-1874.

Explorations at Jerusalem, 1894-1897.

Explorations at Beth-Shemesh, 1911, 1912.

Manners and Customs, and

Miscellaneous.

Price of Lantern Slides 1s. 6d. each (uncoloured).

Price of Lantern Slides of the Raised Map of Palestine (coloured), 3s. 3d. each.

Price of Photographs, size 7 inches by 5 inches, 1s. 6d. each (unmounted).

Price of Photographs, size 8½ inches by 6½ inches, 2s. each (unmounted).

For Catalogue, price 1s., apply to the Secretary, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W. 1.

Branch Associations of the Bible Society, all Sunday Schools within the Sunday School Institute, the Sunday School Union, and the Wesleyan Sunday School Institute, will please observe that by a special Resolution of the Committee they are allowed to purchase the books, maps, etc. (by application to the Secretary only), at the reduced price.

NOTE FOR SUBSCRIBERS.—The Reduced Prices are only allowed to Subscribers of a Guinea (or, in America, of \$5.0) and upwards.

THE PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND:

A SOCIETY FOR THE ACCURATE AND SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION OF THE ARCHÆOLOGY, THE TOPOGRAPHY, THE GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY, THE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE HOLY LAND, FOR BIBLICAL ILLUSTRATION.

PATRON—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

VICE-PRESIDENT—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—H. R. HALL, Esq., M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A.

Hon. Treasurer—COL. SIR CHARLES F. CLOSE, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.

Hon. Secretary—E. W. G. MASTERMAN, Esq., M.D.

STANLEY A. COOK, Esq., Litt.D. (*Editor*)

O. G. CRAWFORD, Esq., F.S.A.

REV. CANON DALTON, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

PROF. ARCHIBALD C. DICKIE, M.A., F.S.A.

SIR ARTHUR EVANS, M.A., D.Litt.,

LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.

D. G. HOGARTH, Esq., C.M.G., M.A.,

D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A.

PROF. R. A. STEWART MACALISTER,

Litt.D., F.S.A.

SIR CHARLES MARSTON.

ROBERT L. MOND, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

THE HON. W. G. A. ORMSBY-GORE, M.P.

BRIG.-GEN. E. M. PAUL, C.B., R.E.

F. W. PERCIVAL, Esq., F.S.A.

SIR WILLIAM M. FLINDERS PETRIE,

D.C.L., Litt.D., LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.

ERNEST RICHMOND, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

REV. PROF. SAYCE, LL.D., D.D.,

D.Litt.

REV. P. N. WAGGETT, D.D.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN,

G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S., R.E.

GENERAL COMMITTEE:

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT ALLENBY,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

REV. CHARLES WRIGHT BARCLAY, M.A.

HERBERT BENTWICH, Esq., LL.B.

RT. REV. BISHOP J. H. BERNARD, *Pro-*
vost of Trinity College, Dublin.

LIEUT.-COL. HOPE BIDDULPH, D.S.O.

F. J. BLISS, Esq., Ph.D.

G. K. CHESTERTON, Esq.

REV. P. A. GORDON CLARK.

FRANK H. COOK, Esq., C.I.E.

REV. PROF. G. A. COOKE, D.D.

A. E. COWLEY, Esq., M.A., D.Litt.

THE EARL OF CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES,
P.C., F.S.A.

PROF. GUSTAV DALMAN, D.D., Ph.D.

ORMONDE M. DALTON, Esq., M.A.,
F.S.A.

SIR WYNDHAM DEEDES.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ELY.

REV. WILLIAM EWING, M.A., D.D.

LIEUT.-COLONEL C. F. FELLOWS.

DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.A.

PROF. JOHN GARSTANG, M.A., D.Sc.,
B.Litt.

J. W. L. GLAISHER, Esq., Sc.D., F.R.S.

THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF
GLOUCESTER, D.D.

REV. THOMAS HARRISON, F.R.G.S.

COLONEL SIR COOTE HEDLEY, K.B.E.,
C.B., C.M.G., R.E.

PROF. HERMAN V. HILPRECHT, LL.D.,
Ph.D.

REV. R. F. HORTON, D.D.

REV. PREBENDARY INGRAM, M.A.

LORD IVEAGH, K.P., F.R.S.

LT.-COL. E. M. JACK, C.M.G., D.S.O.

REV. PROF. A. R. S. KENNEDY, D.D.

SIR FREDERIC G. KENYON, K.C.B., M.A.,
D.Litt., F.B.A., *Director and Principal*

Librarian, British Museum.

REV. PÈRE LAGRANGE.

WILLIAMSON LAMPLOUGH, Esq.

T. E. LAWRENCE, Esq., C.B., D.S.O.

A. W. A. LEEFER, Esq., M.A., C.B.E.

PROF. M. LIDZBARSKI.

GENERAL COMMITTEE—(continued).

SAMUEL LLOYD, Esq.
THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF LONDON,
D.D.
W. HOLDSWORTH LUNN, Esq.
RT. REV. R. MACINNES, D.D., *Bishop in
Jerusalem and the East.*
COLONEL A. M. MANTELL, R.E.
JAMES MELROSE, Esq.
CLAUDE J. GOLDSMID-MONTEFIORE, Esq.
JOHN MURRAY, Esq., C.V.O., F.S.A.
COLONEL STEWART F. NEWCOMBE,
D.S.O., R.E.
THE RIGHT HON. AND REV. THE
MARQUIS OF NORMANBY.
REV. PROF. LEWIS B. PATON, Ph.D., D.D.
E. J. PILCHER, Esq.
H. PIRIE-GORDON, Esq., D.S.C., M.A.
PROF. BERESFORD PITE, F.R.I.B.A.
FIELD-MARSHAL LORD PLUMER, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., H.M. High Commissioner
for Palestine.

SIR W. M. RAMSAY, D.C.L., LL.D.,
F.B.A.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF WELLS,
D.D.
LORD ROLLO.
REV. PÈRE RONZEVALLE, S.J.
RIGHT HON. SIR HERBERT SAMUEL,
G.B.E.
H. E. SATOW, Esq., H.M. Consul-General,
Beirût.
REV. C. ANDERSON SCOTT, D.D.
SIR CECIL H. SMITH, LL.D.
PRINCIPAL SIR GEORGE ADAM SMITH,
D.D., LL.D.
SIR R. STORRS, C.M.G., C.B.E.
GUY LE STRANGE, Esq.
REV. PÈRE HUGUES VINCENT, O.P.
LIEUT.-COLONEL RICHARD L. WALLER,
C.M.G., R.E.
PERCY D'ERF WHEELER, Esq., M.D.

Assistant Secretary—G. J. H. OVENDEN.

Office—2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.1.

Bankers—MESSRS. COUTTS AND Co., 440, Strand.

Hon. General Secretary for U.S.A.—PROF. ELIHU GRANT,
8, College Lane, Haverford, Pa.

Payments sent to the Head Office of the Fund (Cheques, Money Orders, or Postal Orders) should be payable to the order of The Secretary, and crossed "Coutts and Co." Money and Postal Orders should be payable at London, W.1.

Subscribers on the Local Lists should forward their payments through the Local Secretaries, and those in America through PROF. ELIHU GRANT, Hon. General Secretary.

Annual Subscribers of *One Guinea*, or more, will receive, in addition to the *Quarterly Statement*, the *Memoir of the Excavation* in progress, fully illustrated, when issued; they have also the privilege of purchasing the maps and publications of the Fund at reduced prices. The *Quarterly Statement* is a journal which records the progress of the Society's work, and matters of interest relating to Palestine.

A donation of Five Guineas, followed by an annual subscription of One Guinea, qualifies for Membership. A payment of Twenty-five Guineas qualifies for Life Membership.

NOW ON SALE.

NEW MAP OF PALESTINE. WITH MODERN NAMES ONLY.

SCALE 1:168,960 OR $\frac{3}{8}$ INCH TO A MILE.

This Map extends from NAHR EL-KASIMIYEH in the North to just below BEERSHEBA in the South, slightly West of WADY GUZZEH in the South-west, and Eastward to include the JORDAN VALLEY. It has been compiled from the Surveys of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and revised and brought up to date from Official sources during the War.

Railways, Roads, Tracks, etc., etc., are clearly shown, and the contours are indicated by delicate engraving, the whole forming a most complete map for the Traveller and Student.

The price in two sheets, unmounted, is 7s. 6d., but the map can be had mounted on cloth, and cut to fold in black cloth cover, size 10 inches by 5½ inches. Price 15s. 6d.

Price to Annual Subscribers to the Fund is

Unmounted 6s.

Postage 6d. extra.

Mounted 13s.

Published by the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, at
2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W. 1.

HYGIENE AND DISEASE IN PALESTINE IN MODERN AND IN BIBLICAL TIMES.

By E. W. G. MASTERMAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

WITH A PREFACE BY

ALEXANDER MACALISTER, M.D., F.R.S.

Price 2s. 6d., Postage 3d. ; Cloth bound 4s., Postage 6d. extra.

Extract from *The Near East*:—"Here we have not only a comprehensive sanitary survey of Modern Palestine, but also a weighty contribution to Biblical criticism. . . . There is not a superfluous line in this book."

FIFTY YEARS' WORK IN THE HOLY LAND.

A Record and a Summary.

1865—1915.

By COLONEL SIR C. M. WATSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.A., ETC.

This Book gives a short account of the operations of the Palestine Exploration Fund since its foundation in 1865, of the Surveys of the Holy Land, of the Explorations at Jerusalem, and the Excavations of some of the buried cities of the Country.

Bound in Cloth, Price 4s., Postage 6d. extra.

Published by the Committee of the *Palestine Exploration Fund*, at
2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND ANNUAL No. 3.

DOUBLE VOLUME

FOR THE YEARS 1914-15.

The WILDERNESS OF ZIN: Being the full Archaeological Report of the Survey of the South Country ("The Desert of the Wanderings") carried out in the early part of 1914.

By C. LEONARD WOOLLEY AND T. E. LAWRENCE.

4to, with 3 maps, 37 plates, and 59 illustrations in the text.

Price 45s.

Issued free to Subscribers of a Guinea and upwards during the years
1914-1915.

Published by the Committee of the *Palestine Exploration Fund*, at
2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W.